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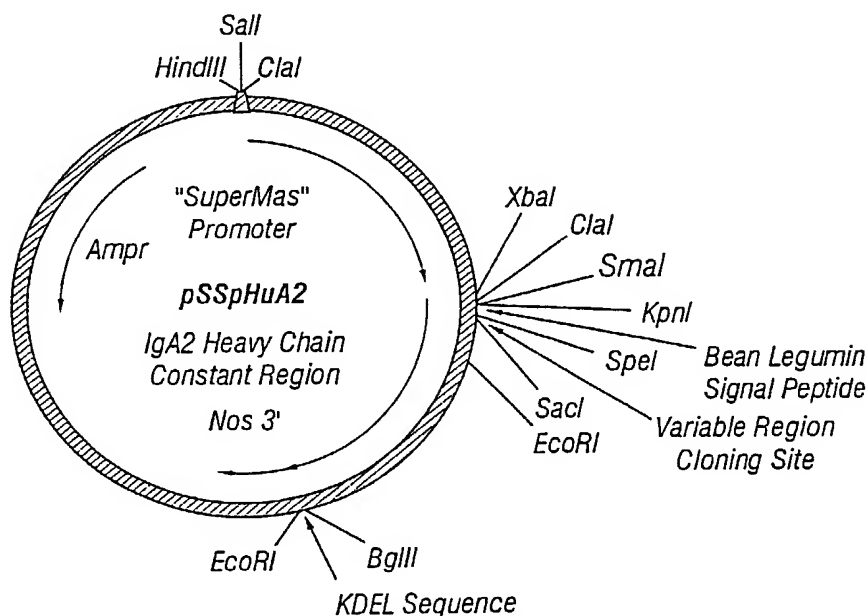
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(54) Title: NOVEL IMMUNOADHESINS FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING TOXICITY AND PATHOGEN-MEDIATED DISEASES



(57) Abstract: Immunoadhesins active against toxins and pathogens are described, with specific examples directed to immunoadhesins for thwarting pathogens such as anthrax and the common cold. The immunoadhesin-receptor ligand principle can be employed to counter virtually any pathogen, toxicant or toxin, including, e.g., natural and synthetic metabolic poisons.



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NOVEL IMMUNOADHESINS FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING TOXICITY AND PATHOGEN-MEDIATED DISEASES

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims priority as a continuation-in-part application of Larrick
and Wycoff, International Patent Application Ser. No. PCT/US01/13932, filed April 28,
2001, and entitled NOVEL IMMUNOADHESIN FOR THE PREVENTION OF
RHINOVIRUS INFECTION, which in turn claims priority to United States Provisional
Application Ser. No. 60/200,298, filed April 28, 2000, and entitled the same. Each of
10 these applications is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety, including all figures,
drawings, and sequence listings.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to immunoadhesins, their production from plants, and their use in the treatment and prevention of toxicity and pathogen-mediated ailments such as anthrax and the common cold.

20 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The common cold is generally a relatively mild disease. However, significant complications resulting from colds, such as otitis media, sinusitis and asthma exacerbations are common. Human rhinoviruses (HRV) cause up to 50% of all adult colds and 25% of colds in children (Bella and Rossmann, *J Struct Biol.* 128:69-74, 1999, and Sperber and Hayden, *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 32:409-19, 1988). The cost to society runs into billions of dollar per year. These small, nonenveloped RNA viruses represent a subgroup of picornavirus (Rueckert, *Virology*, pp. 507-548, eds. Fields, *et al.*, Raven Press, Ltd. New York, 1990) X-ray crystallography of rhinovirus identified a capsid

300 Å in diameter (1 Å = 0.1 nm) with icosahedral symmetry, constructed from sixty copies each of the viral coat proteins VP1, VP2, and VP3 (Rossmann, *Nature* 317:145-153, 1985). A surface depression or "canyon" on HRV was suggested as the receptor binding site (Colonno, *et al.*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 85:5449-5453, 1985; Rossmann, *et al.* *Nature* 317:145-153, 1985). Of the 102 characterized HRV serotypes, 91 (known as the major group) share as their receptor a cell surface glycoprotein known as intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) (Greve, *et al.*, *Cell* 56:839-847, 1989; Staunton, *et al.*, *Cell* 56:849-853, 1989); the binding site is located within N-terminal domain 1 (Greve, *et al.*, *J Virol.* 65:6015-6023, 1991; Staunton, *et al.*, *Cell* 61:243-254, 1990).

ICAM-1 is a membrane protein with five extracellular domains, a hydrophobic transmembrane domain, and a short cytoplasmic domain. ICAM-1 is expressed on many cells important in immune and inflammatory responses, and is inducible on others (Casasnovas, *et al.*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 95:4134-9, 1998). ICAM-1 functions as a ligand for the leukocyte integrins LFA-1 and Mac-1 (Springer, *Cell.* 76:301-14, 1994; Staunton *et al.*, *Cell* 61:243-254, 1990). On the cell surface, ICAM-1 is primarily a dimer due to association of the transmembrane domains (Miller, *et al.*, *J Exp Med.* 182:1231-41, 1995; Reilly, *et al J Immunol.* 155:529-32, 1995).

Recombinant, soluble forms of ICAM-1 (sICAM-1) consisting of the five extracellular domains were shown to be effective in blocking rhinovirus infection of human cells *in vitro* (Greve, *et al.*, *J Virol.* 65:6015-6023, 1991; Marlin, *et al.*, *Nature.* 344:70-2, 1990). Evaluation of sICAM-1 activity against a spectrum of laboratory strains and field isolates showed that all major strains of HRV are sensitive to sICAM-1. Minor strains, which do not use ICAM as a receptor, were unaffected by sICAM-1 (Crump *et al.*, *Antiviral Chem Chemother.* 4:323-327, 1993; Ohlin, *et al.*, *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 38:1413-5, 1994).

The anti-viral activity of soluble ICAM-1 *in vitro* appears to be mediated by more than one mechanism. These mechanisms include competition with cell-surface ICAM-1 for binding sites, interference with virus entry or uncoating, and direct inactivation by premature release of viral RNA and formation of empty capsids (Arruda, *et al.*,

Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 36:1186-1191, 1992; Greve, *et al.*, *J Virol.* 65:6015-6023, 1991; Marlin, *et al.*, *Nature* 344:70-2, 1990; Martin *et al.*, *J Virol.* 67:3561-8, 1993).

The host range of HRV is restricted to primates. A recent study showed that soluble ICAM-1 was effective in preventing rhinovirus infection in chimpanzees (Huguenel, *et al.*, *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 155:1206-10, 1997). Although chimpanzees do not show clinical symptoms, infection was demonstrated by measuring seroconversion and virus shedding. A single dose of 10 mg of soluble ICAM-1 as an intranasal spray was effective at preventing infection by HRV-16 when co-administered with HRV, or when the virus was administered ten minutes later.

A human clinical trial with soluble ICAM-1 showed that it reduced the severity of experimental HRV colds (Turner, *et al.*, *JAMA* 281:1797-804, 1999). In this trial a total of 196 subjects received either soluble ICAM-1 or placebo in various formulations. Some subjects were given soluble ICAM-1 or placebo starting seven hours before inoculation with HRV 39 and others were started twelve hours after virus inoculation. Medications were administered as either an intranasal solution or powder, given in six daily doses for seven days (a total of 4.4 mg per day). In this study, soluble ICAM-1 did not prevent infection, as measured by either virus isolation or seroconversion (infection rate of 92% for placebo-treated vs. 85% of soluble ICAM-1 treated). However, soluble ICAM-1 did have an impact on all measures of illness. The total symptom score was reduced by 45%, the proportion of subjects with clinical colds was reduced 23% and nasal mucus weight was reduced by 56%. There was not a significant difference between the use of powder or solution formulations, or between pre- and post-inoculation groups. Treatment with soluble ICAM-1 did not result in any adverse effects or evidence of absorption through the nasal mucosa. Also, there was no inhibition of the development of anti-HRV type-specific antibodies.

As discussed, ICAM-1 is dimeric on the cell surface. Martin *et al.*, in *J Virol.* 67:3561-8, (1993) first proposed that multivalent binding to HRV by a multimeric soluble ICAM might result in a higher effective affinity, termed avidity, and thus facilitate uncoating of the virus. They constructed multivalent, ICAM-1/immunoglobulin molecules, postulating that these would be more effective than monovalent soluble ICAM-1 in neutralizing HRV and thus would have increased therapeutic utility. These

ICAM-1/immunoglobulin molecules included ICAM-1 amino-terminal domains 1 and 2 fused to the hinge and constant domains of the heavy chains of IgA1 (IC1-2D/IgA), IgM (IC1-2D/IgM) and IgG1 (IC1-2D/IgG). In addition, five extracellular domains were fused to IgA1 (IC1-5D/IgA). These ICAM-1/immunoglobulin molecules were compared with soluble forms of ICAM-1 having two (sIC1-2D) and five (sIC1-5D) domains in assays of HRV binding, infectivity and conformation. The ICAM-1/IgA immunoglobulin (IC1-5D/IgA) was 200 times, and the ICAM-1/IgM immunoglobulin (IC1-2D/IgM) and ICAM-1/IgG immunoglobulin molecules (IC1-2D/IgG) were 25 and 10 times, more effective than soluble ICAM-1. These molecules were highly effective in inhibiting rhinovirus binding to cells and disrupting the conformation of the virus capsid. The ICAM-1/IgA immunoglobulin molecules were effective in the nanomolar concentration range. Comparison of IC1-2D/IgA and IC1-2D/IgG showed that the class of Ig constant region used had a large impact on efficacy.

A subsequent study compared the inhibitory activities of soluble ICAM-1 and IC1-5D/IgA against nine major HRV serotypes and a variant of HRV-39 selected for moderate resistance to soluble ICAM-1 (Crump, *et al.*, *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 38:1425-7, 1993). IC1-5D/IgA was more potent than monomeric soluble ICAM-1 by 50 to 143 times on a weight basis and by 60 to 170 times on a molar basis against the standard serotypes. The HRV-39 variant was 38-fold more resistant to soluble ICAM-1 than the wild-type, and it was only 5-fold more resistant to IC1-5D/IgA. This is consistent with the hypothesis that virus escape from inhibition by multivalent molecules would be expected to occur at lower frequency than virus escape from inhibition by monomeric soluble receptor (Martin, *et al.*, *J Virol.* 67:3561-8, 1993). An assay designed to measure viral inactivation showed that HRV-39 and HRV-13 were not directly inactivated to a significant extent by soluble ICAM-1 ($<0.5 \log_{10}$ reduction in infectivity). However, incubation with IC1-5D/IgA resulted in a reduction of infectivity of these same viruses by about $1.0 \log_{10}$ (Crump, *et al.*, *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 38:1425-7, 1994). Results by Martin *et al.* (*J Virol.* 67:3561-8, 1993) suggest that the greater the valence, the greater the effectiveness of the molecules. Dimeric and decameric forms of IC1-2/IgM were separable by sucrose gradient sedimentation. The decameric form was five times more effective than the dimeric form at blocking binding of HRV to HeLa cells.

The ICAM-1/immunoglobulin molecules that have been described suffer from several drawbacks, including the laborious production techniques and high costs associated with those production methods. In addition, the previously described ICAM-1/immunoglobulin molecules have limited stability as multimers in the harsh environment in which the molecule must inactivate rhinoviruses.

Applicants' previous, commonly owned application, International Application Ser. No. PCT/US01/13932, described the construction, purification, and use of chimeric immunoadhesin molecules, with examples and claims directed to treating or preventing viral infections and diseases, e.g., the common cold. There is a need for similar agents for the treatment and prevention of toxicity and other pathogen-mediated diseases and ailments, e.g., bacterial infections and diseases, such as anthrax. The bioterrorism scare following September 11, 2001 underscores this need.

The tripartite toxin secreted by *Bacillus anthracis*, the causative agent of anthrax, helps the bacterium evade the immune system and can kill the host during a systemic infection. Two components of the toxin enzymatically modify substrates within the cytosol of mammalian cells: oedema factor (OF) is an adenylate cyclase that impairs host defences through a variety of mechanisms including inhibiting phagocytosis; lethal factor (LF) is a zinc-dependent protease that cleaves mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase and causes lysis of macrophages. Protective antigen (PA), the third component, binds to a cellular receptor and mediates delivery of the enzymatic components to the cytosol. After binding to the cell-surface receptor, PA is cleaved into two fragments by a furin-like protease. The amino-terminal fragment, PA₂₀, dissociates into the medium, and this allows the carboxy-terminal fragment, PA₆₃ to heptamerize and bind LF and OF. The resulting complexes of [PA₆₃]₇ with OF and/or LF are taken up into cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis and moved to a low-pH endosomal compartment. There, the acidic environment induces a conformational change in [PA₆₃]₇ that allows it to insert into the membrane and form a pore. This conversion promotes the translocation of bound OF and LF across the endosomal membrane to the cytosol.

The immunoadhesins of the present invention may be tailored to combat any pathogenic agent or poison and has significant advantages over what has been described in the art. The immunoadhesins of the present invention that are expressed in plants

would be tetrameric, rather than only dimeric. Immunoadhesins having multiple binding sites have a higher effective affinity for the pathogen/toxicant, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the immunoadhesin. In addition, the association of secretory component and immunoglobulin J chain with the immunoadhesin of the present invention increases the stability of the immunoadhesin in the mucosal environment (Corthesy, *Biochem Soc Trans.* 25:471-475, 1997). Secretory IgA, which is associated with secretory component, is the antibody isotype normally found in mucosal secretions, including milk and colostrum. Unlike other antibody isotypes, SIgA can pass through the gut with very little proteolytic degradation. It also is very stable in crude plant preparations at room temperature. A function of the secretory component appears to be to protect the antibody from the harsh environment of the mucosa (Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, Raven Press, NY, Third Edition, pp. 303-304, 1993). Furthermore, the immunoadhesins of the present invention are significantly less expensive to produce in plants than in animal cell culture, and production in plants would make it safer for human use, since plants are not known to harbor any animal viruses.

The preceding discussed documents as well as those which follow may be useful in understanding the invention but are not admitted to be prior art to the invention:

Bäumlein H, Wobus U, Pustell J, Kafatos FC (1986) The legumin gene family: structure of a B type gene of *Vicia faba* and a possible legumin gene specific regulatory element. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14: 2707-2713

Becker D, Kemper E, Schell J, Masterson R (1992) New plant binary vectors with selectable markers located proximal to the left T-DNA border. *Plant Mol. Biol.* 20: 1195-1197

Bradley KA, Mogridge J, Mourez M, Collier RJ, Young JAT (2001) Identification of the cellular receptor for anthrax toxin. *Nature* 414: pre-publication

Chintalacharuvu KR, Raines M, Morrison SL (1994) Divergence of human alpha-chain constant region gene sequences. A novel recombinant alpha 2 gene. *Journal of Immunology* 152: 5299-5304

Crump et al. (1994) Comparative Antirhinoviral Activities of Soluble Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 (sICAM-1) and Chimeric ICAM-1Immunoglobulin A Molecule. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, 38:6, p. 1425-1427

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- Gielen J, De Beuckeleer M, Seurinck J, Deboeck F, De Greve H, Lemmers M, Van Montagu M, Schell J** (1984) The complete nucleotide sequence of the TL-DNA of the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* plasmid pTiAch5. *Embo J* **3**: 835-46
- Greve et al.** (1991) EP 0468257, Multimeric form of human rhinovirus receptor protein.
- Horsch RB, Fry JE, Hoffmann NL, Eichholtz D, Rogers SG, Fraley RT** (1985) A simple and general method for transferring genes into plants. *Science* **227**: 1229-1231
- Ingelbrecht I, Breyne P, Vancompernelle K, Jacobs A, Van Montagu M, Depicker A** (1991) Transcriptional interference in transgenic plants. *Gene* **109**: 239-242
- MacDonald MH, Mogen BD, Hunt AG** (1991) Characterization of the polyadenylation signal from the T-DNA-encoded octopine synthase gene. *Nucleic Acids Res* **19**: 5575-81
- Martin et al.** (1993), Efficient Neutralization and Disruption of Rhinovirus by Chimeric ICAM-1/Immunoglobulin Molecules. *J. of Virology*, **67**:6, p. 3561-3568.
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- Sawant SV, Singh PK, Gupta SK, Madnala R, Tuli R** (1999) Conserved nucleotide sequences in highly expressed genes in plants. *Journal of Genetics* **78**: 123-131
- St Croix B, Rago C, Velculescu V, Traverso G, Romans KE, Montgomery E, Lal A, Riggins GJ, Lengauer C, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW** (2000) Genes expressed in human tumor endothelium. *Science* **289**: 1197-202.
- Yamamoto YY, Tsuji H, Obokata J** (1995) 5'-leader of a photosystem I gene in *Nicotiana sylvestris*, *psaDb*, contains a translational enhancer. *J Biol Chem* **270**: 12466-70.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention contemplates an immunoadhesin comprising a chimeric molecule having a toxin receptor protein linked to at least a portion of an immunoglobulin heavy chain, wherein J chain and secretory component are associated with the chimeric molecule. A toxin receptor as used here in is a receptor molecule or a part of a receptor molecule, at least a portion of which is a protein or peptide found on the surface of or in the cells of a host organism, to which toxicants, e.g., poisons or pathogenic organisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites (or a molecule produced by such pathogenic organism) etc. attach as part of the disease generating process. In a preferred embodiment the toxin receptor will be the extra-cellular domain of a receptor molecule. The toxin receptor may be glycosylated or non-glycosylated. Alterations and modifications to the receptor protein or portion thereof are also contemplated, provided such modifications do not destroy the ability of the receptor to bind the toxin, toxicant, pathogen, or pathogen component.

In some embodiments in which the receptor protein is a viral receptor protein, the immunoadhesin of the present invention is comprised of a rhinovirus receptor protein made of any combination of extracellular domains 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the rhinovirus receptor protein, ICAM-1, linked to an immunoglobulin heavy chain. Also contemplated by the present invention are immunoadhesins of the present invention in which the immunoglobulin is IgA, IgA1, IgA2, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgM, IgD, IgE or a chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain made up of domains or segments from different immunoglobulin isotypes.

In other preferred embodiments of the present invention, the immunoadhesin comprises multiple chimeric ICAM-1 molecules associated with J chain and secretory component. The increase in valency results in a higher effective affinity for the rhinovirus, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the immunoadhesin.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, all proteins used to make the immunoadhesin of the present invention are human proteins. In addition to production in plants or plant cells, the present invention contemplates an immunoadhesin expressed in mammalian cells, hairy root cultures, plant cells in tissue culture, and heterologous cells derived from plants, vertebrates or invertebrates.

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, the immunoadhesins are expressed, in plants, including monocotyledonous plants and dicotyledonous plants as a part of the plants genome. Expression in plants, as opposed to expression in cultured cells, allows for a significant reduction in the cost of producing the immunoadhesin.

5 The present invention contemplates an immunoadhesin having plant-specific glycosylation. A gene coding for a polypeptide having within its amino acid sequence, the glycosylation signal asparagine-X-serine/threonine, where X can be any amino acid residue, is glycosylated via oligosaccharides linked to the asparagine residue of the sequence when expressed in a plant cell. See Marshall, Ann. Rev. Biochem., 41:673
10 (1972) and Marshall, Biochem. Soc. Symp., 40:17 (1974) for a general review of the polypeptide sequences that function as glycosylation signals. These signals are recognized in both mammalian and in plant cells. At the end of their maturation, proteins expressed in plants or plant cells have a different pattern of glycosylation than do proteins expressed in other types of cells, including mammalian cells and insect cells. Detailed studies
15 characterizing plant-specific glycosylation and comparing it with glycosylation in other cell types have been performed, for example, in studies described by Cabanes-Macheteau et al., Glycobiology 9(4):365-372 (1999), and Altmann, Glycoconjugate J. 14:643-646 (1997). These groups and others have shown that plant-specific glycosylation generates glycans that have xylose linked $\beta(1,2)$ to mannose, but xylose is not linked $\beta(1,2)$ to
20 mannose as a result of glycosylation in mammalian and insect cells. Plant-specific glycosylation results in a fucose linked $\alpha(1,3)$ to the proximal GlcNAc, while glycosylation in mammalian cells results in a fucose linked $\alpha(1,6)$ to the proximal GlcNAc. Furthermore, plant-specific glycosylation does not result in the addition of a sialic acid to the terminus of the protein glycan, whereas in glycosylation in mammalian
25 cells, sialic acid is added.

In other embodiments, the immunoadhesin of the present invention is part of a composition comprising plant material and the immunoadhesin, associated with J chain and secretory component. The plant material present may be plant cell walls, plant organelles, plant cytoplasm, intact plant cells, viable plants, and the like. The particular
30 plant materials or plant macromolecules that may be present include ribulose biphosphate carboxylase, light harvesting complex, pigments, secondary metabolites or chlorophyll. Compositions of the present invention may have an immunoadhesin concentration of

between 0.001% and 99.9% mass excluding water. In other embodiments, the immunoadhesin is present in a concentration of 0.01% to 99% mass excluding water. In other embodiments, the compositions of the present invention have plant material or plant macromolecules present at a concentration of 0.01% to 99% mass excluding water.

5 The present invention also contemplates methods for the treatment or prevention of human rhinovirus infection in a subject, including reducing the infection by human rhinovirus of host cells susceptible to infection by the virus, or reducing the initiation or spread of the common cold due to human rhinovirus, by a method comprising contacting the virus with an immunoadhesin of the present invention, wherein the immunoadhesin
10 binds to the human rhinovirus and reduces infectivity. The immunoadhesin could mediate infection by competition with cell-surface ICAM-1 for binding sites, interference with virus entry or uncoating, and/or direct inactivation by premature release of viral RNA and formation of empty capsids (Arruda, et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 36:1186-1191, 1992; Greve, et al., J. Virol. 65:6015-6023, 1991; Martin, et al., Nature 344:70-2, 1990;
15 Martin, et al., J. Virol. 67:3561-8, 1993). In another embodiment, human rhinovirus infection in a subject is treated by a method comprising intranasally administering to the subject an effective amount of an immunoadhesin of the present invention, wherein the immunoadhesin reduces human rhinovirus infectivity.

Other aspects of the invention contemplate immunoadhesins, compositions, and
20 methods of use thereof in which the immunoadhesins are active against a bacterium or bacteria. In such aspects, the immunoadhesins contain a receptor protein that binds a bacterium of interest, e.g., *Bacillus anthracis*, or a pathogenic component thereof, e.g., protective antigen (PA). In some preferred embodiments for the treatment or prevention of anthrax, that receptor protein is the Anthrax toxin receptor protein or a portion thereof.
25 The portion can be an extracellular domain or a portion of that domain. Additional or alternative embodiments can track those already described for ICAM immunoadhesins, discussed above. For example, at least a portion of an immunoglobulin heavy chain, a J chain, and a secretory component as described above are also present in some preferred embodiments.

30 In another distinct aspect the invention features a method for reducing or preventing the binding of toxin or pathogen (e.g., the protective antigen (PA) of *Bacillus*

anthracis) to host cells susceptible to damage by said toxin or pathogen by contacting the toxin or pathogen with immunoadhesins that bind to it, thereby decoying the toxin or pathogen, and masking and/or ameliorating its pathological effect. Other aspects feature methods of reducing mortality and morbidity based on this concept.

5 In poison contexts, the invention also features poison antidotes that comprise a poison receptor or portion thereof linked to an immunoahesin.

While anthrax and the common cold are two enumerated targets in various aspects of the invention, the invention as concerns immunoadhesins generally can make use of any known receptor protein or portion thereof that can bind to a component of any pathogen or
 10 toxicant, which component is required by that pathogen to exert its pathogenic or toxic effect. In addition to natural pathogens, toxicants include but are not limited to venom, carcinogens, mutagens, or other metabolic inhibitors or accelerators that can have a negative effect on cells, tissues, organs, or organisms. The principle described herein can thus be used to prevent, treat, ameliorate, or modulate any type of toxicity or pathogen-
 15 mediated disease or symptom caused by such..

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates pSSPHuA2, vector in which DNAs encoding a chimeric ICAM-1 molecule containing the first five domains of human ICAM-1 and the Fc region of human
 20 IgA2m(2) were fused [SEQ ID NO:9, 48]. This vector contains the SuperMas promoter for driving the expression of a signal peptide and the constant regions of the human IgA2m(2) heavy-chain. Sequences encoding ICAM domains 1-5 were amplified, by PCR, to contain convenient restriction sites (5' SpeI and 3' Spe I) for insertion between the signal peptide and the C α 1 domain. DNA encoding an ER retention signal (RSEKDEL) [SEQ ID NO:5] was appended to the 3' end of the heavy-chain in order to boost the
 25 expression level of the construct.

FIG. 2 illustrates a chimeric ICAM molecule. 2A shows the DNA expression cassette from which the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule was produced. 2B shows the amino acid sequence, after signal peptide cleavage, of the mature form of the fusion protein [SEQ ID NO:8]. Amino acids introduced by the cloning procedure are underlined and mark the
 30 junction between the five extracellular domains of ICAM-1 and the C α 1-C α 3 domains of

the IgA2m(2) heavy chain. The bolded N's indicate the fifteen potential glycosylation sites.

FIG. 3 illustrates the expression of the immunoadhesin in independently transformed tobacco calli. 3A shows immunoblots of non-reducing SDS-polyacrylamide gels on which samples containing different transformed tobacco calli (C) and aqueous
5 extracts (Aq) were run and probed for the presence of human ICAM. The molecular weight markers are indicated, and the reference standard (R) was a mixture (~75 ng each) of human ICAM (~75 kD) and human SigA (>>250 kD). 3B shows immunoblots of nonreducing SDS-polyacrylamide gels containing various fractions of partially purified
10 immunoadhesin from callus Rhi107-11. The purification fractions analyzed were juice (J), G-100 fraction (G), sterile filtered G-100 fraction (SG), and a mixture of reference standards of human SigA (75 ng) and human ICAM-1 (75ng) (RS).

Blots were probed with antibodies against human ICAM (~ICAM), human IgA heavy chain (~ α), human secretory component (~SC) and human J chain (~J). Secondary,
15 enzyme-conjugated antibodies were employed as necessary to label immuno-positive bands with alkaline phosphatase.

FIG. 4 illustrates the results of an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) showing competition between plant extract and soluble ICAM-1 for binding to an anti-ICAM mAb. For the assay, 96-well plates were coated with 0.25 μ g soluble ICAM-1/ml.
20 The squares represent the increasing concentrations of sICAM and the circles represent the increasing amounts of callus extract (sterile filtered fraction from G-100) used to compete with the adhered ICAM for a constant amount of a mouse (anti-human ICAM) antibody.

FIG. 5 illustrates the results of an assay showing the ability of an immunoadhesin to inhibit human rhinovirus killing of HeLa cells (cytopathic effect, or CPE, assay). 5A
25 shows the results of an assay comparing the CPE of human rhinovirus on HeLa cells in the presence of partially purified extracts containing either the immunoadhesin in the ICAM-Fc fusion (IC1-5D/IgA) or containing an antibody against doxorubicin. (The right side-up and upside-down triangles represent two extracts derived from Rhi107-11, containing the immunoadhesin.) 5B shows the results of an assay comparing the CPE of human
30 rhinovirus on HeLa cells in the presence of soluble human ICAM-1 or an extract from the immunoadhesin in the ICAM-Fc fusion (IC1-5D/IgA). The Inset shows scale expansion

in the range of the IC₅₀ for soluble ICAM (1.35 µg/ml) and for IC1-5D/IgA (0.12 µg/ml; 11.3 fold-less).

FIG. 6 shows an evaluation of the production necessities for making 1 gram of finished immunoadhesin. In this diagram, the number of plants needed for 1 g of immunoadhesin, at 20% yield, at expected levels of expression and plant weight is illustrated. At different levels of immunoadhesin expression (mg/kg fresh weight) and overall recovery (set at 20%), the weight of each plant, and so the total number of plants, may be determined for a specified production target (1 g/harvest) within a window (dotted square) of reasonable possibilities. The number of required plants decreases, inversely, with the number of specified growth and re-growth periods. The expected biomass production, a function of time and growth conditions, influences the time to harvest and the time between harvests. These growth periods can be adjusted to the realities of the purification schedule by staggering planting and harvesting dates.

FIG. 7 shows the coding and amino acid sequences of each of the immunoglobulin genes and proteins listed in Table 2 [SEQ ID NO:15 through 47 and SEQ ID NO:52 through 62].

FIG. 8 shows the sequences of plasmids used to transform plants, as described in Example 2, for use in studies of the expression of immunoadhesins of the present invention.

FIG. 8 A shows the nucleotide [SEQ ID NO:9] and protein [SEQ ID NO:48] sequences for plasmids PSSpICAMHuA2

FIG 8 B shows the nucleotide and protein [SEQ ID NO:10] sequence for the bean legumin signal peptide.

FIG 8 C shows the nucleotide [SEQ ID NO:11] and amino acid [SEQ ID NO:50] sequence of the protein coding region of pSHuJ.

FIG 8 D shows the nucleotide [SEQ ID NO:12] and amino acid [SEQ ID NO:51] sequence of protein coding region of pSHuSC.

FIG 8 E shows the nucleotide sequence [SEQ ID NO:13] of plasmid pBMSP-1.

FIG 8 F shows the nucleotide sequence [SEQ ID NO:14] of plasmid pBMSP-1spJSC.

FIG. 9 contains nucleotide and protein sequences SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2; SEQ ID NO:3; SEQ ID NO:4; SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6; SEQ ID NO:7; SEQ ID NO:8, for ICAM-1, and human IgA2 and other nucleotide sequences.

FIG. 10 shows the full nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 98) and amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 99) of the ATR-IgA2 fusion (an immunoadhesin).

FIG. 11 shows the sequence (SEQ ID NO: 100) between the T-DNA borders of the plasmid pGPTV-kan-ocs-ATR-IgA2.

FIG. 12 shows the sequence (SEQ ID NO: 101) between the T-DNA borders of the plasmid pGPTV-hpt-ocs-35SJ/SC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A. Definitions

As used herein, the following abbreviations and terms include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following definitions.

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of immunology, molecular biology, microbiology, cell biology and recombinant DNA, which are within the skill of the art. See, e.g., Sambrook, et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd edition (1989); Current Protocols In Molecular Biology (F.M. Ausubel, et al. eds., (1987)); the series Methods In Enzymology (Academic Press, Inc.); M.J. MacPherson, et al., eds. Pcr 2: A Practical Approach (1995); Harlow and Lane, eds, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual (1988), and H. Jones, Methods In Molecular Biology vol. 49, "Plant Gene Transfer And Expression Protocols" (1995).

Immunoglobulin molecule or Antibody. A polypeptide or multimeric protein containing the immunologically active portions of an immunoglobulin heavy chain and immunoglobulin light chain covalently coupled together and capable of specifically combining with antigen. The immunoglobulins or antibody molecules are a large family

of molecules that include several types of molecules such as IgD, IgG, IgA, secretory IgA (SIgA), IgM, and IgE.

Construct or Vector. An artificially assembled DNA segment to be transferred into a target plant tissue or cell. Typically, the construct will include the gene or genes of a particular interest, a marker gene and appropriate control sequences. The term “plasmid” refers to an autonomous, self-replicating extrachromosomal DNA molecule. In a preferred embodiment, the plasmid constructs of the present invention contain sequences coding for heavy and light chains of an antibody. Plasmid constructs containing suitable regulatory elements are also referred to as “expression cassettes.” In a preferred embodiment, a plasmid construct can also contain a screening or selectable marker, for example an antibiotic resistance gene.

Selectable marker. A gene that encodes a product that allows the growth of transgenic tissue on a selective medium. Non-limiting examples of selectable markers include genes encoding for antibiotic resistance, e.g., ampicillin, kanamycin, or the like. Other selectable markers will be known to those of skill in the art.

Transgenic plant. Genetically engineered plant or progeny of genetically engineered plants. The transgenic plant usually contains material from at least one unrelated organism, such as a virus, another plant or animal.

Chimeric ICAM-1 molecule: The fusion of any combination of the extracellular domains 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of ICAM-1 with at least a part of an immunoglobulin heavy chain protein, made by linking ICAM-1 sequence upstream of an immunoglobulin heavy chain gene sequence and expressing the encoded protein from the construct. In antibacterial embodiments, one or more receptor proteins effective to bind a bacterium or bacteria of interest or subcomponent thereof, such as a protein produced by the bacteria and required for the bacteria to exert its pathogenic effect, are used instead of, or in addition to, ICAM-1. Many such receptor proteins are known and can be implemented for use in appropriate aspects of the invention by those of ordinary skill in the art without exercising undue experimentation. An example is provided below utilizing one such protein that binds to a protein involved in the pathogenic mechanism caused by the bacterium that causes human anthrax. The same concept can be used to target other viruses besides rhinoviruses, e.g., by making use of appropriate host receptor proteins in immunoadhesin form.

Chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain: An immunoglobulin derived heavy chain having at least a portion of its amino acid sequence derived from an immunoglobulin heavy chain of a different isotype or subtype or some other peptide, polypeptide or protein. Typically, a chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain has its amino acid residue
5 sequence derived from at least two different isotypes or subtypes of immunoglobulin heavy chain.

Dicotyledonous plants (dicots): Flowering plants whose embryos have two seed halves or cotyledons. Examples of dicots are: tobacco; tomato; the legumes including alfalfa; oaks; maples; roses; mints; squashes; daisies; walnuts; cacti; violets and
10 buttercups.

Effective amount: An effective amount of an immunoadhesin of the present invention is sufficient to detectably inhibit viral or bacterial infection (as the case may be), cytotoxicity or replication; or to reduce the severity or length of infection.

Human rhinovirus (HRV): A nonenveloped RNA virus representing a subgroup of
15 picornavirus, that is a major cause of the common cold in humans. Rhinoviruses are described in Rhinoviruses, Reoviruses, and Parvoviruses, pp. 1057-1059, Zinsser Microbiology, Joklik et al., eds. Appleton and Lange (1992).

Immunoadhesin : A complex containing a chimeric receptor protein molecule, and optionally containing secretory component, and J chain.

20 Immunoglobulin heavy chain: A polypeptide that contains at least a portion of the antigen binding domain of an immunoglobulin and at least a portion of a variable region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain or at least a portion of a constant region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain. Thus, the immunoglobulin derived heavy chain has significant regions of amino acid sequence homology with a member of the
25 immunoglobulin gene superfamily. For example, the heavy chain in an Fab fragment is an immunoglobulin-derived heavy chain.

Immunoglobulin light chain: A polypeptide that contains at least a portion of the antigen binding domain of an immunoglobulin and at least a portion of the variable region or at least a portion of a constant region of an immunoglobulin light chain. Thus, the

immunoglobulin-derived light chain has significant regions of amino acid homology with a member of the immunoglobulin gene superfamily.

Immunoglobulin molecule: A protein containing the immunologically-active portions of an immunoglobulin heavy chain and immunoglobulin light chain covalently coupled together and capable of specifically combining with antigen.

ICAM-1: Intercellular adhesion molecule-1. In humans, ICAM-1 functions as the receptor for human rhinovirus.

J chain: A polypeptide that is involved in the polymerization of immunoglobulins and transport of polymerized immunoglobulins through epithelial cells. See, The Immunoglobulin Helper: The J Chain in Immunoglobulin Genes, at pg. 345, Academic Press (1989). J chain is found in pentameric IgM and dimeric IgA and typically attached via disulphide bonds. J chain has been studied in both mouse and human.

Monocotyledonous plants (monocots): Flowering plants whose embryos have one cotyledon or seed leaf. Examples of monocots are: lilies; grasses; corn; grains, including oats, wheat and barley; orchids; irises; onions and palms.

Glycosylation: The modification of a protein by oligosaccharides. See, Marshall, Ann. Rev. Biochem., 41:673 (1972) and Marshall, Biochem. Soc. Symp., 40:17 (1974) for a general review of the polypeptide sequences that function as glycosylation signals. These signals are recognized in both mammalian and in plant cells.

Plant-specific glycosylation: The glycosylation pattern found on plant-expressed proteins, which is different from that found in proteins made in mammalian or insect cells. Proteins expressed in plants or plant cells have a different pattern of glycosylation than do proteins expressed in other types of cells, including mammalian cells and insect cells. Detailed studies characterizing plant-specific glycosylation and comparing it with glycosylation in other cell types have been performed by Cabanes-Macheteau et al., Glycobiology 9(4):365-372 (1999), Lerouge et al., Plant Molecular Biology 38:31-48 (1998) and Altmann, Glycoconjugate J. 14:643-646 (1997). Plant-specific glycosylation generates glycans that have xylose linked $\beta(1,2)$ to mannose. Neither mammalian nor insect glycosylation generate xylose linked $\beta(1,2)$ to mannose. Plants do not have a sialic

acid linked to the terminus of the glycan, whereas mammalian cells do. In addition, plant-specific glycosylation results in a fucose linked $\alpha(1,3)$ to the proximal GlcNAc, while glycosylation in mammalian cells results in a fucose linked $\alpha(1,6)$ to the proximal GlcNAc.

5 Secretory component (SC): A component of secretory immunoglobulins that helps to protect the immunoglobulin against inactivating agents thereby increasing the biological effectiveness of secretory immunoglobulin. The secretory component may be from any mammal or rodent including mouse or human.

10 sICAM: A naturally-occurring soluble truncated form of ICAM-1 lacking both the hydrophobic transmembrane domain and the carboxy-terminal cytoplasmic domain of ICAM.

The articles, patents and patent applications cited in this document are incorporated into this document as if set forth in full.

15 Although much of the discussion which follows is directed to ICAM-1 immunoadhesin aspects and embodiments, it will be clear to one of ordinary skill that other antiviral or antibacterial immunoadhesins can be similarly produced by incorporating receptor protein molecules other than ICAM-1. Indeed, examples 10-12 are directed to antibacterial embodiments in which the anthrax toxin receptor (ATR) is used instead of ICAM-1.

20 **B. Immunoadhesins Containing Chimeric ICAM Molecules**

25 The present invention provides novel methods for producing immunoadhesin molecules containing chimeric receptor proteins, e.g., ICAM-1 receptor proteins. ICAM-1 immunoadhesins, for example, contain chimeric ICAM-1 molecules made up of a rhinovirus receptor protein linked to a portion of an immunoglobulin heavy chain molecule in association with J chain and secretory component. The chimeric ICAM-1 molecules of such aspects of the present invention contain two molecules derived from different sources: a rhinovirus receptor protein portion and an immunoglobulin chain portion. The rhinovirus receptor protein is derived from the intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1). The nucleotide sequence for the human rhinovirus receptor ICAM-

1 has been determined and characterized by Staunton, et al., Cell 52:925-933 (1988); Greve, et al. Cell 56:839-847 (1989); Greve, et al. J. Virology 65:6015-6023 (1991); Staunton, et al., Cell, 61:243-254 (1990) and described in Sequence ID No. 3 and GenBank accession no. M24283.

5 The ICAM-1 molecule is a membrane protein (SEQ ID NOS: 1 and 2) that has 5 extracellular domains, a hydrophobic transmembrane domain and a short cytoplasmic domain. These features have been described by Casasnovas, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 95:4134-4139 (1998) and Staunton, et al, Cell 52:925-933 (1988). Of particular use in appropriate aspects of the present invention are the domains of the ICAM-1
10 molecule that are responsible for the binding of human rhinoviruses which have been localized to the N-terminal domains 1 and 2 (Greve, et al., J. Virol., 65:6015-6023 1991, and Staunton, et al., Cell, 61:243-245 1990. Such aspects also contemplate(s) rhinovirus receptor protein portions which include any combination of extracellular domains 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the ICAM-1 molecule. In particular preferred embodiments, the rhinovirus
15 receptor protein portion includes domains 1 and 2 of the ICAM-1 molecule and in other preferred embodiments domains 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the ICAM-1 molecule are present.

The boundaries of the 5 extracellular domains of ICAM-1 are well known in the art and described in Staunton, et al., Cell 52:925-933 (1988). The approximated domain boundaries are shown in Table 1 below [SEQ ID NO:2] .

20

Table 1

<u>ICAM-1 Domains</u>	<u>Amino Acids</u>
1	1-88
2	89-105
3	106-284
4	285-385
5	386-453

As used in some aspects and embodiments of the present invention, the ICAM-1 domain 1 is from about residue 1 to about residue 88; domain 2 is from about residue 89 to about residue 105; domain 3 is from about residue 106 to about residue 284; domain 4 is

from about residue 285 to about 385; and domain 5 is from about residue 386 to 453. One of skill in the art will understand that the exact boundaries of these domains may vary.

The chimeric ICAM-1 molecules preferably contain at least a portion of an IgM or IgA heavy chain which allows that immunoglobulin heavy chain to bind to
5 immunoglobulin J chain and thereby binds to the secretory component. It is contemplated that the portion of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule derived from the immunoglobulin heavy chain may be comprised of individual domains selected from the IgA heavy chain or the IgM heavy chain or from some other isotype of heavy chain. It is also contemplated that an immunoglobulin domain derived from an immunoglobulin heavy chain other than
10 IgA or IgM or from an immunoglobulin light chain may be molecularly engineered to bind immunoglobulin J chain and thus may be used to produce immunoglobulins and immunoadhesins of the present invention.

One skilled in the art will understand that immunoglobulins consist of domains which are approximately 100-110 amino acid residues. These various domains are well
15 known in the art and have known boundaries. The removal of a single domain and its replacement with a domain of another antibody molecule is easily achieved with modern molecular biology. The domains are globular structures which are stabilized by intrachain disulfide bonds. This confers a discrete shape and makes the domains a self-contained unit that can be replaced or interchanged with other similarly shaped domains. The heavy
20 chain constant region domains of the immunoglobulins confer various properties known as antibody effector functions on a particular molecule containing that domain. Example effector functions include complement fixation, placental transfer, binding to staphylococcal protein, binding to streptococcal protein G, binding to mononuclear cells, neutrophils or mast cells and basophils. The association of particular domains and particular
25 immunoglobulin isotypes with these effector functions is well known and for example, described in Immunology, Roitt et al., Mosby St. Louis, Mo. (1993 3rd Ed.)

One of skill in the art will be able to identify immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region sequences. For example, a number of immunoglobulin DNA and protein sequences are available through GenBank. Table 2 shows the GenBank Accession numbers of
30 immunoglobulin heavy chain genes and the proteins encoded by the genes. The sequences listed in Table 2 are shown in Fig. 7.

Table 2

GENBANK ACCESSION NO.	HUMAN IMMUNOGLOBULIN SEQUENCE NAME	SEQ ID NO.
J00220	Ig _{α1} Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	15, 52
J00220	Ig _{α1} Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	16
J00221	IgA ₂ Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	17, 53
J00221	IgA ₂ Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	18
J00228	Ig _{γ1} Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	19, 54
J00228	Ig _{γ1} Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	20
J00230 V00554	IgG ₂ Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	21, 55
J00230 V00554	IgG ₂ Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	22
X03604 M12958	IgG ₃ Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	23, 57
X03604 M12958	IgG ₃ Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	24
K01316	IgG ₄ Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	25
K01316	IgG ₄ Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	26
K02876	IgD Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	27
K02876	IgD Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K02877	IgD Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	29
K02877	IgD Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K02878	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Coding Sequence	31
K02878	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K02879	Germline IgD Heavy Chain C-δ-3 Domain Coding Sequence	33
K02879	Germline IgD Heavy Chain C-δ-3 Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K01311	Germline IgD Heavy Chain J-δ Region: C-δ CH1 Coding Sequence	58
K01311	Germline IgD Heavy Chain J-δ Region: C-δ CH1 Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K02880	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Gene, C-Region, Secreted Terminus Coding Sequence	36
K02880	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Gene, C-Region, Secreted Terminus Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K02881	Germline IgD-Heavy Chain Gene, C-Region, First Domain of Membrane Terminus Coding Sequence	38
K02881	Germline IgD-Heavy Chain Gene, C-Region, First Domain of Membrane Terminus Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K02882	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Coding Sequence	40
K02882	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
K02875	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Gene, C-Region, C-δ-1 Domain Coding Sequence	42
K02875	Germline IgD Heavy Chain Gene, C-Region, C-δ-1 Domain Amino Acid Sequence	28, 30, 32
L00022 J00227 V00555	IgE Heavy Chain Constant Region Coding Sequence	59
L00022 J00227 V00555	IgE Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence	60
X17115	IgM Heavy Chain Complete Sequence Coding Sequence	61
X17115	IgM Heavy Chain Complete Sequence Amino Acid Sequence	62

The ICAM-1 immunoadhesins of the present invention may, in addition to the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule, contain immunoglobulin light chains, or immunoglobulin J chain bound to the immunoglobulin derived heavy chains. In preferred embodiments, the immunoadhesin of the present invention comprises two or four chimeric ICAM-1 molecules and an immunoglobulin J chain bound to at least one of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecules. The J chain is described and known in the art. See, for example, M. Koshland, *The Immunoglobulin Helper: The J Chain*, in *Immunoglobulin Genes*, Academic Press, London, pg. 345, (1989) and Matsuuchi et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 83:456-460 (1986). The sequence of the immunoglobulin J chain is available on various databases in the United States.

The immunoadhesin may have a secretory component associated with the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule. This association may occur by hydrogen bonds, disulfide bonds, covalent bonds, ionic interactions or combinations of these various bonds. Typically, chimeric ICAM-1 molecules are held together by disulfide bonds between the molecules. The interaction of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecules may be non-covalent or disulfide bonding.

The present invention contemplates the use of secretory component from a number of different species, including human, rat, rabbit, bovine and the like. The nucleotide sequences for these molecules are well known in the art. For example, U.S. Patent 6,046,037 contains many of the sequences and this patent is incorporated herein by reference. The immunoadhesins of the present invention containing the secretory component, the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule and J chain are typically bonded together by one of the following: hydrogen bonds, disulfide bonds, covalent bonds, ionic interactions or combinations of these bonds.

The present invention also contemplates immunoadhesins which comprise more than one receptor protein molecule, e.g., ICAM-1. ICAM-1 immunoadhesins, for example, may contain chimeric ICAM-1 molecules that are monomeric units and not disulfide bonded to other chimeric ICAM-1 molecules. In preferred embodiments, the immunoadhesin does contain chimeric ICAM-1 molecules that are in association with other chimeric ICAM-1 molecules to form dimers and other multivalent molecules.

Typically the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule is present as a dimer because of the association of the immunoglobulin portion of the chimeric molecule. The immunoglobulin portion of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule allows the association of two chimeric ICAM-1 molecules to form a dimeric molecule having two active binding portions made up of the rhinovirus receptor protein portion. In preferred embodiments, dimerization occurs via the disulfide bonding regions that normally occur between the immunoglobulin domains as part of a naturally-occurring immunoglobulin molecule and the native immunoglobulin protein. One of skill in the art will understand that these disulfide bonds that are normally present in the native immunoglobulin molecule can be modified, moved and removed while still maintaining the ability to form a dimer of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecules.

In other preferred embodiments, the immunoadhesin contains multimeric forms of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule due to the association of J chain with the immunoglobulin portion of the chimeric ICAM molecule. The association of J chain with the dimer of two chimeric ICAM-1 molecules allows the formation of tetrameric forms of the immunoadhesin. In a preferred embodiment, the immunoglobulin portion of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule is derived from the IgA molecule, and the addition of J chain allows the formation of a tetrameric complex containing four chimeric ICAM-1 molecules and four binding sites. In other preferred embodiments, the immunoglobulin heavy-chain portion of the chimeric molecule is derived from IgM and multivalent complexes containing ten or twelve molecules may be formed. In other preferred embodiments, in which the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule uses a chimeric immunoglobulin heavy-chain, the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule may form dimers or other higher order multivalent complexes through the domains from either IgA or IgM that are responsible for J chain binding. In other chimeric immunoglobulin molecules the portions of the immunoglobulin responsible for the disulfide bonding between the two immunoglobulin heavy-chains and/or the disulfide bonding between an immunoglobulin light-chain and heavy-chain may be placed in the chimeric immunoglobulin molecule to allow the formation of dimers or other high order multivalent complexes.

Various aspects and embodiments contemplate a chimeric ICAM-1 molecule in which the immunoglobulin domains comprising the heavy chain are derived from different isotypes of either heavy or light chain immunoglobulins. One skilled in the art will understand that using molecular techniques, these domains can be substituted for a similar

domain and thus produce an immunoglobulin that is a hybrid between two different immunoglobulin molecules. These chimeric immunoglobulins allow immunoadhesins containing secretory component to be constructed that contain a variety of different and desirable properties that are conferred by different immunoglobulin domains.

5 Also contemplated are chimeric ICAM-1 molecules in which the portion of the chimeric molecule derived from immunoglobulin, heavy or light chain may contain less than an entire domain derived from a different immunoglobulin molecule. The same molecular techniques may be employed to produce such chimeric ICAM-1 molecules.

10 In preferred embodiments, the chimeric ICAM-1 molecules contain at least the CH1, CH2, CH3, domain of mouse or human IgA1, IgA2 or IgM. Other preferred embodiments of the present invention contain immunoglobulin domains that include at least the C μ 1, C μ 2, C μ 3, or C μ 4 domains of IgM.

15 Preferred chimeric ICAM-1 molecules contain domains from two different isotypes of human immunoglobulin. Preferred chimeric ICAM-1 molecules that include immunoglobulins that contain immunoglobulin domains including at least the CH1, CH2, or CH3 of human IgG, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1, IgA2, IgE, or IgD. Other preferred immunoglobulins for use as part of chimeric ICAM-1 molecules include immunoglobulins that contain domains from at least the CH1, CH2, CH3, or CH4 domain of IgM or IgE. The present invention also contemplates chimeric ICAM-1 molecules that contain
20 immunoglobulin domains derived from at least two different isotypes of mammalian immunoglobulins. Generally, any of the mammalian immunoglobulins can be used in the preferred embodiments, such as the following isotypes: any isotype of IgG, any isotype of IgA, IgE, IgD or IgM. Chimeric ICAM-1 molecules derived from a species such as human, mouse or other mammals are contemplated. In preferred embodiments, the
25 chimeric ICAM-1 molecule contains the portion of IgA or IgM responsible for the association of J chain with the IgA and IgM. Thus, by using a chimeric immunoglobulin in the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule, the J chain may associate with a chimeric immunoglobulin that is predominantly of an isotype that does not bind J chain or secretory component.

30 The present invention also contemplates chimeric molecules that contain immunoglobulin domains derived from two different isotypes of rodent or primate

immunoglobulin. The isotypes of rodent or primate immunoglobulin are well known in the art. The chimeric molecules of the present invention may contain immunoglobulin derived heavy chains that include at least one of the following immunoglobulin domains: the CH1, CH2, or CH3 domains of a mouse IgG, IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b, IgG3, IgA, IgE, or IgD; the CH1, CH2, CH3 or CH4 domain of mouse IgE or IgM; the CH1 domain of a human IgG, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1, IgA2, or IgD; the CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4 domain of human IgM or IgE; the CH1, CH2, or CH3 domain of an isotype of mammalian IgG, an isotype of IgA, IgE, or IgD; the CH1, CH2, CH3 or CH4 domain of a mammalian IgE or IgM; the CH1, CH2, or CH3 domain of an isotype of rodent IgG, IgA, IgE, or IgD; the CH1, CH2, CH3 or CH4 domain of a rodent IgE or IgM; the CH1, CH2, or CH3 domain of an isotype of animal IgG, an isotype of IgA, IgE, or IgD; and the CH1, CH2, CH3, or CH4 domain of an animal IgE or IgM. The present invention also contemplates the replacement or addition of protein domains derived from molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin superfamily into the chimeric molecules, e.g., chimeric ICAM-1. The molecules that belong to the immunoglobulin superfamily have amino acid residue sequence and nucleic acid sequence homology to immunoglobulins. The molecules that are part of the immunoglobulin superfamily can be identified by amino acid or nucleic acid sequence homology. See, for example, p. 361 of *Immunoglobulin Genes*, Academic Press (1989).

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, the immunoadhesin is expressed by methods that generate an immunoadhesin having plant-specific glycosylation. It is well-known in the art that glycosylation is a major modification of proteins in plant cells (Lerouge et al., *Plant Molecular Biology* 38:31-48, 1998). Glycosylation of proteins also occurs in other cell types, including mammalian and insect cells. The glycosylation process starts in the endoplasmic reticulum by the co-translational transfer of a precursor oligosaccharide to specific residues of the nascent polypeptide chain. Processing of this oligosaccharide into different types of glycans, which differ in the types of residues present and the nature of the linkages between the residues, occurs in the secretory pathway as the glycoprotein moves from the endoplasmic reticulum to its final destination. One of skill in the art will understand that at the end of their maturation, proteins expressed in plants or plant cells have a different pattern of glycosylation than do proteins expressed in other types of cells, including mammalian

cells and insect cells. Detailed studies characterizing plant-specific glycosylation and comparing it with glycosylation in other cell types have been performed, for example, in studies described by Cabanes-Macheteau et al., *Glycobiology* 9(4):365-372 (1999), and Altmann, *Glycoconjugate J.* 14:643-646 (1997). These groups and others have shown that
5 plant-specific glycosylation generates glycans that have xylose linked $\beta(1,2)$ to mannose, but xylose is not linked $\beta(1,2)$ to mannose as a result of glycosylation in mammalian and insect cells. Plant-specific glycosylation results in a fucose linked $\alpha(1,3)$ to the proximal GlcNAc, while glycosylation in mammalian cells results in a fucose linked $\alpha(1,6)$ to the proximal GlcNAc. Furthermore, plant-specific glycosylation does not result in the
10 addition of a sialic acid to the terminus of the protein glycan, whereas in glycosylation in mammalian cells, sialic acid is added.

The immunoadhesin of the present invention that is glycosylated in a plant-specific manner can contain a chimeric molecule, e.g., chimeric ICAM-1, that includes any combination of extracellular domains, e.g., domains 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the ICAM-1
15 molecule. FIG. 2B shows the amino acid sequence of the chimeric ICAM-1/IgA2 molecule (SEQ ID NO: 8) of the present invention, that contains all five domains of ICAM-1. The bolded N's represent asparagine residues to which oligosaccharide moieties are linked during glycosylation in plant cells, as well as mammalian and insect cells. One of skill in the art will know that the glycosylation sites are the tripeptide Asn-X-Ser/Thr
20 where X can be any amino acid except proline and aspartic acid (Kornfeld and Kornfeld, *Annu Rev Biochem* 54:631-664, 1985). It will therefore be known to one of skill in the art that which amino acids of the protein having plant-specific glycosylation would depend on which domains of ICAM-1 are present. Because the sequence and domain boundaries of ICAM-1 are known (see Staunton et. al., *Cell* 52:925-933, 1988), it would be evident to
25 one of skill in the art how to determine the plant-specific glycosylation sites on any potential combination of any of the five ICAM-1 domains.

In other preferred ICAM-1 aspects and embodiments of the present invention, the immunoadhesin having plant-specific glycosylation and containing a chimeric ICAM-1 molecule having any combination of ICAM-1 extracellular domains 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 further
30 comprises a J chain and secretory component associated with said chimeric ICAM-1 molecule. As was true with respect to the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule, one of skill in the art will be able to identify the sites for plant-specific glycosylation in the J chain and

secretory component sequences. The same principle applies for immunoahesins of the invention that contain chimeric receptor proteins other than chimeric ICAM-1.

The present invention contemplates immunoadhesins having plant-specific glycosylation, that contain a chimeric molecule, e.g., a chimeric ICAM-1 molecule, in which the immunoglobulin heavy chain is selected from the group of IgA (SEQ ID NOS:15-18 and 52-53), IgA1 (SEQ ID NOS:15-16 and 52), IgA2 (SEQ ID NO:17 and 53), IgG1 (SEQ ID NOS:19-20 and 54), IgG2 (SEQ ID NOS:21-22 and 55), IgG3 (SEQ ID NOS:23-24 and 56), IgG4 (SEQ ID NOS:25-26 and 57), IgM (SEQ ID NOS:46-47 and 61-62), IgD (SEQ ID NOS:27-33, 35-36, 38, 40, and 42), IgE (SEQ ID NOS:44-45 and 59-60), and a chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain. One of skill in the art will know that which of these immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences, or which combination of immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences are combined in a chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain, will have an effect on the number and location of glycosylation sites in the chimeric molecule of the immunoadhesin. As was true with respect to the chimeric molecule, one of skill in the art will be able to identify the sites for plant-specific glycosylation in the immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences, including the various chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences that can be constructed.

Also provided herein are immunoadhesin functional derivatives. By “functional derivative” is meant a “chemical derivative,” “fragment,” or “variant,” of the polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention which retains at least a portion of the function of the protein, for example reactivity with an antibody specific for the protein, enzymatic activity or binding activity, which permits its utility in accordance with the present invention. It is well known in the art that due to the degeneracy of the genetic code numerous different nucleic acid sequences can code for the same amino acid sequence. It is also well known in the art that conservative changes in amino acid can be made to arrive at a protein or polypeptide that retains the functionality of the original. In both cases, all permutations are intended to be covered by this disclosure.

The derivatives may also be engineered according to routine methods to include an affinity purification tag such that large quantities and/or relatively pure or isolated quantities of immunoadhesin may be produced. Many different versions of tag exist that can be incorporated into one or more components of the immunoadhesin, preferably not

destroying the desired binding activity of the immunoadhesin in the absence of tag. Such tags can be engineered as expressible encoded nucleic acid sequence fused with nucleic acid sequences encoding the immunoadhesins of the invention. The tags may further be engineered to be removable, e.g., with a commercially available enzyme.

5 Further, it is possible to delete codons or to substitute one or more codons with codons other than degenerate codons to produce a structurally modified polypeptide, but one which has substantially the same utility activity as the polypeptide produced by the unmodified nucleic acid molecule. As recognized in the art, the two polypeptides can be functionally equivalent, as are the two nucleic acid molecules that give rise to their
10 production, even though the differences between the nucleic acid molecules are not related to the degeneracy of the genetic code.

 Manipulations of this sort, and post-production chemical derivatization may be implemented, e.g., to improve stability, solubility, absorption, biological or therapeutic effect, and/or biological half-life. Moieties capable of mediating such effects are
15 disclosed, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA (1990). A functional derivative intended to be within the scope of the present invention is a "variant" polypeptide which either lacks one or more amino acids or contains additional or substituted amino acids relative to the native polypeptide. The variant may be derived from a naturally occurring complex component
20 by appropriately modifying the protein DNA coding sequence to add, remove, and/or to modify codons for one or more amino acids at one or more sites of the C-terminus, N-terminus, and/or within the native sequence. It is understood that such variants having added, substituted and/or additional amino acids retain one or more characterizing portions of the native protein, as described above.

25 A functional derivative of a protein with deleted, inserted and/or substituted amino acid residues may be prepared using standard techniques well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the modified components of the functional derivatives may be produced using site-directed mutagenesis techniques (as exemplified by Adelman et. al., 1983, DNA 2:183) wherein nucleotides in the DNA coding sequence are modified
30 such that a modified coding sequence is produced, and thereafter expressing this recombinant DNA in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell, using techniques such as those

described above. Alternatively, proteins with amino acid deletions, insertions and/or substitutions may be conveniently prepared by direct chemical synthesis, using methods well-known in the art. The functional derivatives of the proteins typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the native proteins.

- 5 In addition, the immunoadhesins of the invention may be not just modified receptor protein/Ig immunoadhesins, but may also embrace other native receptor protein family members, isotypes, and/or other homologous amino acid sequences, e.g., human, primate, rodent, canine, feline, bovine, avian, etc. Furthermore, the Ig type used in the immunoadhesins can vary, e.g., may assume a different Ig family member identity, within
10 or without a given species. ICAMs and Igs, for example, are diverse and have well-known sequences that one of ordinary skill can exploit to create different immunoadhesins having more or less different utility in a given organism to undergo treatment. An illustrative, nonexhaustive list of examples of molecules having ICAM-1 homology that can be used to create other immunoadhesins include those in the following table.

15

Table 3

ACCESSION NO.	ICAM NAME	SPECIES
NP 000192	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 (CD54) [SEQ ID NO:63]	Homo sapiens
AAH03097	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule ICAM-2 [SEQ ID NO:64]	Homo sapiens
NP 002153	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 3 Precursor [SEQ ID NO:65]	Homo sapiens
BAB20325	TCAM-1 [SEQ ID NO:66]	Homo sapiens
NP 003250	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 5 (Telencephalin) [SEQ ID NO:67]	Homo sapiens
NM 007164	Mucosal Vascular Address in Cell Adhesion Molecule (MADCAM1) [SEQ ID NO:68]	Homo sapiens
NM 001078	Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule 1 (VCAM1) [SEQ ID NO:69]	Homo sapiens
AAA37875	MALA-2 [SEQ ID NO:70]	Mus musculus
AAA37876	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 Precursor [SEQ ID NO:71]	Mus musculus
AAG30280	Intracellular Adhesion Molecule 1 [SEQ ID NO:72]	Cricetulus griseus
AAB39264	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-3 [SEQ ID NO:73]	Bos taurus
AAF80287	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 Precursor [SEQ ID NO:74]	Sus scrofa

ACCESSION NO.	ICAM NAME	SPECIES
AAA18478	Telecephalin [SEQ ID NO:75]	Oryctolagus cuniculus
NP 032345	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 5, telencephalin [SEQ ID NO:76]	Mus musculus
BAB41106	Cell adhesion molecule TCAM-1 [SEQ ID NO:77]	Mus musculus
NP 067705	Testicular Cell Adhesion Molecule 1 [SEQ ID NO:78]	Rattus norvegicus
AAG35584	Nectin-Like Protein 1 [SEQ ID NO:79]	Mus musculus
AAC18956	CD22 Protein [SEQ ID NO:80]	Homo sapiens
AAA35415	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1 [SEQ ID NO:81]	Pan troglodytes
AAA83206	89 kDa Protein [SEQ ID NO:82]	Mus musculus
AAA92551	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 [SEQ ID NO:83]	Canis familiaris
AAB06749	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 [SEQ ID NO:84]	Bos taurus
AAD13617	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 Precursor [SEQ ID NO:85]	Ovis aries
NP 037099	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 [SEQ ID NO:86]	Rattus norvegicus
AAE22202	ICAM-4 [SEQ ID NO:87]	Rattus norvegicus
AAA60392	cell surface glycoprotein [SEQ ID NO:88]	Homo sapiens
AAF91086	Nephrin [SEQ ID NO:89]	Rattus norvegicus
AAF91087	Nephrin [SEQ ID NO:90]	Mus musculus

Likewise, numerous heavy chain constant regions of different Ig molecules, both in humans and other species, are known that can be substituted in for those specific Ig regions of the chimeras described herein.

5 C. Vectors, Cells and Plants Containing Immunoadhesins

The present invention also contemplates expression and cloning vectors, cells and plants containing the immunoadhesins of the present invention. Technology for isolating the genes encoding the various portions of the immunoadhesions are well-known to one of skill in the art and can be applied to insert the various required genes into expression
10 vectors and cloning vectors such as those vectors can be introduced into cells and into transgenic plants.

The present invention contemplates a method of assembling an immunoadhesin comprising the steps of: introducing into an organism a DNA segment encoding a chimeric receptor protein molecule (e.g., an ICAM-1 molecule), immunoglobulin J chain, and introducing into the same organism a DNA encoding a secretory component. The preferred secretory component contains at least a segment of the amino acid residues 1 to residue about 606 of the human polyimmunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) amino acid residue sequence or analogous amino acid residues from other species (Mostov, Ann Dev. Immu. 12:63-84 1994).

The present invention contemplates eukaryotic cells, including plant cells, containing immunoadhesins of the present invention. The present invention also contemplates plant cells that contain nucleotide sequences encoding the various components of the immunoadhesin of the present invention. One skilled in the art will understand that the nucleotide sequences that encode the secretory component protection protein and the chimeric receptor protein molecule and J chain will typically be operably linked to a promoter and present as part of an expression vector or cassette. Typically, if the eukaryotic cell used is a plant cell then the promoter used will be a promoter that is able to operate in a plant cell. After the chimeric receptor protein genes, secretory component genes and J chain genes are isolated, they are typically operatively linked to a transcriptional promoter in an expression vector. The present invention also contemplates expression vectors containing a nucleotide sequence encoding a chimeric receptor protein molecule which has been operatively linked to a regulatory sequence for expression. These expression vectors place the nucleotide sequence to be expressed in a particular cell 3' of a promoter sequence which causes the nucleotide sequence to be transcribed and expressed. The expression vector may also contain various enhancer sequences which improve the efficiency of this transcription. In addition, such sequences as terminators, polyadenylation (poly A) sites and other 3' end processing signals may be included to enhance the amount of nucleotide sequence transcribed within a particular cell.

Expression of the components in the organism of choice can be derived from an independently replicating plasmid, or from a permanent component of the chromosome, or from any piece of DNA which may transiently give rise to transcripts encoding the components. Organisms suitable for transformation can be either prokaryotic or eukaryotic. Introduction of the components of the complex can be by direct DNA

transformation, by biolistic delivery into the organism, or mediated by another organism as for example by the action of recombinant *Agrobacterium* on plant cells. Expression of proteins in transgenic organisms usually requires co-introduction of an appropriate promoter element and polyadenylation signal. In one embodiment of the invention, the promoter element potentially results in the constitutive expression of the components in all of the cells of a plant. Constitutive expression occurring in most or all of the cells will ensure that precursors can occupy the same cellular endomembrane system as might be required for assembly to occur.

Expression vectors compatible with the host cells, preferably those compatible with plant cells are used to express the genes of the present invention. Typical expression vectors useful for expression of genes in plants are well known in the art and include vectors derived from the tumor-inducing (Ti) plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* described by Rogers et al., *Meth. in Enzymol.*, 153:253-277 (1987). However, several other expression vector systems are known to function in plants. See for example, Verma et al., PCT Publication No. WO87/00551; and Cocking and Davey, *Science*, 236:1259-1262 (1987).

The expression vectors described above contain expression control elements including the promoter. The genes to be expressed are operatively linked to the expression vector to allow the promoter sequence to direct RNA polymerase binding and synthesis of the desired polypeptide coding gene. Useful in expressing the genes are promoters which are inducible, viral, synthetic, constitutive, and regulated. The choice of which expression vector is used and ultimately to which promoter a nucleotide sequence encoding part of the immunoadhesin of the present invention is operatively linked depends directly, as is well known in the art, on the functional properties desired, e.g. the location and timing of protein expression, and the host cell to be transformed, these being limitations inherent in the art of constructing recombinant DNA molecules. However, an expression vector useful in practicing the present invention is at least capable of directing the replication, and preferably also the expression of the polypeptide coding gene included in the DNA segment to which it is operatively linked.

In preferred embodiments, the expression vector used to express the genes includes a selection marker that is effective in a plant cell, preferably a drug resistance selection

marker. A preferred drug resistance marker is the gene whose expression results in kanamycin resistance, i.e., the chimeric gene containing the nopaline synthase promoter, Tn5 neomycin phosphotransferase II and nopaline synthase 3' nontranslated region described by Rogers et al., in *Methods For Plant Molecular Biology*, a Weissbach and H.

5 Weissbach, eds., Academic Press Inc., San Diego, Calif. (1988). A useful plant expression vector is commercially available from Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J. Expression vectors and promoters for expressing foreign proteins in plants have been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,188,642; 5,349,124; 5,352,605, and 5,034,322 which are hereby incorporated by reference.

10 A variety of methods have been developed to operatively link DNA to vectors via complementary cohesive termini. For instance, complementary homopolymer tracks can be added to the DNA segment to be inserted into the vector DNA. The vector and DNA segment are then joined by hydrogen bonding between the complementary homopolymeric tails to form recombinant DNA molecules. Alternatively, synthetic
15 linkers containing one or more restriction endonuclease sites can be used to join the DNA segment to the expression vector. The synthetic linkers are attached to blunt-ended DNA segments by incubating the blunt-ended DNA segments with a large excess of synthetic linker molecules in the presence of an enzyme that is able to catalyze the ligation of blunt-ended DNA molecules, such as bacteriophage T4 DNA ligase. Thus, the products of the
20 reaction are DNA segments carrying synthetic linker sequences at their ends. These DNA segments are then cleaved with the appropriate restriction endonuclease and ligated into an expression vector that has been cleaved with an enzyme that produces termini compatible with those of the synthetic linker. Synthetic linkers containing a variety of restriction endonuclease sites are commercially available from a number of sources including New
25 England BioLabs, Beverly, Mass.

The nucleotide sequences encoding the secretory component, J chain, and the chimeric receptor protein molecules, e.g., ICAM-1, of the present invention are introduced into the same plant cell either directly or by introducing each of the components into a plant cell and regenerating a plant and cross-hybridizing the various components to
30 produce the final plant cell containing all the required components.

Any method may be used to introduce the nucleotide sequences encoding the components of the immunoadhesins of the present invention into a eukaryotic cell. For example, methods for introducing genes into plants include *Agrobacterium*-mediated plant transformation, protoplast transformation, gene transfer into pollen, injection into reproductive organs and injection into immature embryos. Each of these methods has distinct advantages and disadvantages. Thus, one particular method of introducing genes into a particular eukaryotic cell or plant species may not necessarily be the most effective for another eukaryotic cell or plant species.

Agrobacterium tumefaciens-mediated transfer is a widely applicable system for introducing genes into plant cells because the DNA can be introduced into whole plant tissues, bypassing the need for regeneration of an intact plant from a protoplast. The use of *Agrobacterium*-mediated expression vectors to introduce DNA into plant cells is well known in the art. See, for example, the methods described by Fraley et al., *Biotechnology*, 3:629 (1985) and Rogers et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 153:253-277 (1987). Further, the integration of the Ti-DNA is a relatively precise process resulting in few rearrangements. The region of DNA to be transferred is defined by the border sequences and intervening DNA is usually inserted into the plant genome as described by Spielmann et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 205:34 (1986) and Jorgensen et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 207:471 (1987). Modern *Agrobacterium* transformation vectors are capable of replication in *Escherichia coli* as well as *Agrobacterium*, allowing for convenient manipulations as described by Klee et al., in *Plant DNA Infectious Agents*, T. Hohn and J. Schell, eds., Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 179-203 (1985). Further recent technological advances in vectors for *Agrobacterium*-mediated gene transfer have improved the arrangement of genes and restriction sites in the vectors to facilitate construction of vectors capable of expressing various polypeptide coding genes. The vectors described by Rogers et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 153:253 (1987), have convenient multi-linker regions flanked by a promoter and a polyadenylation site for direct expression of inserted polypeptide coding genes and are suitable for present purposes.

In those plant species where *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation is efficient, it is the method of choice because of the facile and defined nature of the gene transfer. *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of leaf disks and other tissues appears to be

limited to plant species that *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* naturally infects. Thus, *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation is most efficient in dicotyledonous plants.

Few monocots appear to be natural hosts for *Agrobacterium*, although transgenic plants have been produced in asparagus using *Agrobacterium* vectors as described by
5 Bytebier et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 84:5345 (1987). Therefore, commercially important cereal grains such as rice, corn, and wheat must be transformed using alternative methods. Transformation of plant protoplasts can be achieved using methods based on calcium phosphate precipitation, polyethylene glycol treatment, electroporation, and combinations of these treatments. See, for example, Potrykus et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.*,
10 199:183 (1985); Lorz et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 199:178 (1985); Fromm et al., *Nature*, 319:791 (1986); Uchimiya et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 204:204 (1986); Callis et al., *Genes and Development*, 1:1183 (1987); and Marcotte et al., *Nature*, 335:454 (1988).

Application of these methods to different plant species depends upon the ability to regenerate that particular plant species from protoplasts. Illustrative methods for the
15 regeneration of cereals from protoplasts are described in Fujimura et al., *Plant Tissue Culture Letters*, 2:74 (1985); Toriyama et al., *Theor Appl. Genet.*, 73:16 (1986); Yamada et al., *Plant Cell Rep.*, 4:85 (1986); Abdullah et al., *Biotechnology*, 4:1087 (1986).

To transform plant species that cannot be successfully regenerated from protoplasts, other ways to introduce DNA into intact cells or tissues can be utilized. For
20 example, regeneration of cereals from immature embryos or explants can be effected as described by Vasil, *Biotechnology*, 6:397 (1988). In addition, "particle gun" or high-velocity microprojectile technology can be utilized. Using such technology, DNA is carried through the cell wall and into the cytoplasm on the surface of small (0.525 μm) metal particles that have been accelerated to speeds of one to several hundred meters per
25 second as described in Klein et al., *Nature*, 327:70 (1987); Klein et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 85:8502 (1988); and McCabe et al., *Biotechnology*, 6:923 (1988). The metal particles penetrate through several layers of cells and thus allow the transformation of cells within tissue explants. Metal particles have been used to successfully transform corn cells and to produce fertile, stably transformed tobacco and soybean plants. Transformation of
30 tissue explants eliminates the need for passage through a protoplast stage and thus speeds the production of transgenic plants.

DNA can also be introduced into plants by direct DNA transfer into pollen as described by Zhou et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 101:433 (1983); D. Hess, *Intern Rev. Cytol.*, 107:367 (1987); Luo et al., *Plant Mol. Biol. Reporter*, 6:165 (1988). Expression of polypeptide coding genes can be obtained by injection of the DNA into reproductive
5 organs of a plant as described by Pena et al., *Nature*, 325:274 (1987). DNA can also be injected directly into the cells of immature embryos and the rehydration of desiccated embryos as described by Neuhaus et al., *Theor. Appl. Genet.*, 75:30 (1987); and Benbrook et al., in *Proceedings Bio Expo 1986*, Butterworth, Stoneham, Mass., pp. 27-54 (1986).

The regeneration of plants from either single plant protoplasts or various explants
10 is well known in the art. See, for example, *Methods for Plant Molecular Biology*, A. Weissbach and H. Weissbach, eds., Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, Calif. (1988). This regeneration and growth process includes the steps of selection of transformant cells and shoots, rooting the transformant shoots and growth of the plantlets in soil.

The regeneration of plants containing the foreign gene introduced by
15 *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* from leaf explants can be achieved as described by Horsch et al., *Science*, 227:1229-1231 (1985). In this procedure, transformants are grown in the presence of a selection agent and in a medium that induces the regeneration of shoots in the plant species being transformed as described by Fraley et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 80:4803 (1983). This procedure typically produces shoots within two to four
20 weeks and these transformant shoots are then transferred to an appropriate root-inducing medium containing the selective agent and an antibiotic to prevent bacterial growth. Transformant shoots that rooted in the presence of the selective agent to form plantlets are then transplanted to soil to allow the production of roots. These procedures will vary depending upon the particular plant species employed, such variations being well known
25 in the art.

The immunoadhesins of the present invention may be produced in any plant cell including plant cells derived from plants that are dicotyledonous or monocotyledonous, solanaceous, alfalfa, legumes, or tobacco.

Transgenic plants of the present invention can be produced from any sexually
30 crossable plant species that can be transformed using any method known to those skilled in the art. Useful plant species are dicotyledons including tobacco, tomato, the legumes,

alfalfa, oaks, and maples; monocotyledons including grasses, corn, grains, oats, wheat, and barley; and lower plants including gymnosperms, conifers, horsetails, club mosses, liverworts, hornworts, mosses, algae, gametophytes, sporophytes or pteridophytes.

The present invention also contemplates expressing the immunoadhesins within eukaryotic cells including mammalian cells. One of skill in the art will understand the various systems available for expression of the immunoadhesin in mammalian cells and can readily modify those systems to express the immunoadhesins and chimeric protein receptor molecules, e.g., ICAM-1 molecules, in those cells. In preferred ICAM embodiments, the chimeric ICAM-1, J chain and secretory component molecules of the present invention are placed in a vector pCDM8 which has been previously described by Aruffo, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 84:8573-8577 (1987). The use of the PCDM8 construct is by no means unique and numerous other eukaryotic expression systems are available that do not utilize the cog cell expression system and that may be used with the chimeric ICAM-1 and other molecules of the immunoadhesin.

D. Compositions Containing Immunoadhesins

The present invention also contemplates compositions containing an immunoadhesin of the present invention together with plant macromolecules or material. Typically these plant macromolecules or plant materials are derived from any plant useful in the present invention. The plant macromolecules are present together with an immunoadhesin of the present invention for example, in a plant cell, in an extract of a plant cell, or in a plant. Typical plant macromolecules associated with the immunoadhesin of the present invention in a composition are ribulose biphosphate carboxylase, light harvesting complex pigments (LHCP), secondary metabolites or chlorophyll. The compositions of the present invention have plant material or plant macromolecules in a concentration of between 0.01% and 99% mass excluding water. Other compositions include compositions having the immunoadhesins of the present invention present at a concentration of between 1% and 99% mass excluding water. Other compositions include immunoadhesins at a concentration of 50% to 90% mass excluding water.

The compositions of the present invention may contain plant macromolecules at a concentration of between 0.1% and 5% mass excluding water. Typically the mass present in the composition will consist of plant macromolecules and immunoadhesins of the

present invention. When the immunoadhesins of the present invention are present at a higher or lower concentration the concentration of plant macromolecules present in the composition will vary inversely. In other embodiments the composition of plant macromolecules are present in a concentration of between 0.12% and 1% mass excluding water.

The present invention contemplates a composition of matter comprising all or part of the following: a chimeric protein receptor molecule (e.g., an ICAM-1 molecule), a J chain or a secretory component. These components form a complex and are associated as was previously described. Typically, the composition also contains molecules derived from a plant. This composition may also be obtained after an extraction process yielding functional immunoadhesin and plant-derived molecules.

The extraction method comprises the steps of applying a force to a plant containing the complex whereby the apoplastic compartment of the plant is ruptured releasing said complex. The force involves shearing as the primary method of releasing the apoplastic liquid.

The whole plant or plant extract contains an admixture of immunoadhesin and various other macromolecules of the plant. Among the macromolecules contained in the admixture is ribulose biphosphate carboxylase (RuBisCo) or fragments of RuBisCo. Another macromolecule is LHCP. Another molecule is chlorophyll.

Other useful methods for preparing compositions containing immunoadhesins include extraction with various solvents and application of vacuum to the plant material. The compositions of the present invention may contain plant macromolecules in a concentration of between about 0.1% and 5% mass excluding water.

The present invention also contemplates therapeutic compositions which may be used in the treatment of a patient or animal. Administration of the therapeutic composition can be before or after extraction from the plant or other transgenic organism. Once extracted the immunoadhesins may also be further purified by conventional techniques such as size exclusion, ion exchange, or affinity chromatography. Plant molecules may be co-administered with the complex.

The present invention also contemplates that the relative proportion of plant-derived molecules and animal-derived molecules can vary. Quantities of specific plant proteins, such as RuBisCo or chlorophyll may be as little as 0.01% of the mass or as much as 99.9% of the mass of the extract, excluding water.

5 The present invention also contemplates the direct use of the therapeutic plant extract containing immunoadhesins without any further purification of the specific therapeutic component. Administration may be by topical application, oral ingestion, nasal spray or any other method appropriate for delivering the antibody to the mucosal target pathogen.

10 **E. Pharmaceutical Compositions, Formulations, And Routes Of Administration**

 The immunoadhesins described herein can be administered to a patient, preferably in the form of a suitable pharmaceutical composition. Such composition may include components in addition to, or in lieu of, those described above. The composition
15 preferably exhibits either or both of a therapeutic and prophylactic property when administered. The preparation of such compositions can be done according to routine methodologies in the art, and may assume any of a variety of forms, e.g., liquid solutions, suspensions or emulsifications, and solid forms suitable for inclusion in a liquid prior to
20 ingestion. Techniques for the formulation and administration of polypeptides and proteins may be found in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, latest edition. Using these procedures, one of ordinary skill can utilize the immunoadhesins of the invention to achieve success without undue experimentation.

1. Administration Routes

 Suitable routes of administration for the invention include, e.g., oral, nasal,
25 inhalation, intraocular, pharyngeal, bronchial, transmucosal, or intestinal administration. Alternatively, one may administer the compound in a local manner, e.g., via injection or other application of the compound to a preferred site of action.

2. Formulations

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be manufactured in a manner that is itself known, e.g., by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing processes. One or more physiologically acceptable carriers comprising
5 excipients and/or other auxiliaries can be used to facilitate processing of the active compounds into pharmaceutical preparations. Proper formulation is dependent upon the particular route of administration chosen.

For injection, the agents of the invention may be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks's solution, Ringer's
10 solution, or physiological saline buffer. For transmucosal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

For oral administration, the compounds can be formulated readily by combining the active compounds with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art.
15 Such carriers enable the compounds of the invention to be formulated as tablets, pills, dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient to be treated. Suitable carriers include excipients such as, e.g., fillers such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, and/or sorbitol; cellulose preparations such as, e.g., maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch, gelatin, gum tragacanth,
20 methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). If desired, disintegrating agents may be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate.

Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated
25 sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses.

30 Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as

glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with filler such as lactose, binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or
5 liquid polyethylene glycols. In addition, stabilizers may be added. All formulations for oral administration should be in dosages suitable for such administration.

For buccal administration, the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present
10 invention may be conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of
15 e.g. gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

In addition, the compounds may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such
20 long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

25 Additionally, the compounds may be delivered using a sustained-release system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various sustained-release materials have been established and are well known by those skilled in the art. Sustained-release capsules may, depending on their chemical nature, release the compounds for a few weeks up to over 100 days. Depending on the

chemical nature and the biological stability of the therapeutic reagent, additional strategies for protein stabilization may be employed.

The pharmaceutical compositions also may comprise suitable solid or gel phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or excipients include but are not limited to calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars, starches, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, and polymers such as polyethylene glycols.

Pharmaceutically compatible salts may be formed with many acids, including but not limited to hydrochloric, sulfuric, acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, succinic, citric, etc. Salts tend to be more soluble in aqueous or other protonic solvents than are the corresponding free base forms. In solutions, manipulation of pH is also routinely employed for optimizing desired properties.

3. Determining Effective Dosages and Dosage Regimens

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include compositions where the active ingredients are contained in an amount effective to achieve an intended purpose, e.g., a therapeutic and/or prophylactic use. A pharmaceutically effective amount means an amount of compound effective to prevent, alleviate or ameliorate symptoms of disease or prolong the survival of the subject being treated. Determination of a pharmaceutically effective amount is well within the capability of those skilled in the art, and will typically assume an amount of between about 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg/day}$ and about 500g/kg/day, with individual dosages typically comprising between about 1 nanogram and several grams of immunoadhesin.

For any compound used in the methods of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. For example, varying dosages can be administered to different animals or cell cultures and compared for effect. In this way, one can identify a desired concentration range, and prepare and administer such amount accordingly. Optimization is routine for one of ordinary skill in the art.

The person of skill, in addition to considering pharmaceutical efficacy, also considers toxicity according to standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., for determining the LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the

population) and the ED₅₀ (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio between LD₅₀ and ED₅₀. Compounds which exhibit high therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from these cell culture assays and animal studies
5 can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the
10 patient's condition. (See e.g., Fingl et al., 1975, in "The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," Ch. 1 p.1).

Dosage amount and frequency may be adjusted to provide mucosal levels of immunadhesin sufficient to maintain or provide a pharmaceutical effect, e.g., therapeutic and/or prophylactic. The minimal effective concentration (MEC) will vary for each
15 immunadhesin and immunoadhesin formulation, but can be estimated from in vitro and/or in vivo data. Dosages necessary to achieve MEC will depend on individual characteristics and route of administration. However, assays as described herein can be used to determine mucosal concentrations, which can then be further optimized in amount and precise formulation.

20 Dosage intervals can also be determined using MEC value. Compounds can be administered using a regimen which maintains mucosal levels above the MEC for 10-90% of the time, 30-90% of the time, or, most preferably, 50-90% of the time.

The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack
25 may for example comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser device may be accompanied by instructions for administration. The pack or dispenser may also be accompanied with a notice associated with the container in form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use, or sale of pharmaceuticals, which notice is reflective of approval by the agency of the form of the
30 immunoadhesin for human or veterinary administration. Such notice, for example, may be the labeling approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for prescription drugs, or

the approved product insert. Compositions comprising a compound of the invention formulated in a compatible pharmaceutical carrier may also be prepared, placed in an appropriate container, and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition, e.g. treatment or prophylaxis of a disease mediated by host organism/patient protein receptor molecules.

5 **F. Methods of Treatment and Prevention of ICAM-mediated Afflictions**

A patient in need of therapeutic and/or prophylactic immunoadhesin chimeras of the invention, e.g., to counter rhinovirus infection and/or symptoms such as occur with colds, can be administered a pharmaceutically effective amount of desired immunoadhesin, preferably as part of a pharmaceutical composition determined,
10 produced, and administered as described above. These formulations and delivery modalities can vary widely. Described following are preliminary procedures that can be used to deduce effective amounts and toxicity, and which can then be conveniently used to determine treatment and prophylaxis parameters and regimens, both in humans and other animals. These procedures are illustrative only and are not intended to be limiting of the
15 invention. Further, these procedures are routine for one of ordinary skill in the art.

**1. Ability of the Immunoadhesin to Reduce Rhinovirus Infectivity
 in Humans: Dose Escalation Tolerance Study**

Immunoadhesins of the invention may be tested, e.g., using randomized controlled trials to determine the effect of administration, e.g., intranasal, of immunoadhesin on
20 infection. Other administration routes can be used. Various assays exist that can be used to monitor effect, e.g., IL-8 response assays that evaluate illness symptoms, e.g., cold symptoms caused by rhinovirus infection. These studies can evaluate the extent to which an immunoadhesin taken by a patient subjects can prevent or treat rhinovirus infection. For example, healthy or unhealthy subjects can be administered the
25 immunoadhesin and evaluated over a time course, e.g., in tandem with rhinovirus inoculation and/or illness progression. The clinical protocols used may be based on protocols previously used in evaluation of a recombinant soluble ICAM-1 molecule for efficacy against rhinovirus infection, or modifications thereto (Turner, et. al., JAMA 281:1797-804, 1999).

Male and female subjects of any species, age, health, or disease state can be evaluated. The subjects may exhibit a serum neutralizing antibody titer in advance of study, which titer may fluctuate in response to infection and immunoadhesin administration.

5 The immunoadhesin of the present invention may be formulated as a buffered saline with varying amounts of immunoadhesin within and administered at various intervals to a patient. Single ascending dose and multiple ascending dose studies can be used to evaluate the safety of the immunoadhesin. In each case, one or more subjects may be evaluated at each dosage level, some receiving the immunoadhesin, and one or more
10 optionally receiving placebo. In either study, multiple dosage levels may be evaluated. Dosage levels can vary, but are typically in the nanogram to gram range.

Dosages may be administered over seconds, minutes, hours, weeks, and months, and evaluated for toxicity and/or pharmaceutical effect.

15 Safety and toxicity may be assessed, e.g., by visual examination of the nasal mucosa for signs of irritation or inflammation. Blood safety evaluations can also be employed according to routine methods and using sensitive assays such as ELISA to determine various blood components, including circulating immunoadhesin and rhinovirus quantities. Naval lavage testing may similarly be done according to routine methodologies.

20 Routine statistical analyses and calculations may be employed to determine efficacy and toxicity predicted over time courses for single patients and/or for populations of patient-recipients..

25 Challenge studies as well known in the art can be used to demonstrate that treatment protects against clinical colds and/or reduces cold symptoms after viral challenge, and using commercially available starting materials such as virus, cells, and animals. See, e.g., Gwaltney, et. al., Prog. Med. Virol. 39:256-263, 1992.

The following examples illustrate various aspects and embodiments of the disclosed invention. These examples in no way limit the scope of the claimed invention.

EXAMPLES

1. Construction of ICAM-1 Immunoadhesin Expression Cassettes

A cassette encoding ICAM-1 extracellular domains D1 through D5 was prepared by PCR cloning. Specifically, a fragment containing all five extracellular Ig-like domains of ICAM-1 was amplified from plasmid pCDIC1-5D/IgA (Martin, et al. J. Virol. 67:3561-8, 1993) using the following oligonucleotide primers:

5'-

TCTGTTCCCAGGAACTAGTTTGGCACAGACATCTGTGTCCCCCTCAAAAGTC-3'
(SEQ ID NO: 6)

10 5'-CATACCGGGGACTAGTCACATTCACGGTCACCTCGCGG-3' (SEQ ID
NO: 7)

These two primers were designed to introduce SpeI sites at the 5' and 3' ends of the PCR fragment (underlined nucleotides). PCR was performed with Pfu polymerase (Stratagene) to reduce accumulation of errors. The PCR fragment was cloned into the vector PCRScript (Stratagene), and sequenced before fusing to the human IgA2 cassettes (with and without SEKDEL [SEQ ID NO:4] at the carboxy-terminus).

Constructs for the expression in plants of human J chain and secretory component, as well as a human IgA2 heavy chain, were developed. A heavy chain expression cassette vector was made and called pSSpHuA2 (See FIG. 1). It contains sequence encoding a bean legumin signal peptide (Baumlein et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 14 (6), 2707-2720, 1986). The sequence of bean legumin is provided as GenBank Accession No. X03677, and the sequence of the bean legumin signal peptide is SEQ ID NO: 10 (also see Fig. 8) and the IgA2m(2) constant region with SpeI and SacI sites in between, and the SuperMas promoter for driving the expression of a signal peptide and the constant regions of the human IgA2m(2) heavy-chain.

The amplified DNAs encoding the first five domains of human ICAM-1, and the Fc region of human IgA2m(2) were fused in a plant-expression cassette to make a chimeric ICAM-1 molecule expression construct, shown in FIG. 2A. This was done by cloning the fragment encoding the five extracellular domains of ICAM-1 into vector

pSSPHuA2 to generate pSSPICAMHuA2. The convenient restriction sites (5' SpeI and 3' Spe I) allowed the amplified fragment to be inserted between the signal peptide and the C α 1 domain. In the resulting construct, expression of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule is under the control of the constitutive promoter "superMAS" (Ni et. al., 1995) and the nos
5 3' terminator region.

The resulting chimeric ICAM-1 molecule construct contains no variable region. Upon translation of the mRNA, signal peptide cleavage is predicted to deposit the ICAM-1-heavy chain fusion into the plant cell's endoplasmic reticulum (ER). DNA encoding an ER retention signal (RSEKDEL, SEQ ID NO: 5) was appended to the 3' end of the heavy-
10 chain in order to boost the expression level of the construct. The amino acid sequence SEKDEL (SEQ ID NO: 4) is the consensus signal sequence for retention of proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum in plant cells. This sequence has been shown to enhance accumulation levels of antibodies in plants (Schouten et al., Plant Molecular Biology 30:781-793,1996). The amino acid sequence of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule construct
15 is shown in FIG. 2B. The DNA sequence and translational frame of the construct was verified before it was used for particle bombardment.

It has been shown recently that assembly of J chain with IgA takes place in the Golgi apparatus (Yoo et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274:33771-33777, 1999), and so constructions of heavy chain without SEKDEL (SEQ ID NO: 4) have been made as well. The ICAM-1
20 fragment was cloned into an expression cassette containing the IgA2m(2) constant region without SEKDEL (SEQ ID NO: 4).

2. Expression of Assembled ICAM-1_Immunoadhesin in Plants

A. Immunoadhesin Expression Vectors

The plasmid pSSPICAMHuA2 [SEQ ID NO:9 and FIG. 8A] is 6313 bp in length.
25 Nucleotides 49-1165 represent the Superpromoter (Ni et al., Plant Journal 7:661-676, 1995). Nucleotides 1166-3662 comprise a sequence encoding a human ICAM-1/human IgA2m(2) constant hybrid with linker sequences. A consensus Kozak sequence (Kozak, Cell 44(2):283-92, 1986) is included (nt 1186-1192) to enhance translation initiation, as well as the signal peptide from *V. faba* legumin (nt 1189-1257; Bäumlein et al., Nucleic
30 Acids Reg. 14(6):2707-2720 (1986). The sequence of the human IgA2m(2) constant

region (nt 3663-3633) has been previously published (Chintalacharuvu, et al., J. Imm. 152: 5299-5304, 1994). A sequence encoding the endoplasmic reticulum retention signal SEKDEL [SEQ ID NO:4] is appended to the end of the heavy Chain (nt 3634-3654). Nucleotides 3663-3933 derive from the nopaline synthase 3' end (transcription termination and polyadenylation signal; Depicker et al., 1982). The remainder of the plasmid derives from the vector pSP72 (Promega).

The plasmid pSHuJ (FIG. 8C) is 4283 bp in length. Nucleotides 14-1136 represent the Superpromoter (Ni et al., Plant Journal 7:661-676, 1995) and nucleotides 1137-1648 are shown in FIG. 8 [SEQ ID NO:11] and comprise a sequence encoding the human J Chain including the native signal peptide (Max and Korsmeyer, J Imm. 152:5299-5304, 1985) along with linker sequences. A consensus Kozak sequence (Kozak, Cell 44(2):283-92, 1986) is included (nt 1162-1168) to enhance translation initiation. Nucleotides 1649-1902 derive from the nopaline synthase 3' end (transcription termination and polyadenylation signal; Depicker et al., J Mol Appl Genet 1(6):561-73, 1982). The remainder of the plasmid derives from the vector pSP72 (Promega).

The plasmid pSHuSC (FIG. 8D) is 5650 bp in length. Nucleotides 13-1136 are derived from the Superpromoter (Ni et al., Plant Journal 7:661-676, 1995), and nucleotides 1137-2981 comprise a sequence encoding the human Secretory Component including the native signal peptide (Krajci, et al., Biochem. and Biophys. Res. Comm 158:783, 1994) along with linker sequences [SEQ ID NO:12]. A consensus Kozak sequence (Kozak, Cell 44(2):283-92, 1986) is included (nt 1151-1157) to enhance translation initiation. Nucleotides 2982-3236 derive from the nopaline synthase 3' end, providing a transcription termination and polyadenylation signal, described in Depicker et al., J Mol Appl Genet 1(6):561-73 (1982). The remainder of the plasmid derives from the vector pSP72 (Promega).

The plasmid pBMSP-1 [SEQ ID NO:13 and FIG. 8E] is derived from pGPTV-KAN. Becker et al., in Plant Molecular Biology 20, 1195-1197, (1992), describe new plant binary vectors with selectable markers located proximal to the left T-DNA border, and the sequences outside of the left and right borders. Nucleotides 18-187 of pBMSP-1 represent the right T-DNA border, and nucleotides 1811-775 represent the superMAS promoter. Nucleotides 2393-2663 represent the NOS promoter (Depicker et al., J Mol

Appl Genet 1(6):561-73, 1982), nucleotides 2698-3492 encode the NPTII gene (conferring resistance to kanamycin), and nucleotides 3511-3733 are the polyadenylation signal from *A. tumefaciens* gene 7 (Gielen et al., Embo J 3:835-46, 1984). Nucleotides 1768-976 encode the NPTII gene, and nucleotides 4317-4464 represent the left T-DNA border.

5 The plasmid pBMSP-1spJSC [SEQ ID NO:14 and FIG. 8F] is a derivative of pBMSP, containing both J and SC under control of superpromoter. In this plasmid, nucleotides 1-149 represent the left T-DNA border. Nucleotides 955-733 are the polyadenylation signal from *A. tumefaciens* gene, nucleotides 1768-976 encode the NPTII gene (conferring resistance to kanamycin), and nucleotides 2073-1803 represent the NOS
10 promoter. Nucleotides 2635-3768 represent the superMAS promoter, nucleotides 3774-5595 encode the Human Secretory component, and nucleotides 5603-5857 represent the NOS polyadenylation signal. Nucleotides 5880-6991 represent the superMAS promoter, nucleotides 7007-7490 encode the Human Joining Chain, and nucleotides 7504-7757 represent the NOS polyadenylation signal. Nucleotides 7886-8057 represent the right T-
15 DNA border.

The plasmid pGPTV-HPT, encoding the enzyme conferring hygromycin resistance, is available commercially from the Max-Planck-Institut für Züchtungsforschung (Germany). It is described by Becker in Plant Molecular Biology 20, 1195-1197 (1992).

20 **B. Plant Transformation and ICAM-1 Immunoadhesin Expression in Plants**

The expression cassettes described above were used to produce the assembled immunoadhesin in plants. Plasmids pSSPICAMHuA2, pSHuJ, pSHuSC and pBMSP-1 were co-bombarded into tobacco leaf tissue (*N. tabacum* cultivar Xanthi) and
25 transformed microcalli were selected on nutrient agar in the presence of kanamycin. Individual microcalli, indicative of independent transformation events, were dissected from the parent tissue and propagated on nutrient agar with kanamycin.

The callus tissues were screened for transgene expression. Callus #7132 was shown to express a chimeric ICAM-1 immunoadhesin and J chain by immunoblotting and
30 PCR (data not shown). This callus did not possess DNA encoding the SC. The callus

grew well in culture and, upon accumulation of sufficient mass, #7132 was bombarded again, this time with two of the plasmids described above, PBMSP-1 SpJSC, containing expression cassettes for both the J chain and SC and pGPTV-HPT, containing an expression cassette for the hpt I gene which confers hygromycin resistance. After a period
5 of selection and growth on nutrient agar, several independent transformants were identified, by immunoblotting, that expressed the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule, the J chain and SC in several states of assembly.

FIG. 3 illustrates the expression of the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule in independently transformed tobacco calli. FIG. 3A shows immunoblots of non-reducing
10 SDS-polyacrylamide gels on which samples containing different transformed tobacco calli (C) and aqueous extracts (Aq) were run and probed for the presence of human ICAM. The solubility of the immunoadhesin assured us that extraction could be easily performed, and the similarity of signals leads us to believe in the reproducibility of expression. FIG. 3B shows immunoblots of nonreducing SDS-polyacrylamide gels containing various
15 fractions of partially purified immunoadhesin from callus Rhi107-11. The blots were probed with antibodies against human ICAM (~ICAM), human IgA heavy chain (~ α), human secretory component (~SC) and human J chain (~J). Secondary, enzyme-conjugated antibodies were employed as necessary to label immuno-positive bands with alkaline phosphatase. The specificity of immuno-blotting was further verified by a failure
20 to detect immuno-positive bands in extracts of non-expressing calli (not shown). The expected MW for a dimerized chimeric ICAM-1 molecule, without glycosylation, is 173,318; this form is likely present in the band migrating just below the 250kD marker since it is immuno-positive for ICAM-1 and heavy-chain. This band is also immuno-positive for SC (total expected MW of ~248 kD) but not for J chain which is somewhat
25 unexpected given the canonical pathway for SIgA assembly, which involves 2 cell types (in mammalian) and requires the presence of J chain prior to assembly of SC. A tetrameric immunoadhesin, containing a single molecule of J chain and a single molecule of SC, has an expected MW of ~440 kD, prior to glycosylation. Several species with molecular weights well in excess of 200 kD, immuno-positive with all four probes, are
30 readily apparent.

Bombardment with DNA-coated microprojectiles is used to produce stable transformants in both plants and animals (reviewed by Sanford et al., Meth. Enz. 217:483-

509,1993). Particle-mediated transformation with the vectors encoding the immunoadhesin of the present invention was performed using the PDS-1000/He particle acceleration device, manufactured by Bio-Rad. The PDS-1000/He particle acceleration device system uses Helium pressure to accelerate DNA-coated microparticles toward target cells. The physical nature of the technique makes it extremely versatile and easy to use. We have successfully transformed tobacco with all four components of a secretory IgA simultaneously.

The basic biolistic procedure was performed as follows: A stock suspension of microprojectiles was prepared by mixing 60 mg of particles in 1 ml of absolute ethanol. This suspension was vortexed and 25-50 μ l was removed and added to a sterile microcentrifuge tube. After microcentrifuging for 30 seconds the ethanol was removed and the pellet resuspended in 1 ml sterile water and centrifuged for 5 minutes. The water was then removed and the pellet resuspended in 25-50 μ l of DNA solution containing a mixture of plasmid DNAs, usually, but not always in equimolar amounts. The amount of plasmid added varied between 0.5 ng and 1 μ g per preparation. The following were added sequentially: 220 μ l of sterile water, 250 μ l of 2.5M CaCl_2 , and 50 μ l of 0.1M spermidine. This mixture was vortexed for at least 10 min and then centrifuged for 5 min. The supernatant was removed and the DNA/microprojectile precipitated in 600 μ l of absolute ethanol, mixed and centrifuged 1min. The ethanol was removed and the pellet resuspended in 36 μ l of ethanol. Ten μ l of the suspension was applied as evenly as possible onto the center of a macrocarrier sheet made of Kapton (DuPont) and the ethanol was evaporated. The macrocarrier sheet and a rupture disk were placed in the unit. A petri dish containing surface-sterilized tobacco leaves was placed below the stopping screen. The chamber was evacuated to 28-29mm Hg and the target was bombarded once. The protocol has been optimized for tobacco, but is optimized for other plants as well by varying parameters such as He pressure, quantity of coated particles, distance between the macrocarrier and the stopping screen and flying distance from the stopping screen to the tissue.

Expression cassettes for chimeric ICAM-1 molecules were also assembled in binary vectors for use in Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. An Agrobacterium binary vector designed for expression of both human J chain and human secretory component, as well as kanamycin resistance, was introduced into A. tumefaciens strain

LBA4404. The chimeric ICAM/IgA molecule in another binary vector was also used to transform LBA4404. Overnight cultures of both strains were used for simultaneous "co-cultivation" with leaf pieces of tobacco, according to a standard protocol (Horsch et al., Science 227:1229-1231, 1985).

5 A standard protocol for regeneration of both bombarded and Agrobacterium-transformed tobacco leaf disks was used (Horsch et al., Science 227:1229-1231, 1985). Because transformed plants, regenerated from bombarded tissue, frequently undergo gene-silencing upon maturation, transgenic tobacco plants were prepared via Agrobacterium mediated transformation, which gives a higher yield of expressing, mature plants.

10 3. **Purification of Assembled ICAM-1 Immunoadhesin**

The immunoadhesin expressed according to Examples 3 was purified. Calli were grown in large amounts to facilitate the development of extraction procedures. A partial purification schedule provided a stable concentrate, available in a variety of buffer conditions, for investigation of subsequent chromatographic techniques for the further
15 purification of the immunoadhesin (See FIG. 3). Calli were extracted in a juicer, which crushes tissue between two stainless-steel gears, while bathed in a buffer containing sodium citrate (0.6 M, pH 7.4) and urea (final concentration of 2 M). The juice (~1 ml/g fresh weight) was precipitated, after coarse filtration through cheesecloth, with 0.67 volumes of saturated ammonium sulfate. A green pellet was collected after centrifugation
20 and thoroughly extracted, in a small volume of 50 mM sodium citrate (pH 6.6), with a Dounce homogenizer. After additional centrifugation, a clear brown supernatant was collected and partially purified, during buffer exchange in a de-salting mode, by passage through a Sephadex G-100 column. The desalting/buffer exchange step has allowed preparation of a partially purified concentrate (~0.2 ml/ g fresh weight callus) in a
25 desirable buffer; the G-100 column was eluted with 0.25 X phosphate buffered saline. This eluate appeared to be stable for at least 10 days at 2-8°C.

4. **The ICAM-1 Immunoadhesin Inhibits Human Rhinovirus Infectivity**

The infectivity of cells by human rhinovirus was demonstrated to be inhibited by the immunoadhesin prepared according to Example 3. Callus extract prepared according
30 to Example 3 successfully competed for binding of an anti-ICAM monoclonal antibody to

soluble ICAM-1. FIG. 4 shows the data from an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). For the assay, 96-well plates were coated with 0.25 µg soluble ICAM-1/ml. The squares represent the increasing concentrations of sICAM and the circles represent the increasing amounts of callus extract (sterile filtered fraction from G-100) used to compete with the adhered ICAM for a constant amount of a mouse (anti-human ICAM) antibody. After washing the wells, adherent mouse antibody was detected with an anti-mouse antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. Adherent enzyme activity was measured at 490 nm, with ortho-phenylene diamine as a substrate. The data (squares, sICAM; circles, Extract) are well described by sigmoids of the form $OD_{490} = y = y_0 + a/[1 + e^{-\{(x - x_0)/b\}}]$, where $a = y_{\text{max}} - y_0$, $y_0 = y_{\text{min}}$, $b =$ the slope of the rapidly changing portion of the curve and $x_0 =$ the value of x at the 50% response level. Relative to soluble ICAM-1, the immunoadhesin extract tested here contains the equivalent of ~250 µg ICAM/ml; this is an overestimate due to expected avidity effects of the dimeric and tetrameric assemblies of the ICAM-1-heavy-chain fusions. Thus, this ELISA demonstrated that the immunoadhesin competes with soluble ICAM-1 for binding to an anti-ICAM mAb.

The competitive ELISA allows for quantitative assessment of the recovery of activity by comparing the normalized amounts of various fractions required to give a 50% response. Upon purification, the titer of a immunoadhesin preparation may be expressed as a reciprocal dilution, or the number of milliliters to which a milligram of immunoadhesin must be diluted in order to give a 50 % response. This ELISA will facilitate the development of a purification process for the immunoadhesin.

A cytopathic effect assay (CPE) demonstrated the specific ability of the partially purified immunoadhesin to inhibit the infectivity of human cells by human rhinovirus (FIG. 5). Rhinovirus serotype HRV-39 was pre-incubated with human ICAM-1, an ICAM/IgA fusion (gift of Dr. Tim Springer), or with extracts from calli either expressing our ICAM-1/SIgA immunoadhesin or another, different, antibody before plating each of the mixtures with HeLa S3 cells at 33°C. After 3 days, viable cells were fixed and stained with a methanolic solution of Crystal Violet; the optical density at 570 nm provides a proportional measure of cell viability.

Two extracts derived from Rhi107-11, containing the immunoadhesin, clearly inhibited the virus' ability to infect and kill HeLa S3 cells (FIG. 5A, right side-up and

upside-down triangles). Because the extracts were only partially purified, we also assayed a similarly prepared extract that contained a human IgA2m(2) directed against Doxorubicin, a chemotherapeutic agent. That extract, containing a similar immunoglobulin with an unrelated binding specificity, was unable to inhibit the infectivity of the rhinovirus and demonstrates that expression of the ICAM-1-heavy-chain fusion confers specificity to the inhibition. The CPE assay demonstrated, as expected, the differential ability of soluble ICAM-1 and an (IC1-5/IgA; Martin, et al., 1993) to inhibit viral infectivity (FIG. 5B). The insert in Figure 5B is the scale expansion in the range of the IC₅₀ for soluble ICAM-1 (1.35 µg/ml) and for the ICI-5/IgA (0.12 µg/ml; 11.3 fold less).

5. Production and Purification of Immunoadhesins for Clinical and Toxicological Studies

Production of sufficient immunoadhesin for the proposed clinical and toxicological needs is performed by making transgenic tobacco plants. The transgenic plants which express the immunoadhesin (without an ER retention signal) are generated by Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. The absence of an ER retention signal is anticipated to enhance assembly since the nascent SIgA is processed through the entire Golgi apparatus, including, in particular, the trans-Golgi, where SC is covalently linked to dIgA as suggested by pulse-chase experiments (Chintalacharuvu & Morrison, Immunotechnology 4:165-174, 1999). Because Agrobacterium-mediated transformation is much more likely to generate plants with consistent levels of transgene expression, it is likely that progeny of these plants will be used for the production of clinical grade immunoadhesin.

In order to maximize expression levels, and create a true-breeding line, it is desirable to create homozygous plants. The highest producing plants (generation T0) can self-fertilize in the greenhouse before seed is collected. One quarter of the T1 plants are expected to be homozygous. These are grown in the greenhouse and seed samples from several plants are separately germinated on medium containing kanamycin. All the progeny (T2) from homozygous positive plants are expected to be green. Some of the progeny of heterozygous plants are expected to be white or yellowish. Homozygosity is confirmed by back-crossing to wild-type and immunoblotting extracts of the progeny.

Harvesting and processing may be continuously meshed during a production campaign, especially since multiple harvests may be obtained from a single planting, i.e. plants cut to soil level for one harvest are regrown for subsequent harvests. In developing a sense of scale for the production of immunoadhesin it is necessary to decide on the required amount of finished immunoadhesin, account for expression levels (mg immunoadhesin present/ kg fresh weight tobacco), know the growth rate of the plants and the expected weight of the average plant, and the overall yield of the purification schedule (set at 20%). Setting the overall need at 3 g of finished immunoadhesin requires preparing for 4 harvests, each with an expected yield of 1 g of finished immunoadhesin.

Given these targets and parameters, the necessary number of plants and hence the space requirements for plant growth is determined. FIG. 6 shows an evaluation of the production necessities for making 1 gram of finished Immunoadhesin. In this diagram, the number of plants needed for 1 g of immunoadhesin, at 20% yield, at expected levels of expression and plant weight is illustrated. At different levels of immunoadhesin expression (mg/kg fresh weight) and overall recovery (set at 20%), the weight of each plant, and so the total number of plants, may be determined for a specified production target (1 g/harvest) within a window (dotted square) of reasonable possibilities. The number of required plants decreases, inversely, with the number of specified growth and re-growth periods. The expected biomass production, a function of time and growth conditions, influences the time to harvest and the time between harvests. These growth periods can be adjusted to the realities of the purification schedule by staggering planting and harvesting dates. For example, 1 g of finished immunoadhesin from plants with a reasonable expression level, of 100 mg of immunoadhesin/kg fresh weight, require 250 plants when harvested at a weight of 200 g/plant (~80 days post germination). At this scale, these plants require about 10 m² of growing space and are harvested twice over 150 days.

Processing 50+ kg of biomass at a time requires several moderately large-scale operations which all have counter-parts in the food-processing industry. These include bulk materials handling, size reduction, juicing and filtration. A Vincent Press and a Durco filtration system are used to efficiently process these quantities. The juicing step employs a proven and simple buffer of sodium citrate and urea. These components buffer the extract, help prevent the oxidation of phenolics and their association with proteins

(Gegenheimer, Methods in Enzymology 182:174-193, 1990; Loomis, Methods in Enzymology, 31:528-544, 1974; Van Sumere, et al., The Chemistry and Biochemistry of Plant Proteins, 1975.) and ensure the solubility of the immunoadhesin during a subsequent acid precipitation.

5 Filtration of acid-insoluble lipid and protein (~90% of the total) is followed by tangential flow ultrafiltration to concentrate the immunoadhesin and to remove small proteins, especially phenolics. Diafiltration enhances the removal of small molecules and exchanges the buffer in preparation for short-term storage and subsequent chromatography. Either SP-Sepharose (binding at pH 5.0 or below) or Q-Sepharose
10 (binding at pH 5.5 or above) are among the ion-exchanges that can be used for filtering immunoadhesin. They are readily available, scalable, robust and have high capacities. In particular, they are available for expanded-bed formats, which reduce the stringency of prior filtration steps. Cation-exchange chromatography, which can be more selective than anion-exchange chromatography, is used first. The immunoadhesin is purified from the
15 several species of protein potentially present, to the point where at least 95% of the protein is in the form of ICAM-1/IgA, ICAM-1/dIgA or ICAM-1/SlgA, as the presence of di- and tetra-valent ICAM-1 domains are critical for potent anti-viral activity. Purified immunoadhesin is then tested for acceptable levels of endotoxin, alkaloids such as nicotine and for bio-burden. In addition, potency levels (defined by ELISA and CPE assays),
20 protein concentration, pH and appearance are monitored. Subsequently, the stability of the clinical lots of immunoadhesin is determined, to ensure that patients receive fully potent immunoadhesin. Even partially purified extracts have been found to be stable for 10 days when refrigerated. The titer and potency of clinically formulated immunoadhesin (in phosphate-buffered saline), when stored at -20°C, 2-8°C, and at 37°C, over a period of 3 to
25 6 months, is also tested.

6. The Immunoadhesins Have Plant-Specific Glycosylation

 The immunoadhesins produced are analyzed to determine the pattern of glycosylation present. Cabanes-Macheteau et al., Glycobiology 9(4):365-372 (1999), demonstrated the presence of several glycosyl moieties, typical of plants, on a plant-
30 expressed antibody construct. Their methods are used to demonstrate that the immunoadhesins produced according to Example 1, 2 and 3 have a plant-specific

glycosylation pattern. We anticipate that this diversity will also be a source of variability for immunoadhesin. Since crude extracts have been shown to have anti-viral activity in vitro (data not shown), glycosylation, as such, does not appear to affect potency. N-linked glycosylation (FIG. 2 shows that there are fifteen potential sites on the chimeric ICAM-1 molecule alone) probably contributes to the diversity of bands seen in immuno-blots. Immunoadhesin preparations are digested with N-Glycosidase A, before blotting, showing that the difference in banding patterns collapse into fewer, discrete bands. In this way, glycoforms are initially characterized with reducing and non-reducing polyacrylamide gels. In addition, digested and mock-digested fractions are tested in the CPE assay and competition ELISA, demonstrating the effect of N-linked glycosylation on potency and titer in vitro.

7. The ICAM-1 Immunoadhesin Inactivates Human Rhinovirus

The immunoadhesin prepared according to Examples 1, 2 and 3 is assayed for its ability and to inactivate HRV by binding to the virus, blocking virus entry, and inducing the formation of empty virus capsids. To measure binding of the immunoadhesin to HRV, the immunoadhesin is incubated with [³H]leucine-labeled HRV-39 for 30 min and then added to HeLa cells for 1 hr. After washing, cells and bound virus are detached with Triton X-100 and [³H] measured in a scintillation counter.

Inactivation of HRV-39 by incubation with the immunoadhesin is compared with HRV inactivation by sICAM-1. HRV-39 is not directly inactivated to a significant extent (<0.5 log₁₀ reduction in infectivity) by incubation with monomeric sICAM-1, while incubation with IC1-5D/IgA reduced infectivity approximately 1.0 log₁₀ (Arruda, et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 36:1186-1191, 1992; Crump, et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 38:1425-7, 1994). In order to test the ability of the immunoadhesin to inactivate HRV-39, 10⁶ 50% tissue culture infective doses (TCID₅₀) of HRV-39 are incubated in medium containing a concentration of sICAM-1 or immunoadhesin equal to ten times the IC₅₀ of each molecule for that virus, or in plain medium, for 1 hr at 33°C on a rocker platform. Each virus-immunoadhesin or virus-medium mixture are then diluted serially in ten-fold dilutions, and the titer determined on HeLa cells in 96-well plates.

The effect of the immunoadhesin on HRV attachment to host cells is tested by inoculating HeLa cells with HRV-39 at a MOI of 0.3 in the presence or absence of the

immunoadhesin. Absorbance proceeds for one hour at 4°C, the cells are washed, and media is replaced plus or minus the immunoadhesin. Cells are incubated for ten hours at 33°C (to allow one round of replication), and virus are harvested by freeze/thawing the cells. The virus is titered on HeLa cells.

5 ICAM-IgA (IC1-5D/IgA) is more efficient than Sicam-1 at inducing conformational changes in HRV, leading to the formation of empty, non-infectious viral particles (Martin, et al. J. Virol. 67:3561-8, 1993). To examine the ability of the immunoadhesin produced according to Examples 1, 2 and 3 to induce conformational changes in HRV, causing release of viral RNA, purified immunoadhesin is incubated with
10 [³H]leucine-labeled HRV-39 for 30 min and then the virus is overlayed onto a 5 to 30% sucrose gradient. Following centrifugation for 90 min at 40,000 rpm, fractions are collected, [³H] measured, and fractions assessed for infectivity. (Intact HRV sediments at 149S on a sucrose gradient while empty capsids lacking RNA sediments at 75S (Martin, et al. J. Virol. 67:3561-8, 1993)). Due to its increased valence, we expect the ICAM/sIgA
15 immunoadhesin is more efficient at inducing empty non-infectious particles than ICAM-IgA.

The inhibitory effect of purified immunoadhesin on a panel of both major and minor (that do not use ICAM-1 as a receptor) HRV serotypes will be examined using the CPE assay. The ability of ICAM-1 to inhibit HRV infection varies among viral isolates.
20 It has been shown (Crump, et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 38:1425-7, 1994) that the EC₅₀ for sICAM-1 varies from 0.6 µg/ml to >32 µg/ml when tested on a panel of HRV major receptor serotypes assay using HeLa cells. Our panel includes nine major serotypes (HRV-3, -13, -14, -16, -23, -39, -68, -73, and -80) and the minor receptor serotype HRV-1A.

25 **8. Clinical Studies Demonstrating the Ability of the ICAM-1 Immunoadhesin to Reduce Infectivity in Humans: Dose Escalation Tolerance Study**

The immunoadhesin of the present invention is tested in two randomized controlled trials to determine the effect of intranasal administration of the immunoadhesin
30 on infection, IL-8 response, and illness in experimental rhinovirus colds. These two studies evaluate the immunoadhesin taken by subjects before or after rhinovirus

inoculation. The clinical protocols used here are based on protocols previously used by in evaluation of a recombinant soluble ICAM-1 molecule for efficacy against rhinovirus infection (Turner, et al., JAMA 281:1797-804, 1999).

A. Subjects

5 Subjects are recruited from university communities at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Subjects are required to be in good health, non-smokers, and between the ages of 18 and 60 years. Subjects are excluded if they have a history of allergic disease or nonallergic rhinitis, abnormal nasal anatomy or mucosa, or a respiratory tract infection in the previous 2 weeks. Pregnant or lactating women or women not taking medically
10 approved birth control are also excluded. In the experimental virus challenge study (Phase I/II, see below), subjects are required to be susceptible to the study virus as evidenced by a serum neutralizing antibody titer of 1:4 or less to the virus, determined within 90 days of the start of the trial.

B. Study Medication

15 The immunoadhesin of the present invention is formulated as a phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) spray solution containing 2.6 mg/ml. The placebo consists of PBS and is identical in appearance to the active preparation. The solutions are administered using a medication bottle equipped with a metered nasal spray pump. The pump delivers 70 µl of solution containing 183 µg of the immunoadhesin with each spray. The medication is
20 administered as two sprays per nostril, six times daily (at 3-hour intervals) for a total daily dose of 4.4 mg. This is the same dose, in mg protein/day, as was used for soluble ICAM-1 in the tremacamra study infection (Turner, et al., JAMA 281:1797-804, 1999). A mole of the immunoadhesin has about twice the mass as a mole of sICAM-1. However, given the differences in in vitro activity between sICAM-1 and ICAM/IgA fusions, the
25 immunoadhesin is many fold more effective on a molar basis than sICAM-1. Thus, this amount is a conservative calculation of what is necessary. This amount is used, except in the event that the dose escalation study reveals problems at this dose.

C. Study Design

Single ascending dose and multiple ascending dose studies are used to evaluate the safety of the immunoadhesin. In each case, three subjects are evaluated at each dosage level, two receiving the immunoadhesin and one receiving placebo. In the single ascending dose study, four dosage levels are evaluated. The lowest individual dose is half the anticipated dose to be used in the challenge study, and the highest individual dose is twice the anticipated challenge study dose. The dosage levels are as follows: one spray in each nostril (366 µg total), two sprays in each nostril (732 µg total), three sprays in each nostril (1098 µg total), four sprays in each nostril (1464 µg total).

The same dosage levels are used in the multiple ascending dose study. Subjects receive doses every three hours (six times per day) for five days. In both studies subjects are evaluated at each dosage level, staggering the start of each subsequent level until it is clear that there is no acute toxicity at the previous level. All subjects return for a single dose 21 days after the first dose, and then for a follow-up at six weeks (for determination of serum antibody against the immunoadhesin).

A separate group of twelve subjects is given one dose of two sprays in each nostril (732 µg total), and nasal lavage is done at 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 hours (two subjects at each time point). Washings are assayed at Panorama Research by ELISA for the immunoadhesin in order to calculate its in vivo half-life. The total amount of the immunoadhesin to be used in the dose escalation and half-life determination studies (on a total of 28 subjects) will be approximately 270 mg.

D. Safety Evaluations

In addition to routine adverse event recording, the safety of the immunoadhesin is assessed in three ways. First, prior to the first dose and after the last dose the investigators perform a visual examination of the nasal mucosa, in particular looking for signs of irritation or inflammation. Any visible changes are noted. Second, standard blood safety evaluations are done on samples collected prior to treatment and after the last dose on study days 1, 4, and 8 (and 21 in the multiple ascending dose study). Third, serum samples are saved, frozen, and used to determine if the immunoadhesin is able to pass through the nasal mucosa into the blood. This is accomplished in two ways. First, the presence the immunoadhesin in serum samples is measured by ELISA. In this assay, anti-human IgA antibodies adsorbed to microtiter plates capture any the immunoadhesin in the

serum, which are detected by an anti-ICAM antibody. The sensitivity of the assay is determined using normal human serum samples spiked with known concentrations of the immunoadhesin. Alternatively, anti-ICAM antibodies can be adsorbed to plates to capture the immunoadhesin in the serum, that would be detected by anti-IgA. Second, the presence of an immune response to the immunoadhesin is assayed with an ELISA method that uses the immunoadhesin adsorbed to microtiter plates. Any anti-immunoadhesin antibodies in the serum bind, and are detected with anti-human IgG or anti-human IgM. Pre-treatment and post-treatment serum samples are compared, and any change in titer is considered evidence of uptake of the immunoadhesin. If there is any positive evidence of anti-immunoadhesin antibodies, additional assays will be done to distinguish between anti-ICAM-1 and anti-IgA activity.

Patients are screened for the development of an allergic reaction to the immunoadhesin. (In previous studies, there were no episodes of adverse reactions with soluble ICAM applied topically in the nose or plantibodies applied topically in the oral cavity.) Individuals exhibiting symptoms of nasal allergy are tested for anti-immunoadhesin-specific IgE antibodies in nasal lavage fluids using a sensitive two-step ELISA (R & D Systems).

E. Statistical Analysis.

The sample size for these studies is based on previous studies using the rhinovirus challenge model. The sample size planned for the protection studies should be adequate to detect a reduction in the incidence of clinical colds from 75% in the placebo groups to 25% in the active treatment groups at 1-sided levels of $\alpha = .05$ and $1 - \beta = .80$. In addition, the sample size should be adequate to detect a change in the total symptom score of 5 units assuming an SD of 5.8 units.

9. Clinical Studies Demonstrating the Ability of the Immunoadhesin to Reduce Infectivity in Humans: Challenge Studies

Challenge studies are used to demonstrate that treatment with the immunoadhesin of the present invention protect against clinical colds or reduce cold symptoms after viral challenge.

A. Challenge Virus.

The challenge virus used for this study is rhinovirus 39 (HRV-39). Rhinovirus type 39 is a major group of rhinovirus that requires ICAM-1 for attachment to cells. The challenge virus pool is safety-tested according to consensus guidelines (Gwaltney, et al., Prog. Med. Virol. 39:256-263, 1992). All subjects are inoculated with approximately 200 median tissue culture infective dose (TCID₅₀). The virus are administered as drops in two inocula of 250 µl per nostril given approximately 15 minutes apart while the subjects are supine.

TABLE 4

Pre-inoculation study timetable									
	Day								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 - 14	21
Medications		6 doses	6 doses	6 doses	6 doses	6 doses			
Inoculation		hour 4							
Symptom scores		m/e	m/e	m/e	m/e	m/e	m/e	e	
Nasal lavage		m	m	m	m	m	m		
Serum sample	X								X
Post-inoculation study timetable									
	Day								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 - 14	21
Medications		6 doses	6 doses	6 doses	6 doses	6 doses			
Inoculation	hour 0								
Symptom scores		m/e	m/e	m/e	m/e	m/e	m/e	e	
Nasal lavage		m	m	m	m	m	m		
Serum sample	X								X
Note: In both studies on days 1-5, doses are given at hours 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15									
m = morning									
e = evening									

B. Study Design

Two randomized rhinovirus challenge studies are performed (see Table 4). The same formulation of the immunoadhesin of the present invention is evaluated in pre-inoculation and post-inoculation studies. In both studies, medication is administered as six doses each day for five days. Subjects are randomly assigned to receive either the

immunoadhesin or matching placebo at the time of enrollment into each study. The study is blinded and all clinical trial personnel, subjects, and employees of Panorama Research remain blinded until all data are collected.

5 In the pre-inoculation study, medications are started four hours (two doses) prior to viral challenge. The virus challenge is administered one hour after the second dose of the immunoadhesin (or placebo) and the four remaining doses of study medication for the first day are given as scheduled. In this study eighteen subjects receive the active treatment and eighteen subjects receive placebo.

10 In the post-inoculation study, medications begin 24 hours after virus challenge. This timepoint was chosen because it has been used in other studies of protection from virus challenge, and because cold symptoms are clearly present (Harris & Gwaltney, Clin. Infect. Dis. 23:1287-90, 1996). Virus challenge in this study is administered in the morning of study day 0 approximately 24 hours prior to the first dose of study medication on the morning of study day 1. In this study, 36 subjects receive the active treatment and 15 18 subjects receive placebo.

Subjects are isolated in individual hotel rooms from study day 0 (the day of virus challenge) to study day 6. On each of these days a symptom score and a nasal lavage for virus isolation are done in the morning prior to the first dose of medication and a second symptom score is done each evening. On study day 6, subjects are released from isolation 20 but continue to record symptom scores each evening through day 14. The subjects return to the study site on study day 21, when a final serum sample for detection of anti-immunoadhesin antibodies will be collected. The total amount of immunoadhesin to be used in the two virus challenge studies (on a total of 54 subjects) is approximately 1200 mg.

25 C. Viral Isolation

Virus shedding is detected by virus isolation in cell culture. Nasal wash specimens are collected by instillation of 5 ml of 0.9% saline into each nostril. This wash is then expelled into a plastic cup and kept chilled for one to two hours until it is processed for viral cultures. Immunoadhesin is removed from the specimens by treatment with anti- 30 ICAM-1 antibody adsorbed to an agarose support (Affi-Gel 10, Bio-Rad Laboratories,

Hercules, CA). A portion of each processed specimen is stored at -80°C , and another portion is inoculated into two tubes of HeLa-1 cells, a HeLa cell line enriched for the production of ICAM-1 Arruda, et al., J. Clin. Microb. 34:1277-1279, 1996). Rhinovirus are identified by the development of typical cytopathic effect. Subjects with a positive
5 viral culture on any of the postchallenge study days are considered infected. Viral titers in the specimens stored at -80°C are determined by culturing serial ten-fold dilutions in microtiter plates of HeLa-1 cells.

Antibody to the challenge virus are detected by serum neutralizing titers done using standard methods Gwaltney, et al, Diagnostic Procedures for Viral Rickettsial and
10 Chlamydial Infections, p. 579-614, American Public Health Association). Serum specimens for antibody testing are collected during screening, immediately prior to virus challenge (acute), and again 21 days later (convalescent). Subjects with at least a four-fold rise in antibody titer to the challenge virus when the convalescent serum sample is compared with the acute serum sample are considered infected.

15 **D. Evaluation of Illness Severity**

Illness severity is assessed as previously described (Turner, et al., JAMA 281:1797-804, 1999). Symptom scores are recorded prior to virus challenge (baseline) and twice each day at approximately twelve-hour intervals for the next 6 days. On study days 7 through 14 each subject records his/her symptom score once per day in the evening.
20 At each evaluation, subjects are asked to judge the maximum severity of the following eight symptoms in the interval since the last symptom evaluation: sneezing, rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction, sore throat, cough, headache, malaise, and chilliness. Each symptom is assigned a severity score of 0 to 3 corresponding to a report of symptom severity of absent, mild, moderate, or severe. If symptoms are present at baseline, the baseline
25 symptom score will be subtracted from the reported symptom score. The higher of the two daily evaluations are taken as the daily symptom score for each symptom. The daily symptom scores for the eight individual symptoms are summed to yield the total daily symptom score. The total daily symptom scores for the first 5 days after virus challenge (study days 1-5) are summed and on the evening of study day 5, all subjects are asked,
30 "Do you feel you have had a cold?" Subjects who had a total symptom score of at least 6

and either at least three days of rhinorrhea or the subjective impression that they had a cold are defined as having a clinical cold.

The weight of expelled nasal secretions is determined on days 1-7 by providing all subjects with packets of preweighed nasal tissues. After the tissues are used they are
5 stored in an airtight plastic bag. Each morning the used tissues, together with any unused tissues from the original packet, are collected and weighed.

E. IL-8 Assay.

Recent studies have suggested that the host inflammatory response, particularly interleukin 8 (IL-8), may play a role in the pathogenesis of common cold symptoms due to
10 rhinovirus infection. Concentrations of IL-8 in nasal lavage are determined with a commercially available ELISA (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn) as previously described (Turner, et al., JAMA 281:1797-804, 1999).

F. Safety Evaluations

The same evaluations are done in the challenge study as in the dose escalation
15 study described in Example 8.

G. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis is performed similarly as to that described for the dose escalation study described in Example 8.

The foregoing examples and discussion, while predominantly addressed to ICAM-
20 1 immunoadhesins, can be readily adapted by one of skill to achieve and implement the use of other types of immunoadhesins active against other types or subtypes of virus and bacterial pathogens. The following examples illustrate anti-bacterial immunoadhesin embodiments making use of the anthrax toxin receptor (ATR) as receptor protein.

10. Construction of ATR Immunoadhesin Expression Cassettes

25 A cassette encoding a portion of the extracellular domains of human anthrax toxin receptor (ATR) is prepared by PCR cloning. Specifically, a fragment of 523 bp, encoding amino acids 44-216 (the so-called von Willebrand factor type A domain) is amplified from

plasmid ATR (Bradley et al., 2001), or from plasmid TEM8 (St Croix et al., 2000) using the following oligonucleotide primers:

5' -GACCTGTACTTCATTTTGGACAAATCAGG-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 91)

5

5' -GAGCTCAAAATTGAGTGGATGATGCCTTGCAGAG-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 92)

The second primer (SEQ ID NO: 92) is designed to introduce a Sac I site at the 3' end of the coding region of the ATR extracellular domain (solid underline). PCR is performed with Pfu polymerase (Stratagene) to reduce accumulation of errors. A second fragment of 124 bp, which includes a 5' untranslated region and a plant signal peptide, is amplified from plasmid δ ATG-TOPO#4 (which is a PCR clone of a plant-optimized 5' untranslated region and signal peptide in the Invitrogen cloning vector pCR4-TOPO), using the following oligonucleotide primers:

15 5' -GGTACCACTTCTCTCAATCCAACTTTC-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 93)

5' -GTCCAAAATGAAGTACAGGTCAGCCAACTAGTAGAGGTGAACAAAAGC-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 94)

20 The first primer (SEQ ID NO: 93) is designed to introduce a Kpn I site at the 5' end of the PCR fragment (solid underline). The two PCR fragments have 20 nt of complementary sequence (dotted underlines). The two PCR fragments are mixed together, and a fragment of 626 bp is amplified using SEQ ID NO: 93 and SEQ ID NO: 92. The resulting PCR fragment is cloned into the vector PCRScrip (Stratagene), and sequenced
25 before cloning between Kpn I and Sac I sites in the vector pMSP-coICAM, resulting in plasmid pMSP-ATR-IgA2. This results in a genetic fusion of the extracellular domain of ATR and the constant region of human IgA2. This human IgA2 constant region has been

synthesized to use codons optimal for expression in tobacco cells. The full nucleotide and amino acid sequence of the ATR-IgA2 fusion (the immunoadhesin) is shown in Figure 10. In the resulting construct, expression of the chimeric ATR-IgA2 molecule is under the control of the constitutive promoter “superMAS” (Ni et al., 1995) and the ags 3’ terminator region.

The entire expression cassette (promoter + ATR-IgA2 + terminator) is removed from pMSP-ATR-IgA2 with the restriction enzyme *Asc* I, and cloned into the binary *Agrobacterium* Ti plasmid vector pGPTV-kan-ocs, resulting in plasmid pGPTV-kan-ocs-ATR-IgA2. The vector pGPTV-kan-ocs is derived from pGPTV-kan (Becker et al., 1992), which was modified in the following manner. The sequence between the Eco RI and Hind III sites of pGPTV-kan, including the entire *uid* A gene, was removed and replaced with the *ocs* 3’ terminator region (MacDonald et al., 1991) oriented toward the *npt* II gene, plus the restriction sites for *Asc* I and *Sac* I. The purpose of this terminator adjacent to the right border of the T-DNA is to eliminate transcriptional interference with the transgene due to transcription originating in the plant DNA outside of the right border (Ingelbrecht et al., 1991).

Sequence between the T-DNA borders of the plasmid pGPTV-kan-ocs-ATR-IgA2 is shown in Figure 11. Sequence outside the left and right borders are as described (Becker et al., 1992). Nucleotides 18-187 represent the right T-DNA border. Nucleotides 311-630 represent the *ocs* 3’ terminator region. Nucleotides 927-1976 represent the superMAS promoter. Nucleotides 1990-2017 represent a 5’ untranslated region from the *Nicotiana sylvestris* *psaDb* gene (Yamamoto et al., 1995). The context around the initiation ATG (nucleotides 2012-2026) was designed to match that found in highly expressed plant genes (Sawant et al., 1999). Nucleotides 2018-2086 comprise a sequence encoding a modified version of the signal peptide of *Vicia faba* legumin (Bäumlein et al., 1986). Nucleotides 2087-2605 comprise a sequence encoding the von Willebrand factor type A domain of ATR (Bradley et al., 2001). Nucleotides 2606-3631 comprise a sequence encoding the human IgA2m(2) constant region (Chintalacharuvu et al., 1994). Nucleotides 3794-4108 derive from the agropine synthase (*ags*) terminator. Nucleotides 4530-4800 represent the NOS promoter (Depicker et al., 1982). Nucleotides 4835-5626 encode the *npt* II gene (conferring resistance to kanamycin). Nucleotides 5648-5870 are

the polyadenylation signal from *A. tumefaciens* gene 7 (Gielen et al., 1984). Nucleotides 6454-6602 represent the left T-DNA border.

A construct for the expression in plants of human J chain and secretory component has also been developed. This construct, pGPTV-hpt-ocs-35SJ/SC, is based on the vector
 5 pGPTV-hpt-ocs, derived from pGPTV-hpt in the same manner as described for pGPTV-kan-ocs above. Sequence between the T-DNA borders of the plasmid pGPTV-hpt-ocs-35SJ/SC is shown in Figure 12. Sequence outside the left and right borders are as described (Becker et al., 1992). Nucleotides 1-149 represent the left T-DNA border. Nucleotides 733-955 (complement) represent the polyadenylation signal from *A.*
 10 *tumefaciens* gene 7 (Gielen et al., 1984). Nucleotides 980-2002 (complement) represent the hpt gene (conferring resistance to hygromycin). Nucleotides 2049-2318 (complement) represent the NOS promoter (Depicker et al., 1982). Nucleotides 2898-3230 represent the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter driving expression of the human secretory component gene including its native signal peptide (nucleotides 3236-5056), and
 15 nucleotides 5060-5445 represent the polyadenylation signal from the pea *rbcS*-E9 gene (Mogen et al., 1992). Nucleotides 5457-5788 represent a second copy of the CaMV 35S promoter driving expression of the human Joining (J) chain gene including its native signal peptide (nucleotides 5797-6273), and nucleotides 6281-6494 represent the gene 7 terminator. Nucleotides 6501-6819 (complement) represent the *ocs* 3' terminator region.
 20 Nucleotides 6944-7113 represent the right T-DNA border.

11. Plant Transformation and ATR Immunoaderhin Expression in Plants

The expression cassettes described above are used to produce the assembled immunoaderhin in plants, *via Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. Plasmids pGPTV-hpt-ocs-35SJ/SC and pGPTV-kan-ocs-ATR-IgA2 are introduced separately into *A.*
 25 *tumefaciens* strain LBA4404. Overnight cultures of both strains are used for simultaneous "co-cultivation" with leaf pieces of tobacco, according to a standard protocol (Horsch et al., 1985). Transformed plant tissue is selected on regeneration medium containing both kanamycin (100 µg/mL) and hygromycin (25 µg/mL).

Plantlets that regenerate in the presence of antibiotic are screened for transgene
 30 expression. This is accomplished by preparing extracts of leaf tissue in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and spotting clarified extracts on nitrocellulose paper. These "dot"

blots are probed with alkaline-phosphatase-conjugated antisera specific for human IgA, J chain or secretory component. Plants that test positive on this first screen are subjected for further screens involving western blotting and PCR. The ATR-IgA2 immunoadhesin is expected to have a subunit MW of 59 kDa. Due to natural dimerization of the heavy chain constant region, dimers of ~118 kDa are also expected to form. These dimers further dimerize within the plant cell in the presence of J chain, forming a molecule of ~252 kDa. With the addition of secretory component, a molecular species of ~320 kDa is observed.

The presence of a signal peptide in the chimeric heavy chain, J chain and secretory component constructs is important for assembly into a multimeric immunoadhesin. Upon translation of the mRNAs, signal peptide cleavage is predicted to deposit the each protein into the plant cell's endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Assembly into a multimeric immunoadhesin is expected to take place in the ER and golgi bodies, and the assembled molecule is then secreted from the cell.

12. Purification of Assembled ATR Immunoadhesin

Purification of Assembled ATR Immunoadhesin can be accomplished essentially as described for the ICAM-1 immunoadhesin of Example 3, *supra*.

13. The ATR Immunoadhesin Inhibits Toxin Action on Mammalian Cells

The expression cassettes described above are used to produce the assembled immunoadhesin, which is purified from plant extracts. The purified immunoadhesin is used to protect CHO-K1 cells from being killed in a simple bioassay. CHO-K1 cells have the receptor to which PA binds on their cell surfaces, but they are not sensitive to the toxin. They are killed when challenged with PA and LF_N-DTA, a fusion protein composed of the N-terminal 255 amino acids of LF linked to the catalytic A chain of diptheria toxin. This recombinant toxin exploits the same LF-PA-receptor interactions that are required for the binding and entry of the native LF and OF proteins. To test the protective effect of the immunoadhesin, CHO-K1 cells are mixed with an increasing amount of ATR-IgA2 in the presence of a constant (toxic) amount of PA and LF_N-DTA, and the subsequent effect on protein synthesis is measured. ATR-IgA2 is an effective inhibitor of toxin action, inhibiting toxin action at a lower molar concentration than soluble ATR.

14. The ATR Immunoadhesin Inhibits Toxin Action in Human Subjects

The purified immunoadhesin is prepared in a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer and is administered to human subjects infected with Anthrax. The route of administration may be either as an inhaled aerosol or as an injection. Subjects in late stages of infection
5 who would normally die are protected from toxin action by the immunoadhesin.

15. Construction of an Alternative ATR Immunoadhesin Expression Cassette

A cassette encoding the entire extracellular portion of human ATR (amino acids 24-320) is prepared by PCR cloning. Specifically, a fragment of 878 bp is amplified from
10 plasmid ATR (Bradley et al., 2001), or from plasmid TEM8 (St Croix et al., 2000) using the following oligonucleotide primers:

5' - GGGGGACGCAGGGAGGATGGGGTCCAG - 3'

(SEQ ID NO: 95)

15 5' - GAGCTCCCGTCAGAACAGTGTGTGGTGGTG - 3'

(SEQ ID NO: 96)

The second primer (SEQ ID NO: 96) is designed to introduce a Sac I site at the 3' end of the coding region of the ATR extracellular domain (solid underline). PCR is
20 performed with *Pfu* polymerase (Stratagene) to reduce accumulation of errors. A second fragment of 121 bp, which includes a 5' untranslated region and a plant signal peptide, is amplified from plasmid δ ATG-TOPO#4, using the following oligonucleotide primers:

5' - GGTACCACTTCTCTCAATCCAACTTTC - 3'

(SEQ ID NO: 93)

25 5' - ATCCTCCCTGCGTCCCCCAGCCAACTAGTAGAGGTGAACAAAAGC - 3'

(SEQ ID NO: 97)

The first primer (SEQ ID NO: 93) is designed to introduce a *Kpn* I site at the 5' end of the PCR fragment (solid underline). The two PCR fragments have 20 nt of complementary sequence (dotted underlines). The two PCR fragments are mixed together, and a fragment of 981 bp is amplified using SEQ ID NO: 93 and SEQ ID NO: 96. The resulting PCR fragment is cloned into a plant expression cassette to form a genetic fusion with human IgA2 in the same manner as the partial ATR extracellular domain (Example 1).

An alternate construction using this same method would amplify amino acids 41-227.

* * *

The foregoing examples are not limiting and merely representative of various aspects and embodiments of the present invention. All documents cited are indicative of the levels of skill in the art to which the invention pertains. The disclosure of each document is incorporated by reference herein to the same extent as if each had been incorporated by reference in its entirety individually, although none of the documents is admitted to be prior art.

One skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the present invention is well adapted to carry out the objects and obtain the ends and advantages mentioned, as well as those inherent therein. The methods and compositions described illustrate preferred embodiments, are exemplary, and are not intended as limitations on the scope of the invention. Certain modifications and other uses will occur to those skilled in the art, and are encompassed within the spirit of the invention, as defined by the scope of the claims.

It will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art that varying substitutions and modifications may be made to the invention without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Thus, such additional embodiments are within the scope of the invention and the following claims.

The invention illustratively described herein suitably may be practiced in the absence of any element or elements, limitation or limitations which is not specifically disclosed herein.. The terms and expressions which have been employed are used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention in the use of such terms and
5 expressions of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described, or portions thereof. It is recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed. Thus, it should be understood that although the present invention has been specifically disclosed by preferred embodiments, optional features, modifications and variations of the concepts herein disclosed may be resorted to by those skilled in the art,
10 and that such modifications and variations are considered to be within the scope of this invention as defined by the description and the appended claims.

In addition, where features or aspects of the invention are described in terms of Markush groups or other grouping of alternatives, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is also thereby described in terms of any individual member or subgroup
15 of members of the Markush group or other group, and exclusions of individual members as appropriate.

Other embodiments are within the following claims.

We claim:

CLAIMS

1. An immunoadhesin comprising a chimeric toxin receptor protein, said toxin receptor protein comprising:

a toxin receptor protein linked to at least a portion of an immunoglobulin heavy chain; and

J chain and secretory component associated with said chimeric toxin receptor protein.
2. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 wherein said toxin receptor protein is an Anthrax toxin receptor protein comprised of

the extracellular domain of Anthrax toxin receptor or any portion thereof.
3. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 wherein said immunoglobulin heavy chain is selected from the group consisting of

IgA, IgA1, IgA2, IgM, and chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chains.
4. The immunoadhesin of claim 2 comprising at least one additional chimeric Anthrax toxin receptor protein.
5. The immunoadhesin of claim 2 wherein said Anthrax toxin receptor protein is comprised of any portion of the extracellular domain of Anthrax toxin receptor protein; and said immunoglobulin heavy chain comprises at least a portion of an IgA2 heavy chain.
6. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 expressed in transgenic plants.
7. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 expressed in monocotyledonous plants.
8. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 expressed in dicotyledonous plants.
9. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 wherein all proteins are human.
10. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 expressed in heterologous cells derived from plants vertebrates, or invertebrates.

11. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 expressed in mammalian cells.
12. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 expressed in hairy root cultures
13. The immunoadhesin of claim 1 expressed in plant cells in tissue culture.
14. An immunoadhesin comprising a chimeric bacterial or viral toxin receptor protein,
5 said toxin receptor protein comprising: a toxin receptor protein linked to at least a portion of an immunoglobulin heavy chain, wherein said immunoadhesin has plant-specific glycosylation.
15. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 wherein said toxin receptor protein is an Anthrax toxin receptor protein.
- 10 16. The immunoadhesin of claim 15 wherein said immunoadhesin further comprises a J chain and secretory component associated with said chimeric Anthrax toxin receptor protein.
17. The immunoadhesin of claim 15 wherein said Anthrax toxin receptor protein is comprised of the extracellular domain of Anthrax toxin receptor or any portion
15 thereof.
18. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 wherein said immunoglobulin heavy chain is selected from the group of IgA, IgA₁, IgA₂, IgG₁, IgG₂, IgG₃, IgG₄, IgD, IgE, IgM, and a chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain.
19. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 or 15 comprising at least one additional chimeric
20 toxin receptor protein.
20. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 or 15 wherein said toxin receptor protein is comprised of any portion of the extracellular domain of said toxin receptor protein; and said immunoglobulin heavy chain comprises at least a portion of an IgA2 heavy chain.
- 25 21. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 wherein all proteins are human or associated with a human host during infection and/or pathogenesis.

22. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 expressed in heterologous cells derived from plants vertebrates, or invertebrates.
23. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 expressed in hairy root cultures
24. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 expressed in plant cells in tissue culture.
- 5 25. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 expressed in transgenic plants.
26. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 expressed in monocotyledonous plants.
27. The immunoadhesin of claim 14 expressed in dicotyledonous plants.
28. A composition comprising an immunoadhesin and plant material, wherein said immunoadhesin comprises a chimeric toxin receptor protein, said chimeric toxin receptor protein linked to at least a portion of an immunoglobulin heavy chain.
- 10 29. The composition of claim 27 further comprising a J chain and secretory component with said chimeric toxin receptor protein.
30. A composition of claim 27 wherein said chimeric toxin receptor protein is comprised of any portion of the extracellular domain of said toxin receptor protein; and said immunoadhesin has plant-specific glycosylation.
- 15 31. A composition of claim 27 wherein said immunoglobulin heavy chain is selected from the group consisting of IgA, IgA₁, IgA₂, IgG₁, IgG₂, IgG₃, IgG₄, IgD, IgE, IgM, and a chimeric immunoglobulin heavy chain.
32. A composition of claim 27 comprising at least one additional chimeric toxin receptor protein.
- 20 33. A composition of claim 27 wherein said toxin receptor protein is comprised of any portion of the extracellular domain of said toxin receptor protein; and said immunoglobulin heavy chain comprises at least a portion of an IgA₂ heavy chain.
34. The composition of any of claims 28-33 wherein said toxin receptor protein is an Anthrax toxin receptor protein.
- 25

35. A method for reducing the binding of a viral or bacterial antigen to a host cell, said method comprising: contacting said antigen with an immunoadhesin of claim 1, 14 or 27, and wherein said immunoadhesin binds to said antigen and reduces the toxic activity thereof.
- 5 36. A method for reducing mortality and morbidity of a viral or bacterial pathogen, said method comprising: contacting an antigen of said viral or bacterial pathogen with an immunoadhesin of claim 1, 14 or 27, and wherein said immunoadhesin binds to said antigen and reduces the toxic activity thereof.
- 10 37. A method for reducing mortality and morbidity due to a bacterial or viral toxin in a human subject, said method comprising: administering to said subject an effective amount of an immunoadhesin of claim 1, 14 or 27, and wherein said immunoadhesin binds to said toxin and reduces the toxic activity thereof.
38. The method of any of claims 35-37 wherein said toxin is an anthrax PA toxin.
- 15 39. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an immunoadhesin of claim 1, 14 or 27 in a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.
40. An expression vector comprising a gene encoding a chimeric toxin receptor protein operatively linked to a plant promoter, said chimeric toxin receptor protein linked to at least a portion of an immunoglobulin heavy chain.
- 20 41. The expression vector claim 40 wherein said toxin receptor protein is an anthrax toxin receptor protein.
42. The immunoadhesin, composition, or method of any of claims 1, 14, 19, 20, 28, 35, 36, 37, 39, or 40 wherein said chimeric receptor protein comprises ICAM-1.

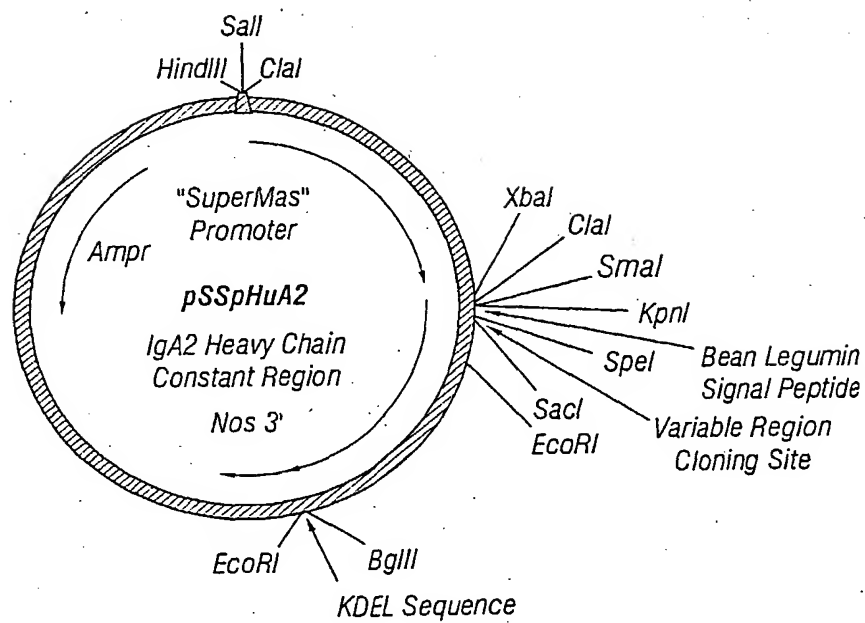


FIGURE 1

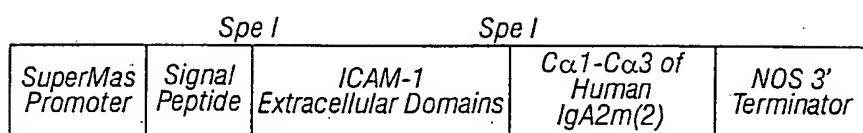


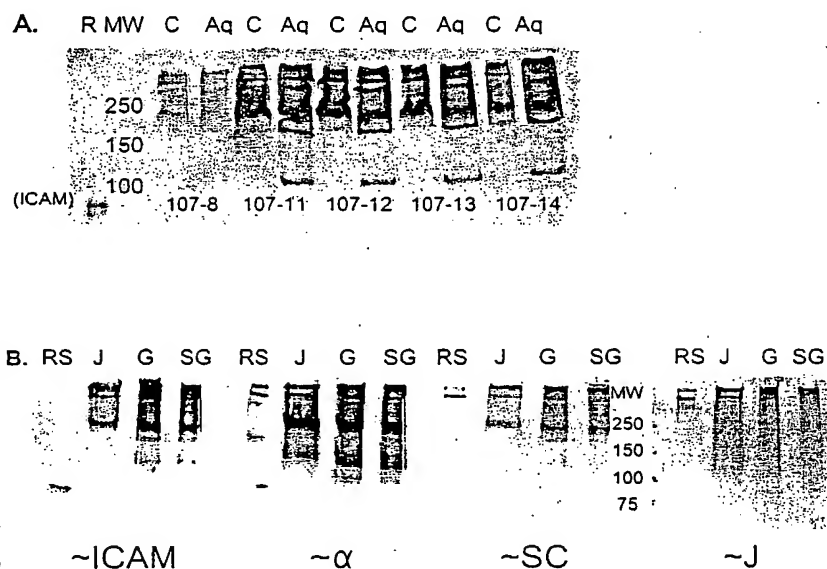
FIGURE 2A

FIGURE 2B

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KCEAHPRAKVTTLNGVPAQPLGPRAQLLLKATPEDNGRSFSCSATLEVAGQLIHKNOTRELRVLYGPRLDERDCPGNWTWPENSQQTPMCQAWGNPLPELKC
LKDGTFFPLPIGESVTVTRDLEGTLYLCRARSTQGEVTVVNTSGSSASPTSPKVFPLSLDSTPDQGNVVVACLVQGFQPEPLSVTWSESGQNV TARNF
PPSQDASGDLTTSSQLTLPATQCPDGKSVTCHVKHYTNSSQDVTVPCRVPPPPCCHPRLSHREPALEDLLLGSEANLTCTLTGLRDASGATFTWTPSSG
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OELPREKYLTVASROEPSQGTITYAVTSILRVAADWKKGETFSCWVGHEALPLAFTOKTIDRLAGKPTHINVSVMVAEADGTCYRSEKDEL

[SEQUENCE ID NO: 8]

FIGURE 3



Expression of ICAM-1-SIgA in independently transformed tobacco calli. Immunoblots, of non-reducing SDS-polyacrylamide gels, of different calli (C), and aqueous extracts (Aq) derived from them, probed for the presence of human ICAM (A). The MW markers are indicated and the reference standard (R) was a mixture (~75 ng each) of human ICAM (~75 kD) and human SIgA (>>250 kD). The solubility of the plantibody assured us that extraction could be easily performed and the similarity of signals leads us to believe in the reproducibility of expression. B. Immuno-blots of non-reducing SDS-polyacrylamide gels containing various fractions of partially purified plantibody from callus Rhi107-11. J = juice, G = G-100 fraction, SG = sterile filtered G-100 fraction (used in CPE assay) and RS = a mixture of reference standards of human SIgA (75 ng) and human ICAM-1 (75 ng). Blots were probed with antibodies against human ICAM (~ICAM), human IgA heavy chain (~α), human secretory component (~SC) and human J chain (~J). Secondary, enzyme-conjugated antibodies were employed as necessary to label immuno-positive bands with alkaline phosphatase. The specificity of immuno-blotting was further verified by a failure to detect immuno-positive bands in extracts of non-expressing calli (not shown). The expected MW for dimerized ICAM-1-heavy-chain, without glycosylation, is 173,318; this form is likely present in the band migrating just below the 250kD marker since it is immuno-positive for ICAM-1 and heavy-chain. This band is also immuno-positive for SC (total expected MW of ~248 kD) but not for J chain which is somewhat unexpected given the canonical pathway for SIgA assembly, which involves 2 cell types (mammalian) and requires the presence of J chain prior to assembly of SC. A tetrameric ICAM-1-heavy-chain fusion, containing a single molecule of J chain and a single molecule of SC, has an expected MW of ~440 kD, prior to glycosylation. Several species with molecular weights well in excess of 200 kD, immuno-positive with all four probes, are readily apparent.

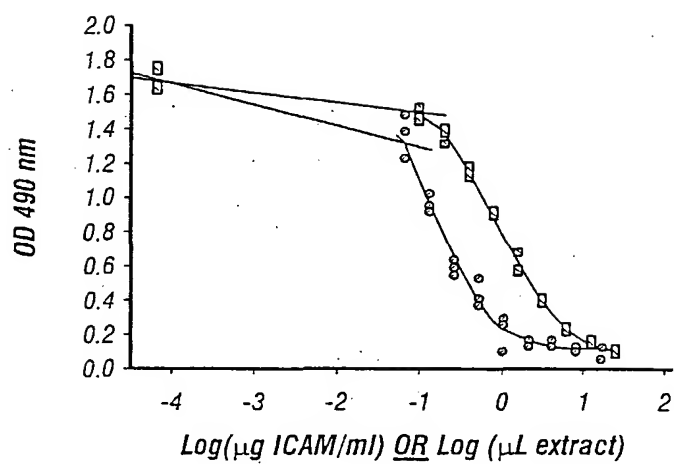


FIGURE 4

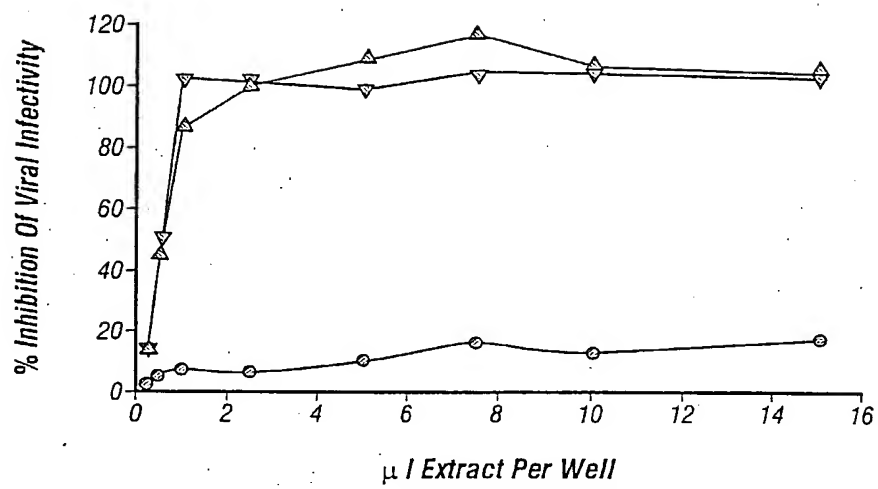


FIGURE 5A

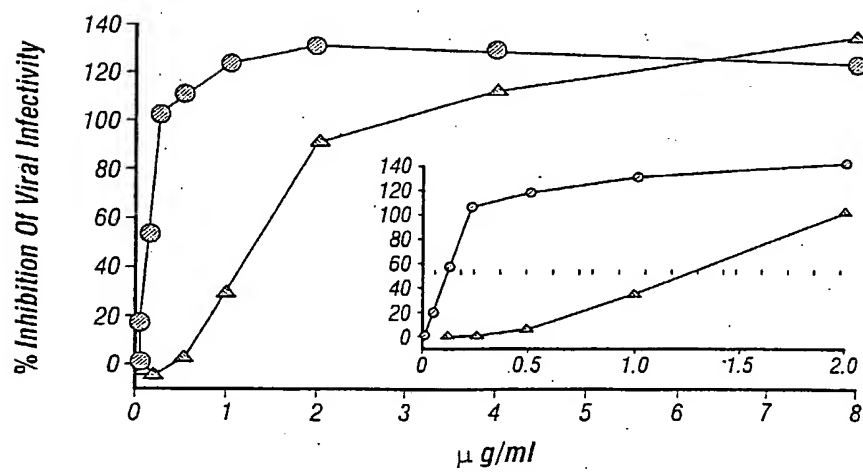


FIGURE 5B

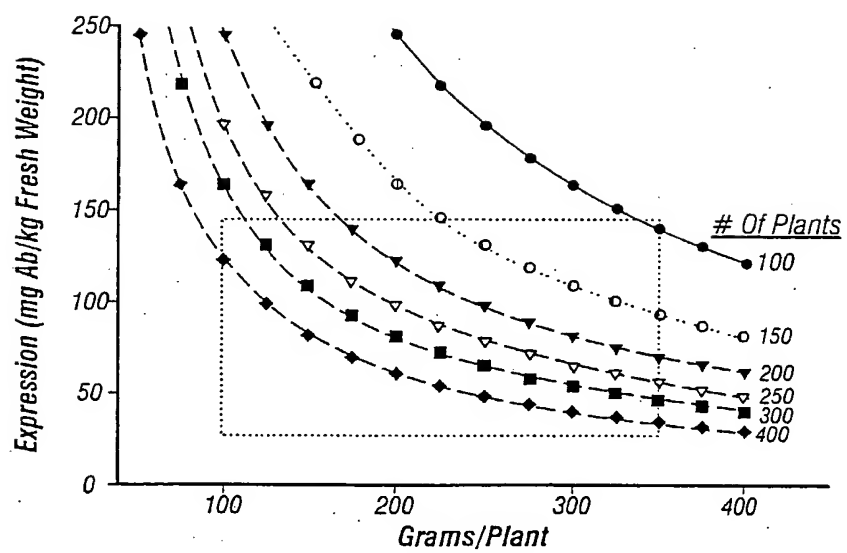


FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7A

I. HUMAN IG ALPHA-1 CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

>sp|P01876|ALC1_HUMAN IG ALPHA-1 CHAIN C REGION - Homo sapiens (Human).

```

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      |      |      |      |      |      |
      70      80      90     100     110     120
      |      |      |      |      |      |
GDLYTTSSQL TLPATQCLAG KSVTCHVKHY TNPSQDVTVP CPVPSTPPTP SPSTPPTPSP
      |      |      |      |      |      |
      130     140     150     160     170     180
      |      |      |      |      |      |
SCCHPRLSLH RPALEDLLLG SEANLTCTLT GLRDASGVTF TWTPSSGKSA VQGPPERDLC
      |      |      |      |      |      |
      190     200     210     220     230     240
      |      |      |      |      |      |
GCYSVSSVLP GCAEPWNHKG TFTCTAAYPE SKTPLTATLS KSGNTFRPEV HLLPPPSEEL
      |      |      |      |      |      |
      250     260     270     280     290     300
      |      |      |      |      |      |
ALNELVLTLC LARGFSPKDV LVRWLQGSQE LPREKYLTTA SRQEPSQGT TFAVTSILRV
      |      |      |      |      |      |
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      |      |      |      |      |
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CODING SEQUENCE

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GenBank

J00220

LOCUS

HUMIGCCS

2533 bp

DNA

PRI

02-DEC-1998

DEFINITION

Homo sapiens immunoglobulin alpha-1 heavy chain constant region (IGHA1) gene, partial cds.

ACCESSION

J00220

VERSION

J00220.1 GI:184743

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

human.

ORGANISM

Homo sapiens

FIGURE 7B

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 2533)

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Takahashi, N., Ueda, S., Obata, M., Nikaido, T., Nakai, S. and Honjo, T.
TITLE Structure of human immunoglobulin gamma genes: Implications for evolution of a gene family
JOURNAL Cell 29, 671-679 (1982)
MEDLINE 83001943
COMMENT This sequence is part of a multigene region containing the immunoglobulin heavy chain gamma-3, gamma-1, pseudo-epsilon, and alpha-1 genes.

FEATURES
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exon 142..447
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gene <142..>1638
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TFT WTPSSGKSAVQGPFRDLGCGYSVSSVLPGCAEPWNHGKTFCTTAAYPESKTP
LATL SKSGNTFRPEVHLLPPFSEELALNELVLTCLARGFSFKDVLVRLQGSQEL
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FIGURE 7C

```

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2401 atcaggcacc aactccacag acccctccca ggcagccccc gtcctctgcc tggccaagtc
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```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:52]

II. HUMAN IG ALPHA-2 CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

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      |      |      |      |      |      |
LEDLLLGSEA NLTCTLTGLR DASGATFTWT PSSGKSAVQG PPERDLGCGY SVSSVLPGCA
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      |      |      |      |      |      |
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```

FIGURE 7D

```

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      |       |       |       |
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[SEQUENCE ID NO:18]

CODING SEQUENCE

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agaagtacct gacttgggca tcccggcagg agcccagcca gggcaccacc accttcgctg      780
tgaccagcat actgcgcgtg gcagccgagg actggaagaa gggggacacc ttctcctgca      840
tggtggggca cgaggccctg ccgctggcct tcacacagaa gacctcgac cgcttgccgg      900
gtaaaccac ccatgtcaat gtgtctgttg tcatggcgga ggtggacggc acctgtctat      960
ga                                                    1020

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:17]

GenBank

J00221 Human Ig germline
 LOCUS HUMIGCD7 2516 bp DNA PRI 11-APR-2001
 DEFINITION Human Ig germline H-chain G-E-A region B: alpha-2 A2m(1) allele constant region, 3' end.
 ACCESSION J00221
 VERSION J00221.1 GI:184756
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE human.
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 2516)
 AUTHORS Ellison, J. and Hood, L.
 TITLE Linkage and sequence homology of two human immunoglobulin gamma heavy chain constant region genes
 JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 79 (6), 1984-1988 (1982)
 MEDLINE 82197621
 PUBMED 6804948
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 737 to 1016)
 AUTHORS Flanagan, J.G. and Rabbitts, T.H.
 TITLE Arrangement of human immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region genes implies evolutionary duplication of a segment containing gamma, epsilon and alpha genes
 JOURNAL Nature 300 (5894), 709-713 (1982)
 MEDLINE 83088998
 PUBMED 6817141
 REFERENCE 3 (bases 49 to 229; 425 to 514)
 AUTHORS Hisajima, H., Nishida, Y., Nakai, S., Takahashi, N., Ueda, S. and Honjo, T.
 TITLE Structure of the human immunoglobulin C epsilon 2 gene, a truncated pseudogene: implications for its evolutionary origin
 JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80 (10), 2995-2999 (1983)
 MEDLINE 83221529

FIGURE 7E

PUBMED 6407005
REFERENCE 4 (bases 1 to 2516)
AUTHORS Flanagan, J.G., Lefranc, M.P. and Rabbitts, T.H.
TITLE Mechanisms of divergence and convergence of the human
immunoglobulin alpha 1 and alpha 2 constant region gene sequences
JOURNAL Cell 36 (3), 681-688 (1984)
MEDLINE 84130179
PUBMED 6421489
COMMENT [3] also reports the complete alpha-1 gene and part of the A2m(2) alpha-2 allele (bases 737-2516; see Sites table). Comparison of the three sequences suggests that the A2m(1) alpha-2 allele might be a hybrid of the alpha-1 gene and A2m(2) alpha-2 allele. The hinge region in the alpha genes occurs at beginning of the CH2 domain. The alpha-1 hinge region is 13 amino acids longer than that in alpha-2. Both hinge regions consist of approximate tandem repeats of a 15 bp sequence. The first repeat occurs 5' to the mRNA splice site and is non-coding. The authors [3] suggest that this repetitive structure provides a possible mechanism for the large number of variations observed in hinge regions. There is a coupled 30 bp insertion, 9 bp deletion in alpha-2 relative to alpha-1 (starting at base 97).
[1] also reports sequences for the epsilon-1 and epsilon-2 (pseudogene) C-region genes. The authors [1] determined the physical linkage between epsilon-1 and alpha-2 and that between epsilon-2 and alpha-1. [2] also reports the alpha-1 CH2 domain and epsilon-2.
This entry is part of a multigene region (region B), which includes the gamma-2, gamma-4, epsilon-1 and alpha-2 genes. See segment 1 for more comments.
Complete source information:
Human genomic DNA, cosmid Ig10 [1], [3]; placenta DNA [2] clone H-Ig-alpha-25; genomic DNA from TOU II-5 library clone lambda-TOU-alpha2 (for A2m(2) allele) [3].

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..2516
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/map="14q32.33"
/germline
gene <1..1621
/gene="IGH"
/note="IGHA2"
intron <1..163
/gene="IGH"
/note="alpha-2 intron J-C"
CDS join(<164..469,684..1004,1227..1621)
/gene="IGH"
/note="contains constant region"
/codon_start=3
/product="immunoglobulin alpha-2 heavy chain"
/protein_id="AAB59396.1"
/db_xref="GI:184761"
/translation="SPTSPKVFPLSLDSTPDGNVVVACLVOGFFPQEP LSVTWS ESG QNVTARNFPQS QDASGDLYTTSSQLTLPATQCPDGKSVTCHVKHYTNPSQDVTVP CPV P P P P P C C H P R L S L H R P A L E D L L L G S E A N L T C T L T G L R D A S G A T F T W T P S S G K S A V O G P P E R D L C G C Y S V S S V L P G C A Q P W N H G E T F T C T A A H P E L K T P L T A N I T K S G N T F R P E V H L L P P P S E E L A L N E L V T L T C L A R G F S P K D V L V R W L Q S Q E L P R E K Y L T W A S R Q E P S Q G T T T F A V T S I L R V A A E D W K K G D T F S C M V G H E A L P L A F T Q K T I D R L A G K P T H V N V S V V M A E V D G T C Y"
exon 164..469
/gene="IGH"
/note="G00-119-333"
intron 470..683
/gene="IGH"
/note="alpha-2 intron A"
exon 684..1004

FIGURE 7F

```

/ gene="IgH"
introns 1005..1226
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="alpha-2 intron B"
exons 1227..1621
/ gene="IgH"
variation 1434
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="t in A2m(1); a in A2m(2)"
variation 1441
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="g in A2m(1); a in A2m(2)"
variation 1465
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="c in A2m(1); t in A2m(2)"
variation 1486
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="c in A2m(1); g in A2m(2)"
variation 1553
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="t in A2m(1); a in A2m(2)"
variation 1573..1574
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="tg in A2m(1); ca in A2m(2)"
variation 1602..1606
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="tggac in A2m(1); cggat in A2m(2)"
variation 2060
/ note="c in A2m(1); t in A2m(2)"
variation 2384
/ note="a in A2m(1); c in A2m(2)"
variation 2390
/ note="c in A2m(1); g in A2m(2)"
BASE COUNT 488 a 861 c 754 g 413 t
ORIGIN
1 ggTCCAACCG caggcccatg gtgcaggagc tgtgtaacct atggggctgt caccaggcct
61 ctctgtgctg ggTtccctcca gtgtagagga gaggcaggta cagcctgtcc tcctggggac
121 atggcatgag ggccgcgtcc tcacagcgca ttctgtgttc cagcatcccc gaccagcccc
181 aaggtcttcc cgtgagcctc cgacagcacc ccccaagatg ggaacgtggt cgtcgcattc
241 ctggtccagg gcttcttccc ccaggagcca ctcatgttga cctggagcga aagcggacag
301 aacgtgaccg ccagaaactt cccacctagc caggatgcct ccggggacct gtacaccacg
361 agcagccagc tgaccttgcc ggccacacag tgcccagacg gcaagtccgt gacatgccac
421 gtgaagcact acacgaatcc cagccaggat gtgactgtgc cctgcccagg tcagaggggca
481 ggctggggag tggggcgggg ccaccccgtc ctgcccagac actgcgcctg caccctgtgt
541 cccacagggg agccgccccct tcaactcacac cagagtggac cccggggcga gcccagggag
601 gtggtgtgtg acaggccagg agggggcagg cggggggcacg ggggaaggcg ttctgaccag
661 ctacggccat ctctccactc cagttccccc acctccccc tgctgccacc cccgactgtc
721 gctgcaccga ccggccctcg aggaacctgt cttaggttca gaagcgaacc tcacgtgcac
781 actgaccggc ctgagagatg cctctgtgtg caccttcacc tggacgcccc caagtgggaa
841 gagcgtgtgt caaggaccac ctgagcgtga cctctgtggc tgcacagcgt tgtccagtgt
901 cctgcctggc tgtgcccagc catggaacca tggggagacc ttacactgca ctgctgcccc
961 ccccgagttg aagacccac taaccgcca catcacaaaa tccggtgggt ccagaccctg
1021 ctggggggccc tgtctcagtc tctgttttgc aaagcatatt cccggcctgc ctctccccct
1081 ccaatcctgg gctccagtc tcattgccaag tacacaggga aactgaggca ggctgagggg
1141 ccaggacaca gccacgggtg cccacagag cagaggggct ctctcatccc ctgcccagcc
1201 ccccgacctg gctctctacc ctccaggaaa cacattccgg cccgaggtcc acctgtgtcc
1261 gccgcgtctg gaggagctgg cctgaacga gctggtgacg ctgacgtgct tggcagctgg
1321 cttcagcccc aaggatgtgc tggttcgtg gctgcagggg tcacaggagc tgcccgcgca
1381 gaagtacctg acctgggcat cccggcagga gccacagcag ggcaccacca ccttcgtctg
1441 gaccagcata ctgcgcgtgg cagccgagga ctggaagaag ggggacacct tctcctgcat
1501 ggtggggcac gaggccctgc cgtggcctt cacacagaag accatcgacc gcttggcggg
1561 taaacccacc catgtcaatg tgtctgttgt catggcggag gtggacggca cctgtactcg
1621 agccgcccgc ctgtccccac cctgaataa actccatgct cccccaagca gccccacgct
1681 tccatccggc gctgtctgt ccatcctcag ggtctcagca cttgggaaag ggcacgggca
1741 tggacaggga agaatacccc ctgcccagag cctcgggggg cccctggcac ccccatcgaga
1801 cttccacccc tgggtgtgag gtgagttgtg agtgtgagag tgtgtggtgc agggggccct

```

FIGURE 7G

```

1861 gctgggtgtga gatcttaggt ctgccaaaggc aggcacagcc caggatgggt tctgagagac
1921 gcacatgccc cggacagttc tgagttagca gtggcatggc cgtttgtccc tgagagagcc
1981 gcctctggct gtagctggga gggaaatagg agggtaaaag gagcaggcta gccaaagaaag
2041 gcgcaggtag tggcaggagc ggcgaggagc tgaggggctg gactccaggc ccccactgga
2101 aggcacaagct ccaggaggcc cccaccaccc tagtgggtgg gcctcaggac gtcccactga
2161 cgcattgcagg aaggggcacc tccccctaac cacactgtct tgtacggggc acgtggggc
2221 acatgcacac tcacactcac atatacgctt gagccctgca ggagtggaaac gttcacagcc
2281 cagacccagt tccagaaaaa ccaggggagt cccctcccaa gccccaagc tcagcctgct
2341 cccccaggcc cctctggctt ccctgtgttt ccaactgtgca cagatcaggc accaactcca
2401 cagacccctc ccaggcagcc cctgctccct gcctggccaa gtctcccatc ccttctctaa
2461 cccaactagg acccaaagca tagacaggga ggggcccgcgt ggggtggcat cagaag
[SEQUENCE ID NO:53]

```

III. HUMAN IG GAMMA-1 CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN)

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

>sp|P01857|GC1_HUMAN IG GAMMA-1 CHAIN C REGION - Homo sapiens (Human).

```

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      |      |      |      |      |      |
ASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVS WNSGALTSGV HTPPAVLQSS

      70      80      90     100     110     120
      |      |      |      |      |      |
GLYSLSSVVT VPSSSLGTQT YICNVNHKPS NTKVDKKVEP KSCDKHTHTCP PCPAPELLGG

      130     140     150     160     170     180
      |      |      |      |      |      |
PSVFLFPPKP KDTLMISRTF EVTCVVVDVS HEDPEVKFNW YVDGVEVHNA KTKPREEQYN

      190     200     210     220     230     240
      |      |      |      |      |      |
STYRVVSVLT VLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKA LPAPIEKTIS KAKGQPREPQ VYTLPPSRDE

      250     260     270     280     290     300
      |      |      |      |      |      |
LTQNQVSLTC LVKGFYPSDI AVEWESNGQP ENNYKTTTPV LDSDGSFFLY SKLTVDKSRW

      310     320     330
      |      |      |
QQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYT QKSLSLSPGK

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:20]

CODING SEQUENCE

```

      9      -1
cctccaccaa gggcccatcg gtcttccccc tggcacccctc ctccaagagc acctctgggg
gcacagcgcc cctgggctgc ctgggtcaagg actacttccc cgaaccgggtg acgggtgtcgt 120
ggaaactcagg cgccttgacc agcggcgctgc acaccttccc ggctgtccta cagtctctcag 180
gactctactc cctcagcagc gtgggtgaccg tgccttccag cagcttgggc acccagacct 240
acatctgcaa cgtgaatcac aagcccagca acaccaaggt ggacaagaaa gttgagccca 300
aatcttctga caaaactcac acatgcccac cgtgcccagc acctgaactc ctgggggggac 360
cgtcagctctt cctcttcccc ccaaaaccca aggacacct catgatctcc cggacccttg 420
aggtcacatg cgtggtgggtg gacgtgagcc acgaagaccc tgagggtcaag ttcaactggt 480
acgtggacag cgtggagggtg cataatgcca agacaagcc gcgggaggag cagtacaaca 540
gcacgtaccg ggtggtcagc gtctctaccc tccctgacca ggactggctg aatggcagg 600
agatacaagt caaggctctc aacaaagccc tcccagcccc catcgagaaa accatctcca 660
aagccaaaag gcagccccga gaaccacagg tgtacacctt gcccccatcc cgggatgagc 720
tgaccaagaa ccaggctcagc ctgacctgcc tgggtcaaagg cttctatccc agcgacatcg 780
ccgtggagtg ggagagcaat gggcagccgg agaacaacta caagaccacg cctcccgtgc 840
tggaactccga cggctctctt ttcctctaca gcaagctcac cgtggacaag agcagggtggc 900
agcaggggaa cgtcttctca tgcctccgtga tgcattgaggc tctgcacaa cactacacgc 960
agaagagcct cctccctgctt ccgggtaaat ga 992

```


FIGURE 7H

[SEQUENCE ID NO:19]

GenBank
J00228.

LOCUS HUMIGCC4 2009 bp DNA PRI 02-DEC-1998

DEFINITION Homo sapiens immunoglobulin gamma-1 heavy chain constant region (IGHG1) gene, partial cds.

ACCESSION J00228

VERSION J00228.1 GI:184739

KEYWORDS

SOURCE human.

ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 2009)

AUTHORS Takahashi, N., Ueda, S., Obata, M., Nikaido, T., Nakai, S. and Honjo, T.

TITLE Structure of human immunoglobulin gamma genes: Implications for evolution of a gene family

JOURNAL Cell 29, 671-679 (1982)

MEDLINE 83001943

COMMENT This sequence is part of a multigene region containing the immunoglobulin heavy chain gamma-3, gamma-1, pseudo-epsilon, and alpha-1 genes.

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers

source 1..2009
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/chromosome="14"
/map="14q32.33"
/clone="cosmid Ig13; Ig-gamma3-122"
/tissue_type="placenta; liver"
/germline

gene <1..1803
/gene="IGHG1"

intron <1..209
/gene="IGHG1"

CDS join(<210..503,892..936,1055..1384,1481..1803)
/gene="IGHG1"
/codon_start=3
/product="immunoglobulin gamma-1 heavy chain constant region"
/protein_id="AAC82527.1"
/db_xref="GI:184747"
/translation="STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSQGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTCTCPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSGFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK"

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misc_difference 593
/gene="IGHG1"
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misc_difference 614
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/replace=""

misc_difference 633
/gene="IGHG1"
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misc_difference 643
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misc_difference 654
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FIGURE 7I

```

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684
/replace=""
misc_difference 692
/replace=""
/replace=""
misc_difference 765..766
/replace=""
/replace=""
misc_difference 1475
/replace=""
/replace=""
misc_difference 1578
/replace=""
/replace=""
BASE COUNT      418 a      698 c      566 g      327 t
ORIGIN
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61 ggcagggtggc gccagcaggc gcacacccaa tgcccatgag cccagacact ggacgctgaa
121 cctcgcgagac agttaagaac ccaggggcct ctgcgcctgg gccagctctt gtcccacacc
181 gcggtccatc ggcaccacct ctcttgccag cttccaccaag ggcctatcgg tcttccccct
241 ggcaccctcc tccaagagca cctctggggg caccagcgcc ctgggctggc tgggtcaagga
301 ctacttcccc gaaccgggtga cgggtgctgt gaactcaggc gccctgacca gcggcggtga
361 cacccttccc gctgtcctac agtctccagg actctactcc ctccagcagg tgggtgacctg
421 gccctcccag agcttgggca cccagacctt catctgcaac gtgaatcaca agcccagcaa
481 caccaagggtg gacaagaaag ttggtgagag gccagcacag ggaggagggg tgtctgctgg
541 aagcaggctc agcgctcctg cctggacgca tcccggctat gcagccccag tccaggcgag
601 caaggcaggc cccgtctgcc tcttcacccg gagcctctgc cggccccact catgctcagg
661 gagagggtct tctggctttt tcccaggctc tgggcaggca caggctaggt gcccttaacc
721 caggccctgc acacaaaggg gcagggtgct ggctcagacc tgccaaagagc catatccggg
781 aggcacctgc cctgacctta agcccacccc aaaggccaaa ctctccactc cctcagctcg
841 gacaccttct ctctcccag attccagtaa ctcccaatct tctctctgca gagcccaaat
901 cttgtgacaa aactcacaca tgcccaccgt gccaggtaa gccagcccag gcctcggcct
961 ccagctcaag gcgggacagg tgccctagag tagcctgcat ccagggacag gcccccagcg
1021 ggtgctgaca cgtccacctc catctcttcc tcagcacctg aactcctggg gggaccgtca
1081 gtcttctctt tcccccaaaa acccaaggac accctctatg tctcccgagc ccttgaggtc
1141 acatgcgtgg tgggtgacgt gagccacgaa gacctgagg tcaagtccaa ctggtatctg
1201 gacggcgctg aggtgcataa tgccaagaca aagccgcggg aggagcagta caacagcacg
1261 taccgggtgg tcagcgtcct caccgtcctg caccaggact ggctgaatgg caaggagtag
1321 aagtgcaggg tctccaacaa agccctccca gcccccacgc agaaaacctc ctccaagcc
1381 aaagggtggg cccgtggggg gcgaggggca catggacaga ggcgggctcg gcccccctc
1441 tgccctgaga gtgaccgtg taccacacct tgtctacag ggcagccccg agaaccacag
1501 gtgtacacc tgcccccatc ccgggatgag ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc
1561 ctgggtcaaa gcttctatcc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg
1621 gagaacaact acaagaccac gcctcccgtg ctggactccg acggctcctt cttccctac
1681 agcaagctca ccgtggacaa gagcagggtg cagcagggga acgtcttctc atgctccgtg
1741 atgcatgagg ctctgcacaa ccactacacg cagaagagcc tctcctctgc tccgggtaaa
1801 tgagtgcgac ggcgggcaag cccgcctccc cgggctctcg cgttcgcacg aggatgctg
1861 gcacgtaccc cctgtacata cttcccgggc gccagcatg gaaataaagc acccagcgct
1921 gccctggggc cctgcgagac tgtgatggtt ctttccacgg gtcaggccga gtctgagggc
1981 tgagtggcat gagggaggca gagcgggtc

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:54]

IV. HUMAN IG GAMMA-2 CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

>sp|P01859|GC2_HUMAN IG GAMMA-2 CHAIN C REGION - Homo sapiens (Human).

```

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      |      |      |      |      |      |
ASTKGPSVFP LAPCSRSTSE STAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVS WNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSS
      70      80      90     100     110     120

```

FIGURE 7J

```

      |      |      |      |      |      |
GLYSLSSSVT VPSSNFGTQT YTCNVDHKPS NTKVDKTVR KCCVECPPCP APPVAGPSVF
      |      |      |      |      |      |
      130      140      150      160      170      180
      |      |      |      |      |      |
LFPPKPKDNL MISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDP EVQFNWYVDG VEVHNAKTKP REEQFNSTFR
      |      |      |      |      |      |
      190      200      210      220      230      240
      |      |      |      |      |      |
VVSVLTVVHQ DWLNGKEYKC KVSNGKLPAP IEKTISKTKG QPREPQVYTL PPSREEMTKN
      |      |      |      |      |      |
      250      260      270      280      290      300
      |      |      |      |      |      |
QVSLTCLVKG FYPSTIAVEW ESNQGPENNY KTTTPMLDSD GSFFLYSKLT VDKSRWQQGN
      |      |      |      |      |      |
      310      320      326
      |      |      |
VFSCSVMHEA LHNHYTQKSL SLSPGK

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:22]

CODING SEQUENCE

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gcctccacca agggcccatc ggtcttccccc ctggcgccct gctccaggag cacctccgag      60
agcacagccg cctggggctg cctgggtcaag gactacttcc ccgaaccggg gacgggtgtcg      120
tggaaactcag gcgctctgac cagcgggctg caccacttcc cagctgtcct acagtcctca      180
ggactctact cctccagcag cgtgggtgacc gtgcccctcca gcaacttcgg caccagacc      240
tacactgca acgtagatca caagcccagc aacaccaagg tggacaagac agttgagcgc      300
aaatgttgtg tcgagtgtccc accgtgcccc gcaccacttg tggcaggacc gtcagtcttc      360
ctcttcccc caaaaccctaa ggacaccttc atgatctccc ggacctctga ggtcacgtgc      420
gtggtgtgtg acgtgagcca cgaagacccc gaggtccagt tcaactggta cgtggacggc      480
gtggaggtgc ataagccaa gacaaagcca cgggaggagc agttcaacag cagcttccgt      540
gtggtcagcg tcctcacctg tgtgcaccag gactggctga acggcaagga gtacaagtgc      600
aagggtctcca acaaaggcct cccagcccc atcgagaaaa ccatctccaa aaccaagggg      660
cagccccgag aaccacaggt gtacacctg cccccatccc gggaggagat gaccaagaac      720
caggtcagcc tgacctgcct ggtcaaaagg ttctacccca gcgacatcgc cgtggagtgg      780
gagagcaatg ggcagccgga gaacaactac aagaccacac ctccccatgct ggactccgac      840
ggctccttct tcctctacag caagctcacc gtggacaaga gcagggtggc gcaggggaac      900
gtcttctcat gctccgtgat gcatgaggct ctgcacaacc actacacgca gaagagcctc      960
tcctctgtcc cgggtaaa

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:21]

GenBank

```

J00230. Human Ig germline ...
LOCUS      HUMIGCD1      2009 bp      DNA      PRI      11-APR-2001
DEFINITION Human Ig germline H-chain G-E-A region B: gamma-2 constant region.
            3' end.
ACCESSION  J00230 V00554
VERSION    J00230.1 GI:184750
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     human.
  ORGANISM Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 2009)
AUTHORS    Ellison, J. and Hood, L.
TITLE      Linkage and sequence homology of two human immunoglobulin gamma
            heavy chain constant region genes
JOURNAL    Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 79 (6), 1984-1988 (1982)
MEDLINE    82197621
PUBMED     6804948
REFERENCE  2 (bases 896 to 1256; 1749 to 1937)
AUTHORS    Krawinkel, U. and Rabbitts, T.H.
TITLE      Comparison of the hinge-coding segments in human immunoglobulin
            gamma heavy chain genes and the linkage of the gamma 2 and gamma 4

```

FIGURE 7K

subclass genes JOURNAL EMBO J. 1 (4), 403-407 (1982)

MEDLINE 84235992 PUBMED 6329676

REFERENCE 3 (bases 475 to 1071; 1179 to 1330; 1461 to 1524)

AUTHORS Takahashi,N., Ueda,S., Obata,M., Nikaido,T., Nakai,S. and Honjo,T.

TITLE Structure of human immunoglobulin gamma genes: implications for evolution of a gene family JOURNAL Cell 29 (2), 671-679 (1982)

MEDLINE 83001943 PUBMED 6811139

COMMENT On Mar 2, 2000 this sequence version replaced gi:32759.
 [2] also reports sequences for gamma-3, gamma-4, and a gamma pseudogene. Most of this sequence is 95% homologous with gamma-4. The hinge exons are only 70% homologous. The authors estimate that gamma-2 and gamma-4 diverged 6.6 million years ago. The authors in [1] speculate that intron-mediated domain transfer played an important role in the evolution of human gamma genes. They also report the hinge regions of gamma-1, gamma-3, gamma-4, and a pseudo-gamma gene. [1] estimates the divergence of the human gamma genes to be between 7.7 and 4.4 million years ago. This entry is part of a multigene region containing the gamma-2, gamma-4, epsilon-1, and alpha-2 genes. The relative locations of the four genes were determined by Flanagan and Rabbitts (Nature 300, 709-713 (1982)). They refer to this gene group as region B. The region A genes are gamma-3, gamma-1, pseudo-epsilon, alpha-1. Flanagan and Rabbitts also determined the general locations of the two regions. They place region A between the JH/mu/delta region and region B. Complete source information:
 Human fetal liver DNA, library of T. Maniatis [3] and Lawn et al [2],[1]; clones p-gamma-2RPA3 [2], 5A [3], and Ig-gamma-2-15 [1].

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers source 1..2009

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/db_xref="taxon:9606" /map="14q32.33"

/germline intron <1..215

/gene="IgH" gene <1..2009

/gene="IgH" /note="IGHG2"

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/note="G00-119-338" C_region 216..508

/gene="IgH"

CDS /note="immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region CH1"

join(<216..509,902..937,1056..1382,1480..1802)

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/product="immunoglobulin gamma-2 heavy chain"

/protein_id="AAB59393.1"

/db_xref="GI:184758"

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 VECPPCPAPPVAGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVQFNWYVDGV
 EVHNAKTKPREEQFNSTFRVVSFLTIVHQQDLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPAPIEKTISKTK
 GQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPPML
 DSDGSPFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVSCFVSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK"

intron 510..901 /gene="IgH"

conflict 537 /gene="IgH"

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/citation=[3] /replace=""

conflict 864 /gene="IgH"

/citation=[3] /replace=""

C_region 901..936 /gene="IgH"

/note="immunoglobulin heavy chain hinge"

exon 902..937 /gene="IgH"

/note="G00-119-338" intron 938..1055

/gene="IgH" C_region 1055..1381

FIGURE 7L

```

/ gene="IgH"
/ note="immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region CH2"
exon 1056..1382 / gene="IgH"
/ note="G00-119-338" intron 1383..1479
/ gene="IgH" C_region 1479..1799
/ gene="IgH"
/ note="immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region CH3"
exon 1480..1802 / gene="IgH"
/ note="G00-119-338" conflict 1493
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[3]
/ replace="" conflict 1802..1806
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[2]
/ replace="" conflict 1814..1815
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[2]
/ replace="" conflict 1825
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[2]
/ replace="" conflict 1844..1853
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[2]
/ replace="" conflict 1890
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[2]
/ replace="" polyA_signal 1903..1908
/ gene="IgH" conflict 1909..1918
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[2]
/ replace="" conflict 1929..1932
/ gene="IgH" / citation=[2]
/ replace="" BASE COUNT 410 a 700 c 568 g 331 t

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61 ggcagggtggc gccagccagg tgcacaccca atgcccgtga gccagagcac tggaccctgc
121 ctggacccttc gtggaatagac aagaaccgag gggcctctgc gctggggccc agctctgtcc
181 cacaccgagg tcacatggca ccacctctct tgcagcctcc accaagggcc catcggtctt
241 cccctctggc ccttgcctcca ggagcacctc cgagagcaca gccgcccctgg gctgccttgg
301 caaggactac tccccgaac cggtgacggt gtcgtggaac tcaggcgctc tgaccagcgg
361 cgtgcacacc tcccagctg tctacagtc ctccaggactc tactccccca gcagcgtggg
421 gaccgtgccc tccagcaact tcggcaccca gacctacacc tgcaacgtag atcacaagcc
481 cagcaacacc aaggtggaca agacagttgg tgagaggcca gctcaggagg ggagggtgtc
541 tgctggaagc caggctcagc cctcctgctt ggacgcaccc cggctgtgca gccccagccc
601 agggcagcaa ggcaggcccc atctgtctcc tccccggag gccctctgcc gccccactca
661 tgctcaggga gagggtcttc tggctttttc caccaggctc caggcaggca caggctgggt
721 gcccttcccc caggcccttc acacacaggg gcagggtgctt ggctcagacc tgccaaaagc
781 catatccggg aggacccctg ccttgacctc agccgacccc aaaggccaaa ctgtccactc
841 cctcagctcg gacaccttct ctctccctag atccgagtaa ctcccaatct tctctctgca
901 gagcgcaaat gttgtgtcga gtgcccacgg tgcacaggta agccagccca ggctctgccc
961 tccagctcaa ggcgggacag gtgcccctaga gtacccctga tccagggaca ggcaccagct
1021 ggggtgctgac acgtccacct ccactctctt ctcagcacca cctgtggcag gaccgtcagt
1081 cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgacc tcccggaccc ctgagggtcac
1141 gtgcgtgggt gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccccagggtc cagttcaact ggtacgtgga
1201 cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccacgggag gaggcagtca acagcacgtt
1261 ccgtgtggtc agcgtctctc ccgttgtgca ccaggactgg ctgaacggca aggagtacaa
1321 gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag gcctccacgc ccccatcgag aaaccatctt ccaaaaccaa
1381 aggtgggacc cgcgggggtat gagggccaca tggacagagg ccggctcggc ccacctctg
1441 ccttgggagt gaccgctgtg ccaacctctg tccctacagg gcagcccga gaaccacagg
1501 tgtacacctt gcccccattc cgggaggaga tgaccaagaa ccaggctcag ctgacctgcc
1561 tggtaaaagg cttctacccc agcgacatcg ccgtggagtg ggaagagcaat gggcagccgg
1621 agaacaacta caagaccaca cctcccatgc tggactccga cggctccttc ttcctctaca
1681 gcaagctcac cgtggacaag agcagggtgg agcaggggaa cgtctctctc tgctccgtga
1741 tgcattgagg tctgcacaac cactacacgc agaagagcct ctccctgtct ccgggttaat
1801 gagtggcacg gccggcaagc ccccgctccc caggctctcg gggtcgcgtg aggatgcttg
1861 gcacgtacct cgtgtacata cttcccaggc acccagcatg gaaataaagc acccagcgt
1921 gccctggggc cctgcgagac tgtgatgggt ctttccgtgg gtcaggccga gtcgtaggcc
1981 tgagtggcat gagggaaggca gagtgggtc

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:55]

FIGURE 7M

V. HUMAN IG GAMMA-3 CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

CAA27268 C gamma 3 [Homo sapiens]

10	20	30	40	50	60
ASTKGPSVFP	LAPCSRSTSG	GTAALGCLVK	DYFPEPVTVS	WNSGALTSGV	HTFPAVLQSS
70	80	90	100	110	120
GLYSLSSVVT	VPSSSLGTQT	YTCNVNHKPS	NTKVDKRVEL	KTPLGDTTHT	CPRCPEPKSC
130	140	150	160	170	180
DTPPPCPRCP	EPKSCDTPPP	CPRCPEPKSC	DTPPPCPRCP	APELLGGPSV	FLFPPKPKDT
190	200	210	220	230	240
LMISRTPEVT	CVVVDVSHED	PEVQFKWYVD	GVEVHNAKTK	FREEQYNSTF	RVVSVLTVLH
250	260	270	280	290	300
QDWLNGKEYK	CKVSNKALPA	PIEKTISKTK	GQPREPQVYT	LPPSREEMTK	NQVSLTCLVK
310	320	330	340	350	360
GFYPSDIAVE	WESSGQPENN	YNTTPMLDS	DGSFFLYSKL	TVDKSRWQQG	NIFSCSVMHE
370	377				
ALHNRFTQKS	LSLSPGK				

[SEQUENCE ID NO:24]

FIGURE 7N

CODING SEQUENCE

GCTTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTG
GGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTG
CACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGC
TTGGGCACCCAGACCTACACCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCTC
AAAACCCCACTTGGTGACACAACCTCACACATGCCACGGTGCCCGAGAGCCCAATCTTGTGACACACCTCCCCCG
TGCCACCGGTGCCCGAGAGCCCAATCTTGTGACACACCTCCCCCATGCCACGGTGCCCGAGAGCCCAATCTTGT
GACACACCTCCCCCGTGCCCAAGGTGCCCGAGCACCTGAACCTCCTGGGAGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCA
AAACCAAGGATACCTTATGATTTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACAGTGCCTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGAC
CCCCAGGTCCAGTTCAAGTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAG
TACAACAGCACGTTCCGTGTGGTTCAGCGTCTCACCCTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAAGGAGTACAAG
TGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCGAGCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAACCAAGGACAGCCCCGAGAA
CCACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAA
GGCTTCTACCCCAAGCAGATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAGCGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAACACCACGCT
CCCATGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGG
AACATCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCGTTTACGCAGAAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCG
GGTAAATGA

[SEQUENCE ID NO:23]

GenBank

X03604 Human C gamma 3 gene for IgG G3m(b) heavy chain C-region from EZZ
(individual II-4 of TOU) PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences, Taxonomy,
OMIM, LinkOut

LOCUS	HSIGGC3	2590 bp	DNA	PRI	24-NOV-1998
DEFINITION	Human C gamma 3 gene for IgG G3m(b) heavy chain C-region from EZZ (individual II-4 of TOU).				
ACCESSION	X03604 M12958				
VERSION	X03604.1 GI:33070				
KEYWORDS	constant region; gamma-immunoglobulin; Ig heavy chain; immunoglobulin.				
SOURCE	human.				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.				
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 2590)				
AUTHORS	Huck,S., Fort,P., Crawford,D.H., Lefranc,M.P. and Lefranc,G.				
TITLE	Sequence of a human immunoglobulin gamma 3 heavy chain constant region gene: comparison with the other human C gamma genes				
JOURNAL	Nucleic Acids Res. 14 (4), 1779-1789 (1986)				
MEDLINE	86148507				
REFERENCE	2 (bases 4 to 204; 2202 to 2236)				
AUTHORS	Takahashi,N., Ueda,S., Obata,M., Nikaido,T., Nakai,S. and Honjo,T.				
TITLE	Structure of human immunoglobulin gamma genes: implications for evolution of a gene family				
JOURNAL	Cell 29 (2), 671-679 (1982)				
MEDLINE	83001943				
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conflict	80..82 /note="CGC is GCG in [2]"				

FIGURE 70

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               /protein_id="CAA27268.1"
               /db_xref="GI:577056"

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APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVQFKWYVDGVEVHNAK
TKPREEQYNSTFRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREP
QVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESGGQPENNYNTTPMMLDSGSGF
FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNIFSCSVMHREALHNRFTQKSLSLSPGK"
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               /note="intron II"
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intron        1328..1470
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intron        1516..1633
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intron        1964..2060
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               /note="pot. polyA signal"
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61  gcagggtggc  ccagccaggc  gcacacccaa  tgcccgtag  cccagacact  ggacctgtcc
121  tggacctctg  tggatagaca  agaaccgagg  ggccctctgc  cctctggccc  agctctgtcc
181  cacaccgcag  tcacatggcg  ccattctctc  tgcagcttcc  accaagggcc  catcggtctc
241  cccctctggc  ccctgctcca  ggagcacctc  tgggggcaca  gcggccctgg  gctgcttgg
301  caaggactac  ttccccgaac  cgggtgacgg  gtcgtggaac  tcaggcgccc  tgaccagcgg
361  cgtgcacacc  ttcccggctg  tcctacagtc  ctcaggactc  tactccctca  gcagcgtggt
421  gaccgtgccc  tccagcagct  tgggcaccca  gacctacacc  tgcaacgtga  atcacaagcc
481  cagcaacacc  aaggtggaca  agagagttgg  tgagaggcca  gcgcaggggg  ggagggtgtc
541  tgctggaagc  caggctcagc  cctcctgctc  ggacgcattc  cggctgtgca  gtcccagccc
601  agggcagcaa  ggcaggcccc  gtctgactcc  tcaccgggag  cctctgcccc  cccactcat
661  gctcagggag  agggctcttc  ggctttttcc  accaggctcc  gggcaggcac  aggctggatg
721  cccctacccc  aggcccttca  cacacagggg  cagggtgtgc  gctcagagct  gccaaaagcc
781  atatccagga  ggacctgtcc  cctgacctaa  gcccacccca  aaggccaaac  tctctactca
841  ctcagctcag  acaccttctc  tcttcccaga  tctgagtaac  tcccaatctt  ctctctgcag
901  agctcaaaac  cccacttggt  gacacaaetc  acacatgccc  acggtgcccc  ggtaagccag
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```


FIGURE 7P

```

1021 gacaggcccc agcagggtgc tgacgcatcc acctccatcc cagatccccg taactcccaa
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1141 taagccagcc caggcctcac cctccagctc aaggcaggac aagagcccta gagtggcctg
1201 agtccaggga caggcccccag cagggtgctg acgcgtccac ctccatccca gatccccgta
1261 actcccaatc ttctctctgc agagcccaaa tcttgtgaca cacctcccc. atgcccacgg
1321 tgcccaggtg agccagccca ggccctgccc tccagctcaa ggccgggacaa gagccctaga
1381 gtggcctgag tccagggaca gggcccagca ggggtgctgac gcatccacct ccatcccaga
1441 tccccgtaac tcccaatctt ctctctgcag agcccaaatc ttgtgacaca cctcccccg
1501 gcccagggtg cccaggtaag ccagcccagg cctcgccctc cagctcaagg caggacaggt
1561 gccttagagt ggcttgcctc caggggacagg tcccagtcgg gtgctgacac atctgcctcc
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1681 cccaaggata cccttatgat ttcccgacc cctgaggtca cgtgcgtggg ggtggagctg
1741 agccacgaag accccgaggt ccagtccaag tggtagctgg acggcggtgg ggtgcataat
1801 gccaaagaaa agccgcggga ggagcagtag aacagcacgt tccgtgtggg cagcgtcctc
1861 accgtcctgc accaggactg gctgaacggc aaggagtaca agtgcaagg tcccaacaaa
1921 gccctcccag ccccatcga gaaaaccatc tccaaaacca aagggtgggac ccgcccgggt
1981 tgagggccac atggacagag gccagcttga cccacctctt gccctggggg tgaccgctgt
2041 gccaacctct gtccctacag gacagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc tgcccccatc
2101 ccgggaggag atgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaa gcttctacct
2161 cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcag cgggcagccg gagaacaact acaacaccac
2221 gcctcccatg ctggactccg acggtcctt ctctctctac agcaagctca ccgtggacaa
2281 gagcaggtgg cagcagggga acatcttctc atgctccgtg atgcatgagg ctctgcacaa
2341 ccgcttcacg cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tccgggtaaa tgagtgcgac agccggcaag
2401 cccccgctcc ccgggtcttc ggggtcgcgc gaggatgctt ggcacgtacc ccgtgtacat
2461 acttcccggg cccccagcat ggaataaaag caccagcgc tgccctgggc cctgtgaga
2521 ctgtgatggt tctttccacg ggtcaggccg agtctgaggc ctgagtgaca tgagggaggc
2581 agacggggtc

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:56]

VI. HUMAN IG GAMMA-4 CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE.

>sp|P01861|GC4_HUMAN IG GAMMA-4 CHAIN C REGION - Homo sapiens (Human).

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
ASTKGPSVFP LAPCSRSTSE STAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVS WNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSS

      70      80      90     100     110     120
GLYSLSSVVT VPSSSLGTKT YTCNVDHKPS NTKVDKRVES KYGPPCPSCP APEFLGGPSV

     130     140     150     160     170     180
FLFPPKPKDT LMISRTPEVT CVVVDVSQED PEVQFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTK PREEQFNSTY

     190     200     210     220     230     240
RVVSVLTVLH QDWLNGKEYK CKVSNKGLPS SIEKTISKAK GQPREPQVYT LPPSQEEMTK

     250     260     270     280     290     300
NQVSLTCLVK GFYPSDIAVE WESNGQPENN YKITPPVLDL DGSFFLYSRL TVDKSRWQEG

```

FIGURE 7Q

310 320 327
NVFSCSVME ALHNHYTQKS LSLSLGK

[SEQUENCE ID NO:26]

CODING SEQUENCE

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gcacagccgc cctggggtgc ctgggtcaagg actacttccc cgaaccgggtg acgggtgtcgt 120
ggaaactcagg cgccctgacc agcggcggtgc acaccttccc ggctgtccta cagtccctcag 180
gactctactc cctcagcagc gtgggtgaccg tgccctccag cagcttggggc acgaagacct 240
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aatatgggtcc cccatgccc tcatgcccag cacctgagtt cctggggggga ccatcagtct 360
tcctgttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacactc tcatgatctc ccggacccctc gaggtcacgt 420
gcgtgggtgg ggacgtgagc caggaaagacc ccgaggtcca gttcaactgg tacgtgggatg 480
gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaaagc cgcgggagga gcagttcaac agcacgtacc 540
gtgtgggtcag cgtcctcacc gtctctgacc aggactggct gaacggcaag gagtacaagt 600
gcaaggtctc caacaaggc ctcccgctct ccatcgagaa aacctctccc aaagccaaag 660
ggcagccccc agagccacag gtgtacaccc tgcccccata ccaggaggag atgaccaaga 720
accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctgggtcaaa gcttctaccc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt 780
gggagagcaa tgggagcagg gagaaacaact acaagaccac gcctcccggtg ctggactccg 840
acggctcctt ctctctctac agcaggctaa ccgtggacaa gagcagggtgg caggagggga 900
atgtctcttc atgtcccggt atgcatgagg ctctgcacaa ccactacaca cagaagagcc 960
tctccctgtc tctgggtaaa tga 983
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[SEQUENCE ID NO:25]

GenBank

K01316. Human Ig germline
LOCUS HUMIGCD2 2028 bp DNA PRI 11-APR-2001
DEFINITION Human Ig germline H-chain G-E-A region B: gamma-4 constant region,
3' end.
ACCESSION K01316
VERSION K01316.1 GI:184751
KEYWORDS
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 2028)
AUTHORS Ellison,J., Buxbaum,J. and Hood,L.
TITLE Nucleotide sequence of a human immunoglobulin C gamma 4 gene
JOURNAL DNA 1 (1), 11-18 (1981)
MEDLINE 83157104
REFERENCE 2 (bases 475 to 1069; 1180 to 1331; 1432 to 1655)
AUTHORS Takahashi,N., Ueda,S., Obata,M., Nikaido,T., Nakai,S. and Honjo,T.
TITLE Structure of human immunoglobulin gamma genes: implications for
evolution of a gene family
JOURNAL Cell 29 (2), 671-679 (1982)
MEDLINE 83001943
PUBMED 6811139
REFERENCE 3 (bases 894 to 1106)
AUTHORS Krawinkel,U. and Rabbitts,T.H.
TITLE Comparison of the hinge-coding segments in human immunoglobulin
gamma heavy chain genes and the linkage of the gamma 2 and gamma 4
subclass genes
JOURNAL EMBO J. 1 (4), 403-407 (1982)
MEDLINE 84215992
PUBMED 6329676
REFERENCE 4 (bases 1 to 2028)
AUTHORS Ellison,J. and Hood,L.
TITLE Linkage and sequence homology of two human immunoglobulin gamma
heavy chain constant region genes
JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 79 (6), 1984-1988 (1982)
MEDLINE 82197621
PUBMED 6804948

FIGURE 7R

COMMENT [1] reports that the human C-gamma-4 gene is equally homologous to the mouse gamma-1, gamma-2a, and gamma-2b genes (about 75%). [3] also reports partial sequences for human gamma-2, gamma-3, and a gamma pseudogene. [2] presents the gamma-1, gamma-2, gamma-3, and pseudo-gamma hinge regions. This entry is part of a multigene region (region B), which includes the gamma-2, gamma-4, epsilon-1, and alpha-2 genes. See segment 1 for more comments. Complete source information: Human fetal liver DNA, library of T. Maniatis [3] and Lawn et al [1],[2]; clones 24B [1], lambda-HG4.1 [3], and Ig-gamma-4-2 [2].

FEATURES

source	1..2028
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	/db_xref="taxon:9606"
	/map="14q32.33"
	/germline
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	/gene="IGH"
	/note="IGHG4"
intron	<1..215
	/gene="IGH"
	/note="gamma-4 intron J-C"
CDS	join(<216..509,900..935,1054..1383,1481..1803)
	/gene="IGH"
	/codon_start=3
	/product="immunoglobulin gamma-4 heavy chain"
	/protein_id="AAB59394.1"
	/db_xref="GI:184759"
	/translation="STKGPSVFPPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSQVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVFPPSSSLGKTYTCNVVHDKPSNTKVDKRVESKYGPFCPCPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVDSQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNSTYRVVSVLTVTLHODWLNQKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTIKSKGQPREPQVYTLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSEFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHREALHNYHTQKSLSLSLGK"
exon	216..509
	/gene="IGH"
	/note="G00-119-340"
intron	510..899
	/gene="IGH"
exon	900..935
	/gene="IGH"
intron	936..1053
	/gene="IGH"
exon	1054..1383
	/gene="IGH"
intron	1384..1480
	/gene="IGH"
exon	1481..1803
	/gene="IGH"

BASE COUNT 421 a 709 c 567 g 331 t

ORIGIN

```

1 agctttctgg ggcaggccgg gcctgacttt ggctgggggg agggaggggg ctaagggtgac
61 gcagggtggcg ccagccaggt gcacacccaa tgcccatgag cccagacact ggaccctgca
121 tggaccatcg cgcatagaca agaaccgagg ggccctctgc ccctggggcc agctctgtcc
181 cacaccgagg tcacatggca ccacctctct tgcagcttcc accaaggggc catccgtctt
241 ccccttggcg ccctgtctca ggagcacctc cgagagcaca gccgcctctg gctgcctggg
301 caaggactac ttcccgaac cggtgacggg gtcgtggaac tcaggcgccc tgaccagcgg
361 cgtgcacacc ttcccggctg tccctacagt ctccaggact tactccctca gcagcgtggg
421 gaccgtgccc tccagcagct tgggcacgaa gacctacacc tgcaacgtag atcacaagc
481 cagcaacacc aagggtggaa agagagtggg tgagaggcca gcacagggag ggaggggtgtc
541 tgctggaagc caggctcagc cctcctgcct ggagcagccc cggctgtgca gccccagccc
601 agggcagcaa ggcatgcccc atctgtctcc tcaccggagg gcctctgacc accccactca
661 tgctcaggga gagggtcttc tggatttttc caccaggctc ccggcaccac aggcctggatg
721 cccctacccc aggccttgcg catacagggc aggtgctgcg ctccagacctg ccaagagcca
781 tatccgggag gaccctgccc ctgacctaa ggcaccccaa aggccaaact ctccactccc

```

FIGURE 7S

```

841 tcagctcaga cacctctctc cctcccagat ctgagtaact cccaatcttc tctctgcaga
901 gtccaaatat ggtcccccac gcccatcatg cccaggtaag ccaacccagg cctcgccctc
961 cagctcaagg cgggacagggt gccctagagt agcctgcac cagggacagg ccccgaccgg
1021 gtgctgacgc atccacctcc atctcttctc cagcacctga gtctctgggg ggaccatcag
1081 tcttctctgtt ccccccaaaa cccaaggaca ctctcatgat ctcccgaggc cctgagggtca
1141 cgtgcgtggt ggtggacgtg agccaaggaa accccgaggt ccagttcaac tggtagctgg
1201 atggcggtgga ggtgcataat gccaaagacaa agccgcggga ggagcagttc aacagcacgt
1261 accgtgtggt cagcgtcttc accgtcctgc accaggactg gctgaacggc aaggagtaca
1321 agtgcaagggt ctccaacaaa ggcctcccgt cctccatcga gaaaaccatc tccaaagcca
1381 aagggtgggac ccacgggggt cgaggggcac acggacagag gccagctcgg cccaccctct
1441 gccctggggag tgaccgctgt gccaaacctc gtctctacag ggcagccccc agagccacag
1501 gtgtacaccc tgcctccatc ccaggaggag atgaccaaga accagggtcag cctgacctgc
1561 ctggtcaaa gcttctaccc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg
1621 gagaacaact acaagaccac gccctcccgt ctggactccg acggctcctt ctctctctac
1681 agcaggctaa ccgtggacaa gagcagggtg caggaggagg atgtcttctc atgtccgtg
1741 atgcatgagg ctctgcacaa ccactacaca cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tctgggtaaa
1801 tgagtgccag ggcgggcaag ccccgctccc cggggtcttc ggggtcgcgc gaggatgctt
1861 ggcacgtacc ccgtctacat acutcccagg caccagcat ggaataaag caccaccac
1921 tgccctgggc cctgtgaga ctgtgatggt tcttccacg ggtcaggccg agtctgaggc
1981 ctgagtgaca tgaggggaggc agagcgggtc ccactgtccc cacactgg

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:57]

VII. HUMAN IG DELTA CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

>sp|P01880|DTC_HUMAN IG DELTA CHAIN C REGION - Homo sapiens (Human).

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
APTKAPDVFP IISGCRHPKD NSPVVLACLI TGYHPTSVTV TWYMGTSQSP QRTFPEIQR
      70      80      90     100     110     120
DSYYMTSSQL STPLQWRQGE EYKCVVQHTA SKSKKEIFRW PESPKAQASS VPTAQQAEG
      130     140     150     160     170     180
SLAKATTAPA TTRNTGRGGE EKKKEKEKEE QEERETKTPE CPSHTQPLGV YLLTPAVQDL
      190     200     210     220     230     240
WLRDKATFTC FVVGSDLKDA HLTWEVAGKV PTGGVEEGLL ERHSNGSQSQ HSRLTLPRSL
      250     260     270     280     290     300
WNAGTSVTCT LNHPSLPFQR LMALREPAQ APVKLSLNL ASSDPPEAAS WLLCEVSGFS
      310     320     330     340     350     360
PPNILLMWLE DQREVNTSGF APARPPPQPG STTFWAWSVL RVPAPPSPQP ATYTCVVSHE

```

FIGURE 7T

370 380
 | |
 DSRTLLNASR SLEVSIVTDH GPM

[SEQUENCE ID NO:28]

GenBank

K02876. Human germline IgD...[gi:184766] PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences,
 Taxonomy, OMIM, LinkOut

LOCUS HUMIGCH02 300 bp DNA PRI 08-NOV-1994
 DEFINITION Human germline IgD-chain gene, C-region, first hinge domain.
 ACCESSION K02876
 VERSION K02876.1 GI:184766
 KEYWORDS C-region; germline; hinge exon; immunoglobulin heavy chain;
 immunoglobulin-delta.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (individual_isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
 patient) DNA.
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 300)
 AUTHORS White,M.B., Shen,A.L., Word,C.J., Tucker,P.W. and Blattner,F.R.
 TITLE Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain
 JOURNAL Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)
 MEDLINE 85192522
 COMMENT See segment 1.
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /map="14q32.33"
 /cell_type="lymphocyte"
 /germline
 intron <1..151
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=1
 exon 101..202
 /partial
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="hinge-1 domain; G00-120-084"
 /number=2
 intron 203..>300
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=2
 gene join(K02875.1:1..495,1..300,K02877.1:1..300,
 K02878.1:1..500,K02879.1:1..500,K02880.1:1..100,
 K02881.1:1..200,K02882.1:1..52)
 /gene="IGHD"
 CDS join(K02875.1:101..403,101..202,K02877.1:101..172,
 K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,K02881.1:25..182,
 K02882.1:44..52)
 /partial
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="membrane bound form"
 /codon_start=3
 /product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
 /protein_id="AA52771.1"
 /db_xref="GI:495872"
 /db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
 /translation="PTKAPDVFPILSGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLTGYHPTSVTVWYMG
 TQSQPQRTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPE
 PKAQSVPVTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEEKKEKEKEEQEERETKTPEC

FIGURE 7U

```

PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAQAQPVKLSL
NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPPNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPFPQPRSTTFW
AWSVLRVPAPPSPQATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSYLAMTPLIPQSKDENSDD
YTFDDVGSWLTTLSTFVALFILTLLYSGIVTFIKVK"
[SEQUENCE ID NO:30]

CDS      join(K02875.1:101..403,101..202,K02877.1:101..172,
K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,K02880.1:25..53)
/partial
/gene="IGHD"
/note="secreted form"
/codon_start=3
/product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
/protein_id="AA52770.1"
/db_xref="GI:495871"
/db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
/translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNSFVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
TQSQPQRTFPEIQRRDSYMTSSQLSTPLQQRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPE
PKAQASSVPTAQQAEGSLAKATTAPATIRNTGRGGEEKKKEKEKEEQEERETKTPEC
PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAQAQPVKLSL
NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPPNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPFPQPRSTTFW
AWSVLRVPAPPSPQATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSYVTDHGPMK"

BASE COUNT      59 a      133 c      52 g      56 t
ORIGIN      About 300 bp after segment 1; 118 bp upstream of StuI site.
1 taggctgcct gtgccccca cctgcctgtc cacaaccag cctctgggtac atccatgccc
61 tctgccctaa gcctcacctg cacttttctc tggatttcag agtctccaaa ggcacagccc
121 tctctccgtgc ccactgcaca accccaagca gagggcagcc tcgccaaggg aaccacagcc
181 ccagccacca cccgtaacac aggtgagaag ccccttccct gcacactcca cccccaccca
241 cctgctcatt cctcagccgc ctctccagg cagcccttca taactccttg tctgagtc
[SEQUENCE ID NO:27]

K02877. Human Ig germline ...[gi:184767] PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences,
Taxonomy, OMIM, LinkOut

LOCUS      HUMIGCH03      300 bp      DNA      PRI      08-NOV-1994
DEFINITION      Human Ig germline delta H-chain C-region gene, second hinge domain
(CLX lymphocyte).
ACCESSION      K02877
VERSION      K02877.1 GI:184767
KEYWORDS      C-region; germline; hinge exon; immunoglobulin heavy chain;
immunoglobulin-delta.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (individual isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
patient) DNA.
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 300)
AUTHORS      White,M.B., Shen,A.L., Word,C.J., Tucker,P.W. and Blattner,F.R.
TITLE      Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain
JOURNAL      Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)
MEDLINE      85192522
COMMENT      See segment 1.
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
1..300
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/map="14q32.33"
/cell_type="lymphocyte"
/germline
intron      <1..100
/gene="IGHD"
/note="G00-120-084"
/number=2
exon      101..172

```

FIGURE 7V

```

/ gene="IGHD"
/ note="hinge-2 domain; G00-120-084; putative"
/ number=3
173..>300
intron
/ gene="IGHD"
/ note="G00-120-084"
/ number=3
gene
join(K02875.1:1..495,K02876.1:1..300,1..300,
K02878.1:1..500,K02879.1:1..500,K02880.1:1..100,
K02881.1:1..200,K02882.1:1..52)
/ gene="IGHD"
CDS
join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,101..172,
K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,K02881.1:25..182,
K02882.1:44..52)
/ partial
/ gene="IGHD"
/ note="membrane bound form"
/ codon_start=3
/ product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
/ protein_id="AAA52771.1"
/ db_xref="GI:495872"
/ db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
/ translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
TOSQFQRTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPEP
PKAQAASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEEKKKEKEEERETKTPEC
PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAAPVKLSL
NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPPNILLMWLEDQREVTSGFAPARPPPPQRSTTFW
AWSVLRVAPPSPQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLNLNARSLEVSYLAMTPLIPQSKDENSDD
YTTFDDVGSLLWTLSTFVALFILTLLYSGIVTFIKVK"
CDS
join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,101..172,
K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,K02880.1:25..53)
/ partial
/ gene="IGHD"
/ note="secreted form"
/ codon_start=3
/ product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
/ protein_id="AAA52770.1"
/ db_xref="GI:495871"
/ db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
/ translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
TOSQFQRTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPEP
PKAQAASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEEKKKEKEEERETKTPEC
PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAAPVKLSL
NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPPNILLMWLEDQREVTSGFAPARPPPPQRSTTFW
AWSVLRVAPPSPQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLNLNARSLEVS YVTDHGPMK"
BASE COUNT      102 a      52 c      70 g      76 t
ORIGIN      About 1.85 kb after segment 2.
      1 gtcattagct ggatttagcc attccacaat gtacacatat ttcaaacatt gtgttgata
      61 tgataaacat gtataatttt tgcataattaa aaatttttag gaagaggagg agaagagagg
     121 aagaaggaga aggaagaaaga ggaacaagaa gagagagaga caaagacacc aggttttttc
     181 tgacccctgg gctatcaaaa cacctattgc ccaataacta gttggccgtt ggtgccttaa
     241 actattgaag cgattgctgt tatgtggatg ggccccggac acttagaaac tcgtgacccc
[SEQUENCE ID NO:29]

```

FIGURE 7W

K02878. Human germline IgD...[gi:184768] PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences, Taxonomy, OMIM, LinkOut

LOCUS HUMIGCH04 500 bp DNA PRI 08-NOV-1994
 DEFINITION Human germline IgD chain gene, C-region, C-delta-2 domain.
 ACCESSION K02878
 VERSION K02878.1 GI:184768
 KEYWORDS C-region; germline; immunoglobulin heavy chain;
 immunoglobulin-delta.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (individual_isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
 patient) DNA.
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 500)
 AUTHORS White,M.B., Shen,A.L., Word,C.J., Tucker,P.W. and Blattner,F.R.
 TITLE Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain
 JOURNAL Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)
 MEDLINE 85192522
 COMMENT See segment 1.
 FEATURES
 Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..500
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /map="14q32.33"
 /cell_type="lymphocyte"
 /germline
 intron <1..100
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=3
 exon 101..424
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="C-delta-2 domain; G00-120-084"
 /number=4
 intron 425..500
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=4
 intron 425..500
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="IgD-s intron D"
 gene join(K02875.1:1..495,K02876.1:1..300,K02877.1:1..300,
 1..500,K02879.1:1..500,K02880.1:1..100,K02881.1:1..200,
 K02882.1:1..52)
 /gene="IGHD"
 CDS join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,
 K02877.1:101..172,101..424,K02879.1:101..424,
 K02881.1:25..182,K02882.1:44..52)
 /partial
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="membrane bound form"
 /codon_start=3
 /product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
 /protein_id="AA52771.1"
 /db_xref="GI:495872"
 /db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
 /translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNPSVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
 TQSQPQRTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQOWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPEP
 PKAQASSVPTAQPAEGLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEKKKEKEKEEERETKTPEC
 PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVODLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLDKAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
 LERHNSGQSQSHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVCTLNHPSLPQRLMALREPAQAQAPVKLSL
 NLLASDDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPNILLMWLEDOREVTNSGFAPARPPPPQPRSTTFW
 AWSVLRVPAPPSQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSYLAMTPLIPQSKDENSDD
 YTFDDVGSGLWTLSTFVALFILTLLYSGIVTFIKVK"

FIGURE 7X

CDS
join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,
K02877.1:101..172,101..424,K02879.1:101..424,
K02880.1:25..53)
/partial
/gene="IGHD"
/note="secreted form"
/codon_start=3
/product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
/protein_id="AAAS2770.1"
/db_xref="GI:495871"
/db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
/translation="PTKAPDVFPPIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTYMG
TQSQPQRTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPE
PKAQAASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEEKKEKEKEEERETKTPEC
PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHNSGQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAQAPVKLSL
NLLASSDPPFAASWLLCEVSGFSPNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPPPQPRSTTFW
AWSVLRVPAPPSFPQATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSIVTDHGPMK"

BASE COUNT 93 a 171 c 157 g 79 t
ORIGIN About 450 bp after segment 3; 131 bp upstream of AccI site.
1 gaagctgggg agaggagagc acagtgggta agtcagtcgc tgcagcccaa ctgctcccca
61 aggtcccgcc acagctgctc tcgtttgctc tcccctgcag agtgcccgag ccacacccag
121 cctcttgccg tctacctgct aacccctgca gtgcaggacc tgtggctccg ggacaaagcc
181 accctcacct gcttcgtggt gggcagtgac ctgaaggatg ctcacctgac ctgggagggtg
241 gctgggaagg tcccacacag gggcggtggag gaagggtgc tggagcgga cagcaacggc
301 tcccagagcc agcacagccg tctgacctg cccaggtcct tgtggaacgc ggggacctcc
361 gtcacctgca cactgaacca tcccagctc ccccccaga ggttgatggc gctgagagaa
421 cccggtgagc ctggctccca ggtggggaga cgagggtgcc cacagcctgc tgacctctac
481 gcccgcccca gggccatgac

[SEQUENCE ID NO:30]

K02879. Human Ig germline ...[gi:184769] PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences,
Taxonomy, OMIM, LinkOut

LOCUS HUMIGH05 500 bp DNA PRI 08-NOV-1994
DEFINITION Human Ig germline delta H-chain C-region gene, C-delta-3 domain
(CLL lymphocyte).
ACCESSION K02879
VERSION K02879.1 GI:184769
KEYWORDS C-region; germline; immunoglobulin heavy chain;
immunoglobulin-delta.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (individual_isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
patient) DNA.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 500)
AUTHORS White,M.B., Shen,A.L., Word,C.J., Tucker,P.W. and Blattner,F.R.
TITLE Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain
JOURNAL Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)
MEDLINE 85192522
COMMENT See segment 1.
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..500
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/map="14q32.33"
/cell_type="lymphocyte"
/germline
intron <1..100
/gene="IGHD"
/note="G00-120-084"
/number=4
exon 101..424
/gene="IGHD"

FIGURE 7Y

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/feature="C-delta-3 domain; G00-120-084; putative"
/number=5
intron 425..500
/feature="IGHD"
/feature="G00-120-084"
/number=5
gene join(K02875.1:1..495,K02876.1:1..300,K02877.1:1..300,
K02878.1:1..500,1..500,K02880.1:1..100,K02881.1:1..200,
K02882.1:1..52)
/feature="IGHD"
CDS join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,
K02877.1:101..172,K02878.1:101..424,101..424,
K02881.1:25..182,K02882.1:44..52)
/partial
/feature="IGHD"
/feature="membrane bound form"
/codon_start=3
/product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
/protein_id="AAA52771.1"
/db_xref="GI:495872"
/db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
/translation="PTKAPDVFPPIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
TQSQPORTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQWROGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPE
PKAQAASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEKKKEKEKEEQEERETKTPEC
PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLDKAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHNSNGSQSHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAQAAPVKLSL
NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPPNILLMWLEDQREVTSGFAPARPPQPRTTFW
AWSVLRVPAPPSPQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSYLAMTPLIPQSKDENSDD
YITFDDVGSLWTLSTFVALFILTLTLYSGIVTFIKVK"
CDS join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,
K02877.1:101..172,K02878.1:101..424,101..424,
K02880.1:25..53)
/partial
/feature="IGHD"
/feature="secreted form"
/codon_start=3
/product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
/protein_id="AAA52770.1"
/db_xref="GI:495871"
/db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
/translation="PTKAPDVFPPIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
TQSQPORTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQWROGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPE
PKAQAASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEKKKEKEKEEQEERETKTPEC
PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLDKAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHNSNGSQSHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAQAAPVKLSL
NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPPNILLMWLEDQREVTSGFAPARPPQPRTTFW
AWSVLRVPAPPSPQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSYVDHGMK"
BASE COUNT      85 a      188 c      145 g      82 t
ORIGIN          About 150 bp after segment 4; 118 bp upstream of HindIII site.
1 cccacaggaaa ggagaaggga ggcaccacac cctggccggc cccacttctc tcccagtgcc
61 cccgtggcca gagcctgaca gccccccac ctcctcgag ctcgcaggg acccgtcaag
121 ctttctctga acctgctggc ctgctctgac cctcccgagg cggcctcgtg gctcctgtgt
181 gaggtgtctg gcttctcgcc ccccaacatc ctcctgatgt ggctggagg ctagcgtgag
241 gtgaacactt ctgggtttgc ccccgacgc cccctccac agcccgagg caccacgttc
301 tgggcctgga gtgtgctgcy tgtcccgacc ccgcccagcc ctcagccagc cacctacagc

```

FIGURE 7Z

```
361 tgtgtgggtca gccacgagga ctcccggact ctgctcaacg ccagccggag cctagaagtc
421 agctgtgagt cacccccagg ccaggggttg gacggggact ctgagggggg ccataaggag
481 ctggaatcca tactaggcag
```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:33]

K01311. Human IgD germline...[gi:184716] PubMed, Protein, Taxonomy, OMIM

LOCUS HUMIGCB9 106 bp DNA PRI 12-APR-2001
DEFINITION Human IgD germline chain J-delta region: C-delta CH1.
ACCESSION K01311
VERSION K01311.1 GI:184716
KEYWORDS C-region; germline; immunoglobulin heavy chain;
immunoglobulin-delta.
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 106)
AUTHORS Rabbitts,T.H., Forster,A. and Milstein,C.P.
TITLE Human immunoglobulin heavy chain genes: evolutionary comparisons of
C mu, C delta and C gamma genes and associated switch sequences
JOURNAL Nucleic Acids Res. 9 (18), 4509-4524 (1981)
MEDLINE 82059479
PUBMED 6795593
COMMENT The deduced amino acid sequence is compared in [1] to the
J/C-delta-1 junction of human ER1 protein. The delta gene occurs
only 5 kb from the mu region. The authors [1] could not detect any
switch-related sequences adjacent to the delta gene and state that
this implies that the mu/delta switch cannot occur by the class
switch recombination method. They speculate that the entire
VH-(C-mu)-(C-delta) region is transcribed into one nuclear
precursor molecule which is spliced later.
This is part of a multigene region containing the J-region, switch
region, C-mu-secreted, C-mu-membrane, and C-delta genes.

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..106
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/map="14q32.33"
/cell_type="lymphocyte"
/tissue_type="placenta"
/tissue_type="liver"
/dev_stage="foetus"
/germline
/tissue_lib="of Lawn et al."
gene 1..106
/gene="IGHD"
intron <1..26
/gene="IGHD"
/note="intron delta J-C; G00-120-084"
CDS <27..>106
/gene="IGHD"
/note="C-region CH1 domain"
/codon_start=3
/product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
/protein_id="AAB59423.1"
/db_xref="GI:184735"
/translation="PTKAPDVFPPIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLA"

BASE COUNT 24 a 38 c 24 g 20 t
ORIGIN
1 tgccacccca ggactctgtc ttccagcacc caccaaggct ccggatgtgt tccccatcat
61 atcagggtgc agacacccaa aggataacag ccctgtgggtc ctggca

[SEQUENCE ID NO:58]

K02880. Human germline IgD...[gi:184770] PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences,
Taxonomy, OMIM, LinkOut

FIGURE 7AA

LOCUS HUMIGCH06 100 bp DNA PRI 08-NOV-1994
 DEFINITION Human germline IgD chain gene, C-region, secreted terminus.
 ACCESSION K02880
 VERSION K02880.1 GI:184770
 KEYWORDS C-region; germline; immunoglobulin heavy chain;
 immunoglobulin-delta.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (individual_isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
 patient) DNA.
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 100)
 AUTHORS White,M.B., Shen,A.L., Word,C.J., Tucker,P.W. and Blattner,F.R.
 TITLE Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain
 JOURNAL Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)
 MEDLINE 85192522
 COMMENT See segment 1.
 FEATURES
 Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..100
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /map="14q32.33"
 /cell_type="lymphocyte"
 /germline
 intron <1..>100
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=5
 intron <1..>24
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=5
 exon 25..>53
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="secreted terminus domain; G00-120-084"
 /number=6
 gene join(K02875.1:1..495,K02876.1:1..300,K02877.1:1..300,
 K02878.1:1..500,K02879.1:1..500,1..100,K02881.1:1..200,
 K02882.1:1..52)
 /gene="IGHD"
 CDS join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,
 K02877.1:101..172,K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,
 25..53)
 /partial
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="secreted form"
 /codon_start=3
 /product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
 /protein_id="AAAS2770.1"
 /db_xref="GI:495871"
 /db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
 /translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
 TOSQPORTFPEIQRRDSYYMTSSQLSTPLQQWROGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPE
 PKAQASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEKKKEKEEERETKTPEC
 PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
 LERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPQRLMALREPAAPVQLSL
 NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPFNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPPPQPRSTTFW
 AWSVLRVKPPSPQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSIVTDHGPMK"
 BASE COUNT 24 a 33 c 22 g 21 t
 ORIGIN About 1.8 kb after segment 5.
 1 gacacgccga ttttttggta ttagatgtaa cagaccatgg ccccatgaaa tgatcccgga
 61 ccagatccgt ccgcaccgcg cactcagcag ctctggccga

[SEQUENCE ID NO:36]

FIGURE 7BB

K02881. Human germline IgD...[gi:184771] PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences, Taxonomy, OMIM, LinkOut

LOCUS HUMIGCH07 200 bp DNA PRI 08-NOV-1994
 DEFINITION Human germline IgD-chain gene, C-region, first domain of membrane terminus.
 ACCESSION K02881
 VERSION K02881.1 GI:184771
 KEYWORDS C-region; germline; immunoglobulin heavy chain; immunoglobulin-delta.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (individual_isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient) DNA.
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 200)
 AUTHORS White,M.B., Shen,A.L., Word,C.J., Tucker,P.W. and Blattner,F.R.
 TITLE Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain
 JOURNAL Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)
 MEDLINE 85192522
 COMMENT See segment 1.
 FEATURES
 Location/Qualifiers
 source
 1..200
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /map="14q32.33"
 /cell_type="lymphocyte"
 /germline
 intron
 41..24
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=5
 exon
 25..182
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="first domain of membrane terminus; G00-120-084; putative"
 /number=6
 intron
 183..>200
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="G00-120-084"
 /number=6
 gene
 join(K02875.1:1..495,K02876.1:1..300,K02877.1:1..300,K02878.1:1..500,K02879.1:1..500,K02880.1:1..100,1..200,K02882.1:1..52)
 /gene="IGHD"
 CDS
 join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,K02877.1:101..172,K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,25..182,K02882.1:44..52)
 /partial
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="membrane bound form"
 /codon_start=3
 /product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
 /protein_id="AAA52771.1"
 /db_xref="GI:495872"
 /db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
 /translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
 TQSQPQRTTFPEIQRRDSYMTSSQLSTPLQWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPE
 PKAQSASVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEEKKEKEKEEQEERETKTPEC
 PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
 LERHSNGSOSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAAGTSVCTLNHPSLPQRLMALREPAAPVVKLSL
 NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPFPQPRSTTFW
 AWSVLVRVPAPPSQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSEVSYLAMTFLIPQSKDENSDD
 YTFDDVGSGLWTTLSFVALFILTLLYSGIVTFIKVK"
 BASE COUNT 37 a 72 c 49 g 42 t

FIGURE 7CC

ORIGIN About 800 bp after segment 6.

```

1 cgctcggccc ccgttcctcc ccagacctgg ccatgacccc cctgatccct cagagcaagg
61 atgagaacag cgatgactac acgaccttgg atgatgtggg cagcctgtgg accacctgtg
121 ccacgtttgt ggcctctctt atcctcacc cctctacag cggcattgtc actttcatca
181 aggtcagggg agcggccagg

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:38]

K02882. Human germline IgD...[gi:184772] PubMed, Protein, Related Sequences, Taxonomy, OMIM, LinkOut

LOCUS HUMIGH08 100 bp DNA PRI 08-NOV-1994

DEFINITION Human germline IgD-chain gene, C-region, second domain of membrane terminus.

ACCESSION K02882

VERSION K02882.1 GI:184772

KEYWORDS C-region; germline; immunoglobulin heavy chain; immunoglobulin-delta.

SOURCE Homo sapiens (individual isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient) DNA.

ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 100)

AUTHORS White, M.B., Shen, A.L., Word, C.J., Tucker, P.W. and Blattner, F.R.

TITLE Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain

JOURNAL Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)

MEDLINE 85192522

COMMENT See segment 1.

FEATURES

source Location/Qualifiers

1..100

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

/map="14q32.33"

/cell_type="lymphocyte"

intron /germline

<1..43

/gene="IGHD"

/note="IgD-Mb"

/number=6

exon 44..52

/gene="IGHD"

/note="membrane-bound form (second domain of membrane terminus); G00-120-084; putative"

/number=7

gene join(K02875.1:1..495,K02876.1:1..300,K02877.1:1..300,K02878.1:1..500,K02879.1:1..500,K02880.1:1..100,K02881.1:1..200,1..52)

/gene="IGHD"

CDS join(K02875.1:101..403,K02876.1:101..202,K02877.1:101..172,K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,K02881.1:25..182,44..52)

/partial

/gene="IGHD"

/note="membrane bound form"

/codon_start=3

/product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"

/protein_id="AAA52771.1"

/db_xref="GI:495872"

/db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"

/translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVITVTNYMG
TQSQPQRTFPEIQRRDSYMTSSQLSTPLQWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRNPE
PKAQASSVPPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEEKKKKEKEEQEERETKTPEC
PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
LERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAAPVVKLSL
NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPNILLMWLEQREVNTSGFAPARPPQPRSTTFW

FIGURE 7DD

AWSVLRVPAPPPQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSYLAMTPLIPQSKDENSDD
 YTTFDDVGSLLTTLSTFVALFILTLTLYSGIVTFIKVK"
 BASE COUNT 22 a 30 c 30 g 18 t
 ORIGIN About 1.3 kb after segment 7.
 1 tcaggcttct agccctgtc tgacccaggg ggctgtcttt caggtgaagt agccccagaa
 61 gagcaggacg ccctgtacct gcagagaagg gaagcagcct

[SEQUENCE ID NO:40]

K02875. Human germline IgD...[gi:184765] PubMed, Related Sequences, Taxonomy, OMIM,
 LinkOut

LOCUS HUMIGCH01 495 bp DNA PRI 08-NOV-1994
 DEFINITION Human germline IgD chain gene, C-region, C-delta-1 domain.
 ACCESSION K02875
 VERSION K02875.1 GI:184765
 KEYWORDS C-region; germline; immunoglobulin heavy chain;
 immunoglobulin-delta.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (individual isolate Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
 patient) DNA.
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 495)
 AUTHORS White,M.B., Shen,A.L., Word,C.J., Tucker,P.W. and Blattner,F.R.
 TITLE Human immunoglobulin D: genomic sequence of the delta heavy chain
 JOURNAL Science 228 (4700), 733-737 (1985)
 MEDLINE 85192522
 COMMENT Sequence in computer readable form and draft entry for [1] were
 kindly provided by M.B.White, 06-AUG-1985.
 The C-delta and delta-s exon boundaries were located by comparing
 the translated sequences with known AA sequences [1].
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..495
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /isolate="Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patient"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /map="14q32.33"
 /cell_type="lymphocyte"
 /germline
 gene join(1..495,K02876.1:1..300,K02877.1:1..300,
 K02878.1:1..500,K02879.1:1..500,K02880.1:1..100,
 K02881.1:1..200,K02882.1:1..52)
 /gene="IGHD"
 intron <1..100
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="J-C intron; G00-120-084"
 CDS join(101..403,K02876.1:101..202,K02877.1:101..172,
 K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,K02880.1:25..53)
 /partial
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="secreted form"
 /codon_start=3
 /product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
 /protein_id="AA52770.1"
 /db_xref="GI:495871"
 /db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
 /translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKONSPPVVLACLTGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
 TQSQPQRTFPEIQRRDSYMTSSQLSTPLQWNRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPEP
 PKAQASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEKKKEKEKEEERETKTPEC
 PSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPVTTGGVEEGL
 LERHSNGSQSHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAQAQAPVKLSL
 NLLASSDPPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPFNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPPPRSTTFW
 AWSVLRVPAPPPQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVS YVTDHGPMK"
 exon 101..403
 /gene="IGHD"
 /note="C-delta-1 domain; G00-120-084; putative"

FIGURE 7EE

```

CDS
    /number=1
    join(101..403,K02876.1:101..202,K02877.1:101..172,
    K02878.1:101..424,K02879.1:101..424,K02881.1:25..182,
    K02882.1:44..52)
    /partial
    /gene="IGHD"
    /note="membrane bound form"
    /codon_start=3
    /product="immunoglobulin delta-chain"
    /protein_id="AA52771.1"
    /db_xref="GI:495872"
    /db_xref="GDB:G00-120-084"
    /translation="PTKAPDVFPFIISGCRHPKDNSPVVLACLITGYHPTSVTVTWYMG
    TQSQPQRTFPEIQRRDSYMTSSQLSTPLQWRQGEYKCVVQHTASKSKKEIFRWPEP
    PKAQASSVPTAQPAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEKKKEKEKEEQEERETKTPEC
    PSHTQPLGVLLTPAVODLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKDAHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGL
    LERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTCTLNHPSLPQRLMALREPAQAQPVKLSL
    NLLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSPNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPPPQPRSTTFW
    AWSVLRVPAPPSQPATYTCVVSHEDSRTLNASRSLEVSYLAMTPLIPQSKDENSDD
    YTFDDVGSLLWTLSTFVALFILTLLYSGIVTFIKVK"
intron
    404..495
    /gene="IGHD"
    /note="G00-120-084"
    /number=1
BASE COUNT      114 a      179 c      120 g      82 t
ORIGIN      182 bp upstream of SphI site; chromosome 14q32.3.
      1 tttccctgcc tcccgctcacc ctgccgccag ggccctctgcc ctgccctgcc ccttgctctc
     61 aggtttccag cctcagactc ccactgtgtc tgtcttccag caccaccaa ggctccggat
    121 gtgttcccca tcatatcagg gtgcagacac ccaaaggata acagccctgt ggtcctggca
    181 tgcttgataa ctgggtacca cccaacgtcc gtgactgtca cctggtacat ggggacacag
    241 agccagcccc agagaacctt ccttgagata caaagacggg acagctacta catgacaagc
    301 agccagctct ccacccccct ccagcagtag cgccaaggcg agtacaaatg cgtggtccag
    361 cacaccgcca gcaagagtaa gaaggagatc ttccgctggc caggtaggtc gcaccggaga
    421 tcacccagaa gggcccccca ggacccccag caccctccac tcagggcctg accacaaaga
    481 cagaagcaag ggctg

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:42]

VIII. HUMAN IG EPSILON CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

>sp|P01854|EPC_HUMAN IG EPSILON CHAIN C REGION - Homo sapiens (Human).

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
      |      |      |      |      |      |
ASTQSPSVFP LTRCKNIPS NATSVTLGCL ATGYFPEPVM VTWDTGSLNG TTMTLPATTL

      70      80      90     100     110     120
      |      |      |      |      |      |
TLSGHYATIS LLTVSGAWAK QMFTCRVAHT PSSTDWVDNK TFSVCSRDFP PPTVKILQSS

     130     140     150     160     170     180
      |      |      |      |      |      |
CDGGGHFPPT IQLLCLVSGY TPGTINITWL EDGQVMDVDL STASTTQEGE LASTQSELTL

     190     200     210     220     230     240
      |      |      |      |      |      |
SQKHWLSDRT YTCQVTYQGH TFDSTKKCA DSNPRGVSAY LSRPSPFDLF IRKSPTITCL

     250     260     270     280     290     300
      |      |      |      |      |      |
VVDLAPSKGT VNLWTSRASG KPVNHSTRKE EKQRNGTLTV TSTLPVGTRD WIEGETYQCR

```


FIGURE 7FF

```

      310      320      330      340      350      360
      |      |      |      |      |      |
VTHPHLPRAL MRSTTKTSGP RAAPEVYAFAP TPEWPGSRDK RTLACLIQNF MPEDISVQWL

      370      380      390      400      410      420
      |      |      |      |      |      |
HNEVQLPDAR HSTTQPRKTK GSGFFVFSRL EVTRAWEQK DEFICRAVHE AASPSQTVQR

      428
      |
AVSVNPGK

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:49]

CODING SEQUENCE

```

atggactgga cctggatcct cttcttgggt gcagcagcca cgcgagtcca ctcccagacg      60
cagttggtgc agtctggggc tgaggtgagg aagcctgggg catcagtga ggtctcctgc      120
aaggctctcg gatacacctt catcgactcc tatatccact ggatacgaca ggccctctgg      180
cacgggcttg agtgggtggg atggatcaac cctaacagtg gtggcacaaa ctatgctccg      240
agatttcagg gcagggtcac catgaccaga gacgcgtcct tcagtcacagc ctacatggac      300
ctgagaagtc tgagatctga cgaactcgcc gtgttttact gtgcgaaaag tgaccttttt      360
tggagtgatt attataactt tgactactcg tacactttgg acgtctgggg ccaagggacc      420
acggtcaccg tctcctcagc ctccacacag agcccatcgg tcttccccctt gaccgctgc      480
tgcaaaaaaa ttccttccaa tgccacctcc gtgactctgg gctgcctggc caggggtac      540
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ttaccagcca ccacctcac gctctctggt cactatgcca ccatcagctt gctgaccgtc      660
tcgggtgctg gggccaaagc gatgttcacc tgccgtgtgg cacacactcc atcgtccaca      720
gactgggtcg acaacaaaac cttcagctgc tgctccaggg acttcacccc gccaccctg      780
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tgctcgtctc ctgggtacac cccaggagct atcaacatca cctggctgga ggacgggcag      900
gtcatggagc tggacttgct caccgctctc accacgcagg aggggtgagct ggcctccaca      960
caaaagcgag tcacctcag ccagaagcac tggctgtcag accgcacct cactgtccag      1020
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agaggggtga gcgctacct aagccggccc agcccgcttc acctgttcat ccgcaagtcg      1140
ccacagatca cctgtctggt ggtggacctg gcacccagca aggggacctg gaacctgacc      1200
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accaagacca gcggcccgcg tgctgccccg gaagtctatg cgtttgcgac gccggagtgg      1440
ccggggagcc gggacaagcg caccctcgcc tgccgtatcc agaacttcat gcttgaggac      1500
atctcggtyc agtggctgca caacgaggtg cagctcccgg acgcccggca cagcacgacg      1560
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gccgaatggg agcagaaaga tgagttcatc tgccgtgcag tccatgaggc agcgagcccc      1680
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[SEQUENCE ID NO:44]

GenBank

L00022. Human Ig active he...

LOCUS HUMIGHAE2 1920 bp DNA PRI 22-DEC-1994

DEFINITION Human Ig active heavy chain epsilon-1 gene, constant region.

ACCESSION L00022 J00227 V00555

VERSION L00022.1 GI:185035

KEYWORDS C-region; epsilon-immunoglobulin; immunoglobulin heavy chain; processed gene.

SOURCE Human myeloma cell line 266B1 DNA and cDNA to mRNA, clones H-Ig-epsilon-11, lambda-epsilon-1.2, pJ71, pGET2 and K85/A12 (see comment).

ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 1920)
Flanagan, J.G. and Rabbits, T.H.
TITLE The sequence of a human immunoglobulin epsilon heavy chain constant region gene, and evidence for three non-allelic genes
JOURNAL EMBO J. 1 (5), 655-660 (1982)

FIGURE 7GG

MEDLINE 84236029
REFERENCE 2 (bases 528 to 736; 1044 to 1138)
AUTHORS Nishida,Y., Miki,T., Hisajima,H. and Honjo,T.
TITLE Cloning of human immunoglobulin epsilon chain genes: evidence for multiple C epsilon genes
JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 79 (12), 3833-3837 (1982)
MEDLINE 82247945
REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 1920)
AUTHORS Kenten,J.H., Molgaard,H.V., Houghton,M., Derbyshire,R.B., Viney,J., Bell,L.O. and Gould,H.J.
TITLE Cloning and sequence determination of the gene for the human immunoglobulin epsilon chain expressed in a myeloma cell line
JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 79 (21), 6661-6665 (1982)
MEDLINE 83065234
REFERENCE 4 (bases 98 to 1884)
AUTHORS Seno,M., Kurokawa,T., Ono,Y., Onda,H., Sasada,R., Igarashi,K., Kikuchi,M., Sugino,Y., Nishida,Y. and Honjo,T.
TITLE Molecular cloning and nucleotide sequencing of human immunoglobulin epsilon chain cDNA
JOURNAL Nucleic Acids Res. 11 (3), 719-726 (1983)
MEDLINE 83168897
REFERENCE 5 (bases 691 to 807; 1571 to 1818; 1860 to 1885)
AUTHORS Liu,F.T., Albrandt,K.A., Bry,C.G. and Ishizaka,T.
TITLE Expression of a biologically active fragment of human IgE epsilon chain in Escherichia coli
JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81 (17), 5369-5373 (1984)
MEDLINE 84298140
COMMENT [2] and [1] report the isolation of two other epsilon genes, epsilon-2 and epsilon-3. The authors in [2] claim that epsilon-3 is a pseudogene. Compared in [4] with the germline C-region sequence by Max, et al (Cell 29, 691-699 (1982)), and there are three nucleotide differences. The deduced amino acid sequence in [4] differs somewhat from the published C-region sequence. [5] produced expression of IgE in E.coli by insertion into expression vector pUC7.
Complete source information:
Human myeloma cell line 266B1 DNA [2],[1],[5] and cDNA to mRNA [3], [4], clones H-Ig-epsilon-11 [2], lambda-epsilon-1.2 [1], pJJ71 [3], pGET2 [4] and K85/A12 [5].
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..1920
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/map="14q32.33"
prim_transcript <1..1886
/note="epsilon-1 mRNA"
intron <1..97
/gene="IGHE"
/note="epsilon-1 intron J-C"
exon 98..406
/gene="IGHE"
/note="Ig heavy chain epsilon-1 (CH1 domain); G00-119-335"
intron 407..613
/gene="IGHE"
/note="epsilon-1 intron A"
exon 614..934
/gene="IGHE"
/note="Ig heavy chain epsilon-1 (CH2 domain)"
conflict 735
/gene="IGHE"
/citation="[3]"
/replace=""
intron 935..1020
/gene="IGHE"
/note="epsilon-1 intron B"
exon 1021..1344

FIGURE 7HH

```

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/ note="Ig heavy chain epsilon-1 (CH3 domain)"
conflict 1124
/ gene="IGHE"
/ citation=[3]
/ replace=""
conflict 1337
/ gene="IGHE"
/ citation=[3]
/ replace=""
intron 1345..1427
/ gene="IGHE"
/ note="epsilon-1 intron C"
exon 1428..1759
/ note="Ig heavy chain epsilon-1 (CH4 domain)"
conflict 1444..1445
/ gene="IGHE"
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/ replace=""
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/ citation=[3]
/ replace=""
conflict 1785
/ citation=[3]
/ replace=""
gene join(L00021.1:57..495,1..1758)
/ gene="IGHE"
CDS join(L00021.1:57..495,98..406,614..934,1021..1344,
1428..1759)
/ partial
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/ note="Ig heavy chain epsilon-1 (V-D-J region)"
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/ db_xref="GDB:G00-119-335"
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CKNIPSNATSVTLGCLATGYFFPEPMVMTWDTGSLNGTMTLPTLTLTSLGHYATISLL
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[SEQUENCE ID NO:60]

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61  gacctgaggct  ggcaactgact  agcttctgtc  ctccacagct  ccacacagag  cccatccgtc
121  ttcccccttga  cccgctgctg  caaaaacatt  cctcccaatg  ccacctccgt  gactctgggc
181  tgacctggcca  cgggctactt  cccggagccg  gtgatgtgtg  cctgggacac  aggctccctc
241  aacggggacaa  ctatgacctt  accagccacc  accctcacgc  tctctgggca  ctatgccacc
301  atcagcttgc  tgacctgtct  ggggtgctgg  gccaaagcaga  tggttcacctg  cctgtgtggc
361  cacactcccat  cgtccacaga  ctgggtcgac  aacaaaacct  tcagcggtaa  gagagggcca
421  agctcagaga  ccacagttcc  caggagtgcc  aggctgaggg  ctggcagagt  gggcaggggt
481  tgaggggggtg  ggtgggctca  aacgtgggaa  caccagcat  gcctggggac  ccgggccagg
541  acgtgggggc  aagaggagg  cacacagagc  tcagagaggc  caacaacctt  catgaccacc
601  agctctcccc  cagtctgtc  cagggaactt  accccgcccc  ccgtgaagat  cttacagctc
661  tcctgcgacg  gcggcgggca  cttccccccg  accatccagc  tctgtgctct  cgtctctggg
721  tacacccacg  ggactatcaa  catcacctgg  ctggaggagc  ggcaggtcat  ggacgtggac
781  ttgtccacg  cctctacac  gcaggagggt  gagctggcct  ccacacaaag  cgagctcacc

```

FIGURE 7II

```

841 ctcagccaga agcactggct gtcagaccgc acctacacct gccaggtcac ctatcaaggt
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961 gccacggagg ccagagaaga ggggcgggtg ggccctcacac agccctccgg tgtaccacag
1021 attccaaccc gagaggggtg agcgccctacc taagccggcc cagcccgttc gacctgttca
1081 tccgcaagtc gcccacgac accctgtctgg tggtagacct ggaccccagc aaggggaccg
1141 tgaacctgac ctgggtcccg gccagtggga agcctgtgaa ccactccacc agaaaggagg
1201 agaagcagcg caatggcacg ttaaccgtca cgtccacctt gccgggtggg acccgagact
1261 ggatcgaggg gagagacctac cagtgcaggg tgacccacct ccacctgccc agggccctca
1321 tgcggtccac gaccaagacc agcgggtgagc catgggcagg ccgggggtcgt gggggaaggg
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1501 cgccctgcctg atccagaact tcatgcctga ggacatctcg gtgcagtggc tgcacaacga
1561 ggtgcagctc ccggacgccc ggcacagcac gacgcagccc cgcaagacca agggctccgg
1621 cttcttcgtc ttcagccgcc tggaggtgac cagggccgaa tgggagcaga aagatgagtt
1681 catctgccgt gcagtcctat aggcagcgag cccctcacag accgtccagc gagcgggttc
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1801 tgcagtgagg aggaactggc agaccttctg tccactgttg caatgacccc aggaagctac
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```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:59]

IX. HUMAN IG MU CHAIN C REGION - HOMO SAPIENS (HUMAN).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

>sp|P01871|MUC_HUMAN IG MU CHAIN C REGION - Homo sapiens (Human).

```

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      70      80      90     100     110     120
RGGKYAATSQ VLLPSKDV MQ GTDEHVVKV QHPNGNKEKN VPLPVIAELP PKVSFVFPFR
      130     140     150     160     170     180
DGFFGNPRSK SKLICQATGF SPRQIQVSWL REGKQVGSV TTDQVQAEAK ESGPTTYKVT
      190     200     210     220     230     240
STLTIKESDW LSQSMFTCRV DHRGLTFQON ASSMCVDPDQ TAIRVFAIPP SFASIFLTKS
      250     260     270     280     290     300
TKLTCLVTDL TTYDSVTISW TRQNGEAVKT HTNISESHPN ATFSAVGEAS ICEDDWSNGE
      310     320     330     340     350     360
RFTCTVTHTD LPSPLKQTIS RPKGVALHRP DVYLLPPARE QLNLRSATI TCLVTGFSPA
      370     380     390     400     410     420
DVFVQWMQRG QPLSPEKYVT SAPMPEQAP GRYFAHSILT VSEEEWNTGE TYTCVVAHEA
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[SEQUENCE ID NO:47]

CODING SEQUENCE

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tgcaaggcct ctggaggcac ctccagcagc tatgctatca gctgggtgcg acaggccctt      180
ggacaagggc ttgagtggtt gggagggtat atccctatct ttggtacagc aaactacgca      240
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```

FIGURE 7JJ

```
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[SEQUENCE ID NO:46]

GenBank

X17115. Human mRNA for IgM
LOCUS HSI0201 2213 bp mRNA PRI 03-APR-1995
DEFINITION Human mRNA for IgM heavy chain complete sequence.
ACCESSION X17115
VERSION X17115.1 GI:33450
KEYWORDS Ig heavy chain; IgM gene; IgM heavy chain; transmembrane protein.
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 2213)
AUTHORS Friedlander, R.M.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (03-NOV-1989) Friedlander R. M., Harvard Medical School,
Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Genetics, 25
Shattuck St, Boston, MA 02115, USA
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 2213)
AUTHORS Friedlander, R.M., Nussenzweig, M.C. and Leder, P.
TITLE Complete nucleotide sequence of the membrane form of the human IgM
heavy chain
JOURNAL Nucleic Acids Res. 18 (14), 4278 (1990)
MEDLINE 90332450
REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 2213)
AUTHORS Kristensen, T., Lopez, R. and Prydz, H.
TITLE An estimate of the sequencing error frequency in the DNA sequence
databases
JOURNAL DNA Seq. 2 (6), 343-346 (1992)
MEDLINE 93075997
REMARK Erratum: [[published erratum appears in DNA Seq 1993;3(5):337]]
COMMENT For genomic sequence see <K01306>, <X14939> and
<X14940>. The author reports various conflicts with these
sequences. Data kindly reviewed (30-MAY-1990) by Friedlander R.M.
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FIGURE 7KK

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              /citation={3}
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              /protein_id="CAA34971.1"
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VVAHEALPNRVTERTVDKSTEGEVSADEEGFENLWATASTFIVLFLSLFYSTTVTLF
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mat_peptide 118..1953
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              /note="polyA site"
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121 gtccagtcctc aggtgcagct ggtgcagctc ggggctgagg tgaagaagcc tgggtcctcg
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241 gcacaggccc ctggacaagg gcttgagtgg atgggaggga tcatccctat ctttggatca
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```

FIGURE 7LL

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1981 cagagagagg aactcaaagg ggcgctgcct ccgggtcttg ggctcctggc tgcgtggcct
2041 gttggcacgt gtttctcttc ccgcccgcc tccagttgtg tgctctcaca caggcttctt
2101 tctcgaccgg caggggcttg ctggcttgca ggccacgagg tgggctctac cccacactgc
2161 ttgctgtgt atacgcttgt tgcctgaaa taaatatgca cttttatcc atg
[SEQUENCE ID NO: 61]
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FIGURE 8A

1 GAACCTCGAGAGCTGAAGCTTGCTGCTGCTGAGCTGACGGTATCGATAGAGATCCCTGAAAGCAGCCTTGAGATGTTAAAC
 81 ATCTACAAATGCTCTTCTATCGACCATCTAGCTAGGAGCTTGGTGGACCTTGGTGGAACTGGTAGCTG
 161 TTGTGGCCCTGTGGTCTCAAGATGATCAATTAATTTCCACCTTCACCTAGATGGGGGCATCGCACCGGTGAGTAAATAT
 241 TGTAGGGCTAAGAGCGAATTTGGCCCTGAGGATCCCTGAAAGCAGCTTGGATGTTAAACATCTACAAATTCCTTTCTTATCGACCATGTACGTAAGCGC
 321 ATCGACCATGTACGTAAGCGCTTACGTTTGGTGGACCTTCAGGAACTGATAGTATGTTGGGGCTGTGATCTACAAATTCCTTTCTT
 401 ATGGATCAATAATTTCCACCTTCACCTAGATGGGGGCATCGCACCGGTGAGTAAATTTGTAACGGCTAAGAGCGAATTT
 481 GGCTGTAGGATCCCTGAAAGCAGCTTGGATGTTAAACATCTACAAATTCCTTTCTTATCGACCATGTACGTAAGCGC
 561 TTACGTTTGGTGGACCTTCAGGAACTGGTAGCTGTTGGGCTGTGGTCTCAAGATGATCAATTTCCACCT
 641 TCACCTACGATGGGGGCATCGCACCGGTGAGTAAATTTGTAACGGCTAAGAGCGAATTTGGGCTGTAGGATCCCGGAGCT
 721 GGTCAATCCCATTTGTAAGCAGCTCAACATGATCTTTCTCGAGGGAGATTTTCAATCAGTGCACGAGCT
 801 GACGTAAGTATCCGAGTCAGTTTATTTTCTACTAATTTGTCGCTTATTTTCGGCGGTAGGACATGGCAACCGGGCC
 881 TGAATTTCCGGGTATCTGTTCTTCTATCCAACTTTTCTGATCCGACCATTAACGACTTTTGAATAGATACGCTGA
 961 CAGCCCAAGCCTCGCTAGTCAAAAGTGTAACAAACAGCTTTACAGCAGAACCGAATGGCGGTGACGCTCGCGGTGAC
 1041 GCCATTTCCGCTTTTCAGAAATGGATAAATAGCCTTGCCTTCTATATATCTTCCCAAAATTACCAATACATTAACACTAGC
 1121 ATCTGAATTTTCATAACCAATCTCGATACACCAAAATCGACTCTTAGAGGATCTATCGATTTCCCGGGTACCATGGGATCT
 1198 AAACCTTTTGTCTCTTCTTCTCATTTGTCATTTGCTTTTGTATTACATCTACTAGTTG
 LysProPheLeuSerLeuLeuSerLeuSerLeuLeuPheThrSerThrSerLeu
 1255 GCACAGACATCTGTGTCCCTCAAAAGTCATCTGCCCCGGGGGCTCCGTG
 AlaGlnThrSerValSerProSerLysValIleLeuProArgGlyGlySerVal
 1309 CTGGTCACATGACACCTCTCTGTGACCCAGCCCAAGTTGTTGGGCATAGAGACCCCGTTG
 LeuValThrCysSerThrSerCysAspGlnProLysLeuLeuGlyIleGluThrProLeu
 1369 CCTAAAAGGAGTTGCTCTCTGCTGGACACACCGGAAGGTGATGNACTGAGCAATGTG
 ProLysGlyLeuLeuLeuProGlyAsnAsnArgLysValTyrGluLeuSerAsnVal
 1429 CAAGAAGATAGCCCAACCAATGTCTATTCAAACTGCCCTGATGGCAGTCAACAGCTAAA
 GlnGluAspSerGlnProMetCysTyrSerAsnCysProAspGlyGlnSerThrAlaLys
 1489 ACCTTCTCACCCTGTACTGGACTCCAGAACGGGTGGAACTGGCACCCCTCCCTCTTGG
 ThrPheLeuThrValTyrThrProGluArgValGluLeuAlaProLeuProSerTrp
 1549 CAGCCAGTGGCAAGAACCTTACCTCTAGCTGCTGCGAGGTGGGGTGGGACCCCGGGCC
 GlnProValIleLysAsnLeuThrLeuArgCysGlnValGluGlyAlaProArgAla
 1609 AACCTCACGTGCTCTCTGCTGGGAGAGAGCTGAAACGGAGCCAGCTGTGGG
 AsnLeuThrValValLeuLeuArgGlyGlyLysGlyLeuLysArgGluProAlaValGly

Clai

SpeI

MetGlySer

FIGURE 8A (Cont.)

1669 GAGCCCGCTGAGTCAACACACCGTGTGTCGAGGAGATCACCATGGAGCCAAATTC
 GluProAlaIleValThrThrValLeuValArgAspHisHisGlyAlaAsnPhe
 1729 TCGTCCGCACTGAATGAGCTCGGCCCAAGGCGTGGAGCTGTTGAGAACACCTCG
 SerCysArgThrGluLeuAspLeuArgProGlnGlyLeuGluLeuPheGluAsnThrSer
 1789 GCCCTTACAGCTCAGACCTTGTCTCTCCGCGACTCCCCACAACTTGTCTCAGCCCC
 AlaProTyrGlnLeuGlnThrPheValLeuProAlaThrProGlnLeuValSerPro
 1849 CCGGTCTAGAGTGCACACGAGGACCGTGTCTCTCCCTGGACGGGCTGTTCCTCA
 ArgValLeuGluValAspThrGlnGlyThrValValCysSerLeuAspGlyLeuPhePro
 1909 GTCTGGAGGCCCCAGGTCCACTGGCTGAGGAGCCAGAGTTGAACCCACAGTCACC
 ValSerGluAlaGlnValHisLeuAlaLeuGlyAspGlnArgLeuAsnProThrValThr
 1969 TATGGCAACGACTCTCTCTCGGCCAAGCCCTCAGTCAGTGTGACCCGACGAGGAGGGC
 TyrGlyAsnAspSerPheSerAlaIleValSerValSerValThrAlaGluAspGluGly
 2029 ACCAGCGCTGACGTGTCAGTAATACTGGGGAACCCAGAGCCAGAGACTTCAGACA
 ThrGlnArgLeuThrCysAlaValLeuGlyAsnGlnSerGlnGlnThrLeuGlnThr
 2089 GTGACCATCTACAGCTTTCGCGCCCAACGTGATTCCTGACGAAGCCAGAGGTCTCAGAA
 ValThrIleTyrSerPheProAlaProAsnValIleLeuThrIlyspProGluValSerGlu
 2149 GGGACCGAGGTGACAGTGAAGTGAAGGCCACCTAGAGCCAAAGGTGACGTGAATGGG
 GlyThrGluValThrValCysGluAlaHisProArgAlaIleValThrLeuAsnGly
 2209 GTTCCAGCCCGAGCTGGGCCGAGGGCCAGCTCTCTGTAAGCCACCCACAGGAGAC
 ValProAlaGlnProLeuGlyProArgAlaGlnLeuLeuLeuIleValThrProGluAsp
 2269 AACGGCGCAGCTTCTCTGCTCTGCAACCTGGAGTGGCGCCGAGCTTATACACAAG
 AsnGlyArgSerPheSerCysSerAlaThrLeuGluValAlaGlyGlnIleIleHisIys
 2329 AACACACCGGAGCTTCTGCTCTGTATGGCCCGAGTGGACGAGAGGATTTCTCG
 AsnGlnThrArgGluLeuArgValLeuTyrGlyProArgLeuAspGluArgAspCysPro
 2389 GGAACTGGAGCTGGCCAGAAAATTCACGAGACTCCAAATGTCCAGGCTTGGGGAAC
 GlyAsnTrpThrTrpProGluAsnSerGlnGlnThrProMetCysGlnAlaTrpGlyAsn
 SacI
 2449 CCATTGCCGAGCTCAAGTGTCTAAAGGATGGCACTTTCCACTGCCATCGGGGAATCA
 ProLeuProGluLeuIleCysLeuIleAspGlyThrPheProLeuProIleGlyGluSer
 2509 GTGACTGTCACTCGAGATCTTGAGGACCTACCTCTGTGCGGCGAGGACCTCAAGGG
 ValThrValThrArgAspLeuGluGlyThrTyrLeuCysArgAlaArgSerThrGlnGly
 SpeI
 2569 GAGGTCAACCGCGAGGTGACCGTGAATGTGACTAGTGGAGCTCAGCATCCCGG
 GluValThrArgGluValThrValAsnValThrSerGlySerSerAlaSerPro
 2623 ACCAGCCCCAAGGTCTTCCGCTGAGCTTCGACAGCACCCCAAGATGGGAACGTGTC
 ThrSerProIleValPheProLeuSerLeuAspSerThrProGlnAspGlyAsnValVal

TGAATCCCTGTTGCGGCTCTTGGATGATATCATATATATTTCTGTTGTAATTAGCTTAGCATGTATATTAATTTAAACATGTAT
 CATAGACGCTTATTTATAGAAATGGGTTTATTAAGCTTAGATCTTATCATCTGCGCGGTGTAGATCTATGTAATCGGATAGAAAACAAAT
 ATAGCGCGCAATATAGGATAAATATATACGCGCGGTGTAGATCTATGTAATCGGATATCTGCGGTCTCCCTCATAG
 TGAGTCGTATTAATTTTCGATATAGCCAGGTTAACTGCAATTAATGAATTCGGCCNAACGCGCGGGAGAGCGGTTTGGCAT
 GAGCGCTCTCTCGGCTCTCTGCTCACTGCTCGCTGAGTGTCTGCGCTGCGCGAAGCGGATATGACGTCACATCAA
 AGGCGGTAAATTCGTTTCCAGATATAGCCAGGTAATAGCGGTAAACGCGAGAAACATATGAGCAANAAGCGCAGCAAAAGCGCAGG
 AACGTTAAAGAGCGCGGTTTCCGCGGTTTTCATAGGCTCGCGCCCTTGAAGACATATGAGACATCAAAAATGCAAGCTCAAG
 TCAGAGGTGGCGNAACCCGACAGGACTATAAAGATACACAGGCTTTTCCCTCGGAAGCTCCTCGTGCGCTCTCTCTGTTTC
 CGACTCCGCGCTTACGGATACCTGTCCGCTCTCTCTCCCTCGGAAAGCTCTTCAAGAGTCTTTCAAGCCAGCGCTGTAGG
 TATTCAGTTTCGGTGTGCTGCTCAAGCTGGGCTGTGTGCAAGAACCCCGCTTTACGCGACCGCTCGCGCTT
 ATCCGGTAACTATGCTCTTGTAGTCCAAACCGGTGAAGACAGCACTTATCCGCACTGGCAGCAGCNACTGTTAAACAGGATTA
 GCAGACGAGGATATGTTAGCGCGTGTATCAGAGTTTCTTGAAGTGGTGGCTTAATACGGCTCACTTAGAAGGACAGTATATG
 GGTAATCGGCTCTCTGTAAGCCAGCTTACCTTCGGAAAAAGAGTTGGTAGCTTTGATCGGCAAAACCAACCCGCGCTGG
 TAGCTGTGCTTTTCTGTAAGACAGCAGATATGCGCGAGAAAAGAGTCTCAAGAAGTCTTTTGATCTTTTCTTA
 CGGGGTCTACGCTCAGTTAGGAACGAAACTACAGTTAAGGATTTTGTCATAGATATCAAAAAGGATCTTCCACCTAG
 ATCTTTTAAATTAAGAAATGAAATTTAAATCTTAAGTATATATGATTAATCTTGTGCTGACAGTCAAAAGTCTT
 ATCTAGTGAGGACATCTATCTACGAGCATCTGTCTAATTTTATGATCTATCAATGTTGCTGACTCCCGCTGTAGATAACTT
 CGATACGGAGGAGGCTTACCATCTCGCGCCAGTGTGCAATGATACCCGAGACCCACGCTCACGGCTCCAGATTTATATCA
 GCATATAACAGCCACGACGGAAGCGAGCGAGATGCTGTGCAATTTTTCGCTCTCACTCCAGTCAATTTATATG
 TTGCGGGAAGCTAGAGTATAGCTTAGTTTATGTTTGCGCACAGTTTGTTCGCAATTTGCGCTCTCACTCCAGTCAATCTGTGTTG
 CAGCTCTGCTGTTTGGTATGCTGTCAATTCAGCTCCGGTTCCCAACGATCAAGCGAGTTTACATGATCCCCCATGTTGTGC
 AAAAAAGGTTAGCTCTCTCGGTCTCCGATCTCCGATAGAAAGTAAAGTTGCGCGCAGTTTATCACTCATGTTATATGCG
 AGCAATGCAATATCTCTTATCTGTCAATCCGTTAGAGTGTCTTTCTGTGATGTTGAGTATCTCAACCAAGTCAATTTCT
 GAGATAGTGTATATGCGGCGACCGAGTTGCTCTTTCGCGGCTGATATCGGGATAATACCGCGCCACATAGCAGAGATTTTA
 AAGTCTCTCATCATTTGGAATAAGCTTTCTTGGGGCGAAACCTCTCAAGGATCTTACCGCTGTGTAGATCCAGTTCGATGTA
 ACCCATCTGCGACCAACTGAATCTTCAGCATCTTTTACTTACCAGCGCTTTTGTGGGTGAGCAAAAACAGGAAGCGCAAT
 ATCTCCGCAAAAAGGGAATAAGGCGACACGGAATTTGGAATACTTACTTCTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTCAATATTTAAGACGAT
 TATCAGGGTTATTTGTTCTCATGAGCGGATACATATTTGATATGTTATTTAGAAAAATTAACAAATAGGGGTTTCCGCGCATTT
 CTCCGAAAGTGTCCACCTGACGCTCTAAGAAACCATATATATGACATATTAACCTCTATAAAATAGGCGTATCAACGAGGC
 CCTTCTGCTCGCGGATTTCTCGTGTGATCGGTGAGAACCTCTCAGACATGCAAGCTCCGCGGACAGCGGTATCAGTGTCTGC
 TAGCGGATGCCCGGAGCAGACAGCCGCTGACGCGGGTGTTCGCGCGGCTTTCGCGGCTTAACTATATGCT

Node 1

GGCATCAGACGAGATTTGTATCGAGAGTGCACCATATGTCGTTAGAAACGCGGCTTACAAATTAATTAATACATAACCT
 TATGTATCATACACATACGATTTTATAGTGCACATTA

[SEQUENCE ID NO:9]

FIGURE 8B**BEAN LEGUMIN SIGNAL PEPTIDE**

MetSerLysProPheLeuSerLeuSerLeuSerLeuLeuPheThrSerThrCysLeuAla

[SEQUENCE ID NO:10]

FIGURE 8C

NUCLEOTIDE AND AMINO ACID SEQUENCE OF PROTEIN
CODING REGION OF pShuJ

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1141      AGGATCTATCGATTCCGGGTACC ATG GAG AAC CAT TTG CTT TTC TGG GGA GTC CTG GCG
      met glu asn his leu phe leu phe trp gly val leu ala
1201/13      GTT TTT ATT AAG GCT GTT CAT GTG AAA GCC CAA GAA GAT GAA AGG ATT GTT CTT GTT GAC
      val phe ile lys ala val his val lys ala gln glu asp glu arg ile val leu val asp.
1261/33      AAC AAA TGT AAG TGT GCC CGG ATT ACT TCC AGG ATC ATC CGT TCT TCC GAA GAT CCT AAT
      asn lys cys lys cys ala arg ile thr ser arg ile ile arg ser ser glu asp pro asn
1321/53      GAG GAC ATT GTG GAG AGA AAC ATC CGA ATT ATT GTT CCT CTG AAC AAC AGG GAG AAT ATC
      glu asp ile val glu arg asn ile arg ile ile val pro leu asn asn arg glu asn ile
1381/73      TCT GAT CCC ACC TCA CCA TTG AGA ACC AGA TTT GTG TAC CAT TTG TCT GAC CTC TGT AAA
      ser asp pro thr ser pro leu arg thr arg phe val tyr his leu ser asp leu cys lys
1441/93      AAA TGT GAT CCT ACA GAA GTG GAG CTG GAT AAT CAG ATA GTT ACT GCT ACC CAG AGC AAT
      lys cys asp pro thr glu val glu val glu leu asp asn gln ile val thr ala thr gln ser asn
1501/113      ATC TGT GAT GAA GAC AGT GCT ACA GAG ACC TGC TAC ACT TAT GAC AGA AAC AAG TGC TAC
      ile cys asp glu asp ser ala thr glu thr cys tyr thr tyr asp arg asn lys cys tyr
1561/133      ACA GCT GTG GTC CCA CTC GTA TAT GGT GGT GAG ACC AAA ATG GTG GAA ACA GCC TTA ACC
      thr ala val val pro leu val tyr gly glu thr lys met val glu thr ala leu thr
1621/153      CCA GAT GCC TGC TAT CCT GAC TGA ATTG
      pro asp ala cys tyr pro asp

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{SEQUENCE ID NO:11}

FIGURE 8D

NUCLEOTIDE AND AMINO ACID SEQUENCE OF PROTEIN
CODING REGION OF pSHuSC

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1137          GTCGATTCCCGGGTACC ATG GTG CTC TTC GTG CTC ACC TGC
                                met val leu phe val leu thr cys
1178/9
CTG CTG GCG GTC TTC CCA GCC ATC TCC ACG AAG AGT CCC ATA TTT GGT CCC GAG GAG GTG
leu leu ala val phe pro ala ile ser thr lys ser pro ile phe gly pro glu glu val
1238/29
AAT AGT GTG GAA GGT AAC TCA GTG TCC ATC ACG TGC TAC TAC CCA CCC ACC TCT GTC AAC
asn ser val glu gly asn ser val ser ile thr cys tyr tyr pro pro thr ser val asn
1298/49
CGG CAC ACC CGG AAG TAC TGG TGC CGG CAG GGA GCT AGA GGT GGC TGC ATA ACC CTC ATC
arg his thr arg lys tyr trp cys arg gln gly ala arg gly gly cys ile thr leu ile
1358/69
TCC TCG GAG GGC TAC GTC TCC AGC AAA TAT GCA GGC AGG GCT AAC CTC ACC AAC TTC CCG
ser ser glu gly tyr val ser ser lys tyr ala gly arg ala asn leu thr asn phe pro
1418/89
GAG AAC GGC ACA TTT GTG GTG AAC ATT GCC CAG CTG AGC CAG GAT GAC TCC GGG CGC TAC
glu asn gly thr phe val val asn ile ala gln leu ser gln asp asp ser gly arg tyr
1478/109
AAG TGT GGC CTG GGC ATC AAT AGC CGA GGC CTG TCC TTT GAT GTC AGC CTG GAG GTC AGC
lys cys gly leu gly ile asn ser arg gly leu ser phe asp val ser leu glu val ser
1538/129
CAG GGT CCT GGG CTC CTA AAT GAC ACT AAA GTC TAC ACA GTG GAC CTG GGC AGA ACG GTG
gln gly pro gly leu leu asn asp thr lys val tyr thr val asp leu gly arg thr val
1598/149
ACC ATC AAC TGC CCT TTC AAG ACT GAG AAT GCT CAA AAG AGG AAG TCC TTG TAC AAG CAG
thr ile asn cys pro phe lys thr glu asn ala gln lys arg lys ser leu tyr lys gln
1658/169
ATA GGC CTG TAC CCT GTG CTG ATC GAC TCC AGT GGT TAT GTG AAT CCC AAC TAT ACA
ile gly leu tyr pro val leu val ile asp ser ser gly tyr val asn pro asn tyr thr
1718/189
GGA AGA ATA CGC CTT GAT ATT CAG GGT ACT GGC CAG TTA CTG TTC AGC GTT GTC ATC AAC
gly arg ile arg leu asp ile gln gly thr gly gln leu leu phe ser val val ile asn
1778/209
CAA CTC AGG CTC AGC GAT GCT GGG CAG TAT CTC TGC CAG GCT GGG GAT GAT TCC AAT AGT
gln leu arg leu ser asp ala gly gln tyr leu cys gln ala gly asp asp ser asn ser
1838/229
AAT AAG AAG AAT GCT GAC CTC CAA GTG CTA AAG CCC GAG CCC GAG CTG GTT TAT GAA GAC
asn lys lys asn ala asp leu gln val leu lys pro glu pro glu leu val tyr glu asp
1898/249
CTG AGG GGC TCA GTG ACC TTC CAC TGT GCC CTG GGC CCT GAG GTG GCA AAC GTG GCC AAA
leu arg gly ser val thr phe his cys ala leu gly pro glu val ala asn val ala lys
1958/269
TTT CTG TGC CGA CAG AGC AGT GGG GAA AAC TGT GAC GTG GTC GTC AAC ACC CTG GGG AAG
phe leu cys arg gln ser ser gly glu asn cys asp val val val asn thr leu gly lys
2018/289
AGG GCC CCA GCC TTT GAG GGC AGG ATC CTG CTC AAC CCC CAG GAC AAG GAT GGC TCA TTC
arg ala pro ala phe glu gly arg ile leu leu asn pro gln asp lys asp gly ser phe
2078/309
AGT GTG GTG ATC ACA GGC CTG AGG AAG GAG GAT GCA GGG CGC TAC CTG TGT GGA GCC CAT
ser val val ile thr gly leu arg lys glu asp ala gly arg tyr leu cys gly ala his
2138/329
TCG GAT GGT CAG CTG CAG GAA GGC TCG CCT ATC CAG GCC TGG CAA CTC TTC GTC AAT GAG
ser asp gly gln leu gln glu gly ser pro ile gln ala trp gln leu phe val asn glu
2198/349
GAG TCC ACG ATT CCC CGC AGC CCC ACT GTG GTG AAG GGG GTG GCA GGA AGC TCT GTG GCC
glu ser thr ile pro arg ser pro thr val val lys gly val ala gly ser ser val ala

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FIGURE 8D (Cont.)

2258/369
 GTG CTC TGC CCC TAC AAC CGT AAG GAA AGC AAA AGC ATC AAG TAC TGG TGT CTC TGG GAA
 val leu cys pro tyr asn arg lys glu ser lys ser ile lys tyr trp cys leu trp glu
 2318/389
 GGG GCC CAG AAT GGC CGC TGC CCC CTG CTG GTG GAC AGC GAG GGG TGG GTT AAG GCC CAG
 gly ala gln asn gly arg cys pro leu leu val asp ser glu gly trp val lys ala gln
 2378/409
 TAC GAG GGC CGC CTC TCC CTG CTG GAG GAG CCA GGC AAC GGC ACC TTC ACT GTC ATC CTC
 tyr glu gly arg leu ser leu leu glu glu pro gly asn gly thr phe thr val ile leu
 2438/429
 AAC CAG CTC ACC AGC CGG GAC GCC GGC TTC TAC TGG TGT CTG ACC AAC GGC GAT ACT CTC
 asn gln leu thr ser arg asp ala gly phe tyr trp cys leu thr asn gly asp thr leu
 2498/449
 TGG AGG ACC ACC GTG GAG ATC AAG ATT ATC GAA GGA GAA CCA AAC CTC AAG GTT CCC GGG
 trp arg thr thr val glu ile lys ile ile glu gly glu pro asn leu lys val pro gly
 2558/469
 AAT GTC ACG GCT GTG CTG GGA GAG ACT CTC AAG GTC CCC TGT CAC TTT CCA TGC AAA TTC
 asn val thr ala val leu gly glu thr leu lys val pro cys his phe pro cys lys phe
 2618/489
 TCC TCG TAC GAG AAA TAC TGG TGC AAG TGG AAT AAC ACG GGC TGC CAG GCC CTG CCC AGC
 ser ser tyr glu lys tyr trp cys lys trp asn asn thr gly cys gln ala leu pro ser
 2678/509
 CAA GAC GAA GGC CCC AGC AAG GCC TTC GTG AAC TGT GAC GAG AAC AGC CGG CTT GTC TCC
 gln asp glu gly pro ser lys ala phe val asn cys asp glu asn ser arg leu val ser
 2738/529
 CTG ACC CTG AAC CTG GTG ACC AGG GCT GAT GAG GGC TGG TAC TGG TGT GGA GTG AAG CAG
 leu thr leu asn leu val thr arg ala asp glu gly trp tyr trp cys gly val lys gln
 2798/549
 GGC CAC TTC TAT GGA GAG ACT GCA GCC GTC TAT GTG GCA GTT GAA GAG AGG AAG GCA GCG
 gly his phe tyr gly glu thr ala ala val tyr val ala val glu glu arg lys ala ala
 2858/569
 GGG TCC CGC GAT GTC AGC CTA GCG AAG GCA GAC GCT GCT CCT GAT GAG AAG GTG CTA GAC
 gly ser arg asp val ser leu ala lys ala asp ala ala pro asp glu lys val leu asp
 2918/589
 TCT GGT TTT CGG GAG ATT GAG AAC AAA GCC ATT CAG GAT CCC AGG CTT TTT GCA GAG TGA
 ser gly phe arg glu ile glu asn lys ala ile gln asp pro arg leu phe ala glu
 2978
 ATTC

[SEQUENCE ID NO:12]

FIGURE 8E

pBMSP-1

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1  CTGCCGCGCCAGATCTGGGGAACCTGTGTGGCATGCAATACATACAGGACGGAATAAACCTTTTTCAGCCCTT
      Pme I
81  TTAATATCCGATTATTCTAATAACGCTCTTTTCTTAGGTTTACCCGCCAATATATCTGTCCAAACACTGATAGTTT
161  AACTGAGGCGGGAACGACAACTCTGATCATGAGCGAGANTTAAGGGAGTCACGTTATGACCCCGCGATGACCGG
241  GACAAGCCGTTTACGTTTGGAACTGACAGAACCGCAACGATTGAAGGACCACTCAGCCGATCTGAATTAATTCGCCGAT
321  CTAGTAAACATAGATGACACCGCGCGATTAATTTATCTAGTTTGGCGCTATATTTTGTCTATCGCGTATTAATG
401  TATAATTGCGGGACTCTAATCATATAAAACCCATCTCATAAATACGTCATGATGTTAAATTTATACATGCTTAAC
481  GTAATTCACAGAAATTATATGATTAATCATCGCAAGACCGGCAACAGGATTCAATCTTAAGAAACCTTTATTGCCAAATGT
      Xma I

561  TTGAACGATCGGGGAAAATTCGAGCTCCACCGCGTGGGGCGCTCTAGAACATAGTGGATCCCCCGGGCTGAGGAATTC
      Sma I
      Sal I  Xho I
      Kpn I
641  GATCAGATCTGATCAAGCTTATCGATACCGTTCGACCTCGAGGGGGGCGCGGTACCCCTAGAGTCGATTTTGGTGTATCGA
721  GATTGGTTATGAAATTCAGATGCTAGTGAATGTTGGTAAATTTGGGAAGATATATAAGGAAGCAAGGCTATTTATCCA
801  TTCTGAAAAGCGGAAATGCGGTACCGGAGCGTCAACGCGCATTCGCTTTCTGCTGTAAGCGTGTGTTGGTACACTTT
881  TGACTAGCGAGGCTTGGCGGTGTCAGCGTATCTATTCAAAGTGGTAAATGGCTGCGGATCAAGAAAAAGTTGGGAATAGAA
961  ACAGAAATACCGCGAAATTCAGGCGCGGTGCGCATGCTTACACGCGAAATAACGCCAAATTAGTAGAAAAATAAAA
1041  ACTGACTCGGATACCTTACGTCAGCTTTGCGCACTGATTTGMAAATCTCCCTCGATCGAGAAAGAGATCAATGTTGAGC
      BamHI

1121  TGCTTCAAAAGCAATGGGATTGACCAAGCTCGCGGATCCTACAGGCCAAATTTGCTCTTAGCGGTACAATATTTACTCACCG
1201  GTGCGATGCCCCCATCGTAGTGAGGTGGAATAATTAATGATCCATCTTGAGACCAACAGGCCCAACACAGCTACCGATTT
1281  CCTCAAGGGTCCACCAAAACGTAAGCGCTTACGTACATGCTCGATAAGAAAAAGGCAATTTGTAGATGTTAACATCCAAC
      BamHI

1361  GTCGCTTTACGGGATCCTACAGGCCAAATTCGCTCTTAGCGGTACAATATTTACTACCGGTGCGATGCCCCCAATCGTAG
1441  GTGAAGGTGGAAATTAATGATCCATCTTGAGACCAAGGCCCAACACAGCTACCACTTTCTCAAGGGTCCACCAAAAAC
      BamHI

1521  GTAAGCGCTTACGTACATGGTCGATAGAAAAGGCAATTTGTAGATGTTAAACATCCAAGCTCGCTTTTCAGGGATCCTACA
1601  GGCCAAATTCGCTCTTAGCGGTACAATATTACTCACCGGTGCGATGCCCCCAATCGTAGTGAAGGTGGAATTAATGAT
1681  CCATCTTTGAGACCAAGGCCCAACAGCTACCACTTTCTCAAGGGTCCACCAAAAACGTAAGCGCTTACGTACATGGT
      BamHI

1761  CGATAGAAAAGCAATTTGTAGATGTTAAACATCCAAGCTCGCTTTTCAGGGATCCTCGCGAGCTTTTCGGGATACCGTCAAA
1841  TATAATTAATTTTGTAGAAATATTTATATAATATAAATAATATAATAATAATAATAATAATAATAATAATAATAATAAT
1921  AATTATTAAATATATATATAATTAATCAATTTAGATATATAATTTCTATAGCCTTAGACTCTCTCATCAATAGAGACTACGTA

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FIGURE 8E (Cont.)

4001 TCGACCCCAAAAACCTTGATTGGGTGATGTTCCAGTAGTGGGCCATGCCCTGATAGACGGTTTTTCGCCCTTTGACG
4081 TTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAACTGGAACAACACTCAACCCCTATCTCGGGCTATTTCTTTTGA
4161 TTTATAAGGGAATTTGCCGATTTCCGAACCAACCATCAACAGGATTTTCGCCCTGCTGGGGCAACACGCGTGGACCGCTT
4241 GCTGCACTCTCTCAGGGCCAGGCGGTGAAGGCCAATCAGCTGTTGCCGTCTCACTGTTGTAAGAAAAACACCCCGAG
4321 TACATTAAAAACGTCGCAATGTGTTATTAAAGTTGTCTAAAGCGTCAATTTGTTTACACCAATATATCTCTGCCACGAGC
4401 CAGCCACAGCTCCCCGACCGGCGCTCGGCACAAAATCACCACCTCGATACAGGCAGCCCCATCAG

[SEQUENCE ID NO:13]

FIGURE 8F

pBMSP - 1spJSC

1 CTGATGGGCTGCTGTATCGAGTGGTGAATTTGTGCGAGCTGCGGTGCGGGAGCTGTGGCTGGTGGTGGCAGGATA
 81 TATTTGGGTGTAACAAATTGACGCTTAGACAACCTTAACACATTGCGGAGCTTTTAATGTACTGGGGTGGTTTTTC
 161 TTTTACCAGTAGAGCGGGCAACAGCTGATTTGCCCTTACCGCTCGCCCTGAGAGAGTTGCAAGCAAGCGGTCCACGCTG
 241 GTTTGCCCCAGCAGCGGAATAATCCTGTTGTATGCTGTTCCGGAATCGGCAAAATCCCTTATAATCAAGAATAGCCCC
 321 GAGATAGGGTTGAGTGTGTTTCCAGTTTGGAAACAAGAGTCCACTATTAAGAAGCCTGGACTCCCAACGFTCAAAGGGCGAAA
 401 AACCGTCTATCAGGGCGATGGCCCACTACGTGAACCATCACCCAAATCAAGTTTGTGGGTCCGAGGTGCGTAAAGCAC
 481 TAAATCGGAACCTTAAGGGAGCCCCCGATTAGAGCTTGACGGGGAAGCCGGGAACGTGGCGAAGGAAGGGAAG
 Sfo I
 561 AAAGCGNAAGGAGCGGCGCCATTTCAGGCTGCGCAACTGTTGGGAAGGCGGATCGTGGGGCCCTCTTCGCTATTAGGCC
 641 AGTGGCGGAAGGGGGATGTCGTGCAAGGCGATTAAAGTTGGGTAAACGCCAGGGTTTTTCCAGTCACGACGTTGTAAACG
 Xmn I
 721 ACGGCCAGTGAATTAAATTCCTCGAAGGAATATAGTTTAAATATTATTGATAAAATAACAAGTCAGGTATTATAG
 Xmn I
 801 TCCAGCAAAACATAAATTTATTGATGCAAGTTTAAATTCAGAAATATTTCAATAACTGATTATATCAGCTGGTACATT
 881 GCCGTAGATGAAGACTGAGTGCATATTATGTGTATACATNAATTGATGATATAGTAGCTTAGCTCATCGGGGATC
 961 CTCAGAGTCCCGCTCAGAAGAACTCGTCAAGAAGGCGATAGAGGCGATGCGCTCGAATCGGGAGCGGATACCGTAA
 ***PhePheGluAspLeuArgTyrPheAlaIleArgGlnSerAspProAlaAlaIleGlyTyrL
 1041 AGCACGAGGAACGGTCCAGCCCTTCGCCCAAGCTCTTCAGCAATATACGGGTAGCCCAACGCTATGCTCGATAGCG
 euValLeuPheArgAspAlaTrpGluGlyLeuGluAlaIleAspArgThrAlaLeuAlaIleAspGlnTyrArg
 1121 AspAlaValGlyLeuArgGlyCysAspIlePheGlySerPheArgGlyAsnGluValMetIleLeuProLeuCysAlaAs
 1201 CGCCATGGTCAAGCAGAGATCATCGCGCTGGGCAATGCGGCTTAGCCCTGGCGAACAAGTTCGGTGGCGGAGCCCC
 1281 TGATGCTCTTCGTCAGATCATCCTGATCGCAAGACCGGCTTCCATCCGAGTACGTCTCGCTCGATGCGATGTTTCGC
 InHisGluGluAspLeuAspGlnAspValLeuGlyAlaGluMetArgThrArgAlaArgGluIleArgHisAla
 1361 TTGGTGGTCAATGGCAGGTAGCCGATCAAGCGTATGCGCGCGCATTTGCATCAGCCATGATGATGATCTTCTCGG
 GlnHisAspPheProCysThrAlaProAspLeuThrHisLeuArgArgMetAlaAspAlaMetIleSerValLysGluAl

FIGURE 8F (Cont.)

1441	CAGAGCAGAGGTGAGATGACAGAGAGATCCTCGCCCGGACATTGCGCCCAATAGCAGCCAGTCCTCTTCCCGCTTTCAGTGACaProAlaLeuHisSerSerLeuLeuAspGlnGlyProValGluGlyLeuLeuLeuTrpAspArgGlyAlaGluThrValVal	PctI
1521	ACGTGCGACGACGTGCGCAAGGAACGCCCGTCGTGGCCAGCCACGATAGCCGCGCTCGCTCGCTCGACGTTCAITTCAGalAspLeuValAlaAlaCysProValGlyThrThrAlaLeuTrpSerLeuArgAlaAlaGluAspGlnLeuGluAsnLeu	Sfo I
1601	GGCACCGGACGAGTCGCTTCTGACAAAGAAGACCGCGCGCCCTCGCTCGACACCGGGAACACCGCGGCATCAGAGCAGCAlaGlySerLeuAspThrIysValPheLeuValProArgGlyGlnAlaSerLeuArgPheValAlaAlaAspSerCysGln	Sfo I
1681	CGATGTGTGTGTGGCCCATGATGCGAATAGCCTCTCCACCAAGCGCGCGGAGAACCCTGCGTGGCAATCCCATCTTGTylerThringInAlaTrpAspTyrGlyPheLeuArgGluValTrpAlaAlaProSerGlyAlaHisLeuGlyAspGlnG	BglII
1761	TCAATCATCGAAACGATCCAGATCCGATTCGATTGAGAGTGAATATGAGACTCTAATTGGATATACCGAGGGGAAATTTATGGAAAClulleMet	Sfo I
1841	GTCAGTGGAGCATTTTGTGACAAGAAATATTTGCTAGCTGATGATGACCTTTAGCGGACTTTTGGAACGCGCAATAATAGTGTTT	SacII
1921	CTGACGTAATGTGTAGCTCATTAACCTCCAGAAACCGCGGCTGAGTGGCTCTCTCAACGTTGGCGTTCTGTGTCAGTTCC	Sfo I
2001	AAACGTAACACGCTTGTGCCCGCTCATCTCGCGGGGGTACATGATGACTCCCTTAATTTCTCCGCTCATGATCTTTGATCC	Sfo I
2081	CTTGGCGCATCAGATCTCTTGGCGGCAGAGAAAGCCATCCAGTTTACTTTTGCAGGGCTTCCCAACCTTACGAGAGGGCGCC	Sfo I
2161	CAGCTGCGCAATTCGGGTTTCGCTGTCTGTCATAAACCGGCCAGTCTAGCTATCGCATATGAAGCCCACTGCAAGACTACC	Sfo I
2241	TGCTTTCTCTCTTGGCGTTGGCTTTTCCCTTGTCCAGATAGCCCAAGTAGCTGACATTCATCCGGGGTCAGCACCGNNTCTG	Sfo I
2321	CGACATGGCTTCTACGTTGTCGCTCTTTAGCAGCCCTTGGCGCTGAGTGTCTGGCGCAGGTGAGGACTCTGAGAC	Sfo I
2401	TCATGTGGATATGAACCAACTTAATTTATACATGTTTGAAGTCTTATGATATTTATTAACGCTAGCTCTCTCTATTT	Sfo I
2481	GATGAGAGGCTCAGGCTTAGAGATTATATCTAAATGATTAATATATATATTAATTAATTAACCAATTAATTAATATA	NruI
2561	TTATAATTTATATATATATTTTATTTATTTATTAATAATATCTTTACAAATATAATTTATTTATTCGACGGTATCCGGA	Sfo I
2641	TAAAGTCGCGATCCCTCGAAGCGAGCTTGAATGTAAACATCTACAATATGGCTTTTCTTATTCGACCAATGTACGTAAGCG	Sfo I
2721	CTTACGTTTGTGGTGCGCTTGAAGAACTGCTAGCTGTGTGGGCTGTGGCTCGAATGATATTAATTTTCTCCACC	Sfo I
2801	TTACCTACGATGGGGGCATCCGACACGCTGAGTAAATATTTGACGGCTAAGAGCAATTTGGCTGTGTAGGATCCCTGAAA	Sfo I
2881	GCACGTTGGATGTAAACATCTACAATATGGCTTTCTTATACAGCTGTGATGTAAGGGCTTACGTTTGTGGTGAGCCCT	Sfo I
2961	TGAGAAACCTGTTGAGCTGTGTGGGCTGTGGTCTCAAGATGGATCAATTAATTTCCACCTTCACTCAGTATGGGGGCAT	Sfo I
3041	CGCACCGTGGATGATATTTATTTGACGGCTTAAGAGCAATTTGGCTGTAGGATCCCTCGAAGCGAGCTTGGATGTTTAAACAT	Sfo I
3121	TACAATATGGCTTTCTTCTTACGACCATGTATGAAGCCCTTACGTTTGTGGTGACCTTGTAGGACATGTGTATCATCTG	Sfo I

FIGURE 8F (Cont.)

3301 TGGGCTGTGCTCTCAGATGGATCAATTAATTCACCTTCACCTACGATGGGGGCATCGCACCGGTGAGTAATATTGT
 3381 ACGCTAAGAGCGAATTTGGCCTGTAGGATCGCGAGCTGTGCAATCCCATTCCTTTGAAGCGCTCAACATTGATCTC
 3361 TTCTCGATCGAGGAGATTTTCAAAATCAGTGGCGAGCGTAGCTAGTATCCGAGTCAGTTTATTATTCTACTA
 3441 ATTTGGTCGTTATTTGGCGGTGTAGGACATGGCAACCGGCGCTGAATTTTCGGGGTATTCGTCTTATTCCAACTTTT
 3521 TCTTGATCCCGACCCATTAAACGACTTTTGAATAGATACGTCACACCCCAAGCTTCGTAGTCAAAAGGTACCAACAA
 3601 CGCTTACAGCAAGAACGAATCGCGTCAGCTCGCGTGACGCCATTTGCGCTTTTCAGAAATGGATAAATAGCCTTG
 3681 CTTCTATTATATCTTCCCAATTTACCAATACATTTACACTAGCATCTGAAATTTTCATAACCAATCTCGATACACCAAAATCG
 KpnI
 3761 ACTCTAGGGGTACCATGGTGTCTCTTCGTGCTCACTGCTGCTGCGCGTCTTCCAGCCATC
 MetValLeuPheValThrCysLeuLeuAlaValPheProAlaIle
 3823 TCCACGAAGAGTCCCATATTTGTCTCCGAGGAGTGAATAGTGTGAAGGTAACTCAGTG
 SerThrIysSerProIlePheGlyProGluGluValAsnSerValGluGlyAsnSerVal
 3883 TCCATCAGTGTCTACTACCCACCCTCTGTCAACCGCACACCCCGGAAGTACTGTGTG
 SerIleThrCysTyrTyrProThrSerValAsnArgHisThrArgLysTyrTyrCys
 3943 CGCAGGAGCTAGAGGTGGCTGCATAACCTCATCTCTCGGAGGGCTACGTCTCCAGC
 ArgGlnGlyAlaArgGlyGlyCysIleThrLeuIleSerSerGluGlyTyrValSerSer
 4003 AAATATGACGGCAGGCTAACCTCACCAACTTCCCGAGAACGGCACATTTGTGGTAAC
 LysTyrAlaGlyArgAlaAsnLeuThrAsnPheProGluAsnGlyThrPheValValAsn
 4063 ATTGCCCGCTGAGCCAGGATGACTCCCGGGCGCTACAACTGTGGCTGGCGCATCAATAGC
 IleAlaGlnLeuSerGlnAspAspSerGlyArgTyrIlybCysGlyLeuGlyIleAsnSer
 4123 CGAGGCTGTCTTGTATGTCTAGCTCAGCTGGAGGTACCCAGGCTCTGGGCTCCTAAATGAC
 ArgGlyLeuSerPheAspValSerLeuGluValSerGlnGlyProGlyLeuLeuAsnAsp
 4183 ACTAAAGCTACACAGTGCACCTGGCGAGAACGGTGACCACTCAACTGCCCTTTCAAGACT
 ThrIysValTyrThrValAspLeuGlyArgThrValThrIleAsnCysProPheLysThr
 4243 GAGATGCTCAAAAGAGGAAGTCTCTGTACAAAGCAGATAGGCTGTACCTCTGCTGCTGTC
 GluAsnAlaGlnLysArgLysSerLeuTyrIlybGlnIleGlyLeuTyrProValLeuVal
 4303 ATCGACTCCAGTGTGTATGTAATCCCAACTATACAGAAAGATACGCTTGATATTTCAG
 IleAspSerSerGlyTyrValAsnProAsnTyrThrGlyArgIleArgLeuAspIleGln
 4363 GGTACTGGCCAGTTACTGTTCAGCGTTGTCATCAACCACTCAGGCTCAGCGATGCTGGG
 GlyThrGlyGlnLeuLeuPheSerValIleAsnGlnLeuArgLeuSerAspAlaGly
 4423 CAGTATCTCTGCGAGGCTGGGATGATTTCCAATAGTAATAGAGAATGCTGACCTCCA
 GlnTyrLeuCysGlnAlaGlyAspAspSerAsnSerAsnLysAsnAlaAspLeuGln

FIGURE 8F (Cont.)

4483 GTGCTAAGCCCGAGCCCGAGCTGGTTTATGAGACCTGAGGGGCTCAGTGACCTTCCAC
ValLeuLysProGluProGluLeuValTyrGluAspLeuArgGlySerValThrPheHis
4543 TGTGCCCTGGSCCTGAGGTGGCAACCTGGCCAAATTTCTGTGCCACAGACAGTGGG
CysAlaLeuGlyProGluValAlaAsnValAlaLysPheLeuLysArgGlnSerSerGly
4603 GAAACCTGTGACGTGGTGGTCAACACCTGGGGAAGGGCCCGACGCTTTGAGGGCAG
GluAsnCysAspValValAlaAsnThrLeuGlyLysArgAlaProAlaPheGluGlyArg
4663 ATCTGTCTCAACCCCGAGCAAGATGGCTATTCACTGGTGGTATCATCAGCCCTGAGG
IleLeuLeuAsnProGlnAspLysAspGlySerPheSerValValIleThrGlyLeuArg
4723 AAGGAGATCCAGGGCGCTACTCTGTGGAGCCCATTCGGATGTGCTGACAGGAGGC
LysGluAspAlaGlyArgTyrLeuLysGlyAlaHisSerAspGlyGlnLeuGlnGluGly
4783 TCCTATCCAGGCTGGCACTCTTCGTCATGAGGAGTCCACGATTCCCGCAGCCCC
SerProIleGlnAlaTrpGlnLeuPheValAsnGluGluSerThrIleProArgSerPro
4843 ACTGTGTGAAGGGGTGGCAGGAAGCTCTGTGCCGTGCTCTGCCCTTACAAACCGTAAG
ThrValValLysGlyValAlaGlySerSerValAlaValLeuLysProTyrAsnArgLys
4903 GAAGCAAAAGCATCAAGTACTGTGTCTCTGGGAAGGGCCCGAGATGGCCGTGCCCC
GluSerLysSerIleLysTyrTrpCysLeuTrpGluGlyAlaGlnAsnGlyArgCysPro
4963 CTCTGTGTGACAGCGGGGTGGTTAAGGCCAGTACGAGGGCCGCTCTCCCTGCTG
LeuLeuValAspSerGluGlyTrpValLysAlaGlnTyrGluGlyArgLeuSerLeuLeu
5023 GAGGAGCAGCAACCGCACCTTCACTGTCTCAACCGTCAACCGTCAACCGGAGCCG
GluGluProGlyAsnGlyThrPheThrValIleLeuAsnGlnLeuThrSerArgAspAla
5083 GGCTTCTACTGGTGTCTGACCAACCGCGATACTCTCTGGAGGACCCTGTGGAGATCAAG
GlyPheTyrTrpCysLeuThrAsnGlyAspThrLeuTrpArgThrValGluIleLys
5143 ATTATCGAAGGAGAACCAACCTCAAGGTTCCTGGGAATGTCACGGCTGTCTGGAGAG
IleIleGluGlyGluProAsnLeuLysValProGlyAsnValThrAlaValLeuGlyGlu
5203 ACTCTCAAGGTCCCTGTCACTTTCATGCAAAATTCCTCGTACGAGAAATACTGGTGC
ThrLeuLysValProCysHisPheProCysLysPheSerSerTyrGluLysTyrTrpCys
5263 AAGTGAATAACACGGGCTGCCCGCCCTGCCCGCAAGCAAGAGCCCGCCAGAGGCC
LysTrpAsnAsnThrGlyCysGlnAlaLeuProSerGlnAspGluGlyProSerLysAla
5323 TTCTGTGACTGTGACGAGAAACAGCGGCTTGTCTCCCTGACCTGAACTGGTGACCAAG
PheValAsnCysAspGluAsnSerArgLeuValSerLeuThrLeuAsnLeuValThrArg
5383 GCTGATGAGGGCTGGTACTGTGTGAGTGAAGCAGGGCCACTTCTATGAGAGACTGCA
AlaAspGluGlyTrpTrpCysGlyValLysGlnGlyHisPheTyrGlyGluThrAla

FIGURE 8F (Cont.)

5443 GCCGCTCTATGTGCGCATGTGAAGAGAGGAAGCAGCGGGGTCCCGCGAGTGTCAAGCCTTAGCG
AlaValTyrValAlaValGluGluArglybAlaLaGlySerArgAspValSerLeuAla
5503 AAGCGACAGCCTGCTCTGATGAGGAAGGTGCTAGACTCTGTGTTTTTCCGGAGATTGGAGAA
LysAlaAspAlaAProAspGluGlyValLeuLeuAspSerGlyPheArgGluIleGluAsn
EcoRI
5563 AAAGCCATTCCAGGATCCACGGCTTTTTCGACAGTGCATATCCCGATCGTTCCAAACATTTTGGCAATAAAG
LysAlaIleGlnAspProArgLeuPheAlaGlu
5631 TTTCTTAAGATATGAATCTGTGTCCGGCTCTTCGCGATGATTAATCATATAATTTCTGTGAATTTACGTTAAGCATGTATATAA
5711 TTAACATGTAATGCATGACGTATTAATATAGATGGGTTTTTATGATTAGAGTCCCGCAATTAATACATTTTAATACGCCGATA
5791 GAAACCAAAATATATAGCCGCCAAACTAGATATAATATCGCGCGGTGTCATCTATGTTACTAGATCGGGATTCGGTGA
ClaI
5871 CGGTATTCGATAAGGATCCCTCGAAGCGAGCTTGGATGTTTAACATCTACAAATTTGGCCTTTTCTTATTCGACCATTTAGCGTTAA
5951 GCGCTTACGTTTGTGTGGGACCCCTTGAGAGAAACTGTGTAGTGTGTGTGGCGTCTCAAGATGGCATCATTAATTTATTCCTC
6031 ACCTTCACTCAGATGAGGGGCGACCGCTGAGTAAATATTTGTCGCGCTTAAGAGCAATTTTGGCCTGTAGGATCCCTCG
6111 AAAGCAGCGTTGGATGTTAAACATCTACAAATTGCCTTTTCTATCGACCATGTAGCATAGCGCTTACGTTTTCGTGTGGAC
6191 CCTTGAAGCAACTGTGTAGCTGTGTGTGGGCTGTGCTCAAGATAGATCAATTAATTTCCACCCTTCACTACGATGGGGGG
6271 CATCGACCGGTGATGATTAATTTGTAGCGCTGAAGAGCAATTTGGCCTGTAGGATCTCTGAGCAGCGATTTGGATGTTTAAAC
6351 ATCTACAAATTTGCCCTTTCTATCGACAGCTAGCTAGAGCGTATTTGTGTGGTGGCCCTTTGAGGAAACCTGTGTAGCTG
6431 TTGTGGGCTGTGGTCTCAAGATGATCAATTAATTTCCACTCAGTATGGGGGACCTCGCACCGGTGAGTAAATAT
6511 TGTCAGGCTTAAGAGCGAATTTGGCCTGTAGGATCCGCGAGCTGGTGCATATCCCATTTGCTTTTGAAGCAGCTCAACATTTGAT
XhoI
6591 CTCTTCTCGAGGGAGATTTTTCAAATCAGTTCGCGAAGACAGATGACGTAAAGTATCCGAGTCAGTTTATTTTCTCTACTAA
6671 TTTGTGCTGTTTATTTTCGCGGTGTAGGACAATGGCAACCGGGCTGAAATTTTCGGGGTATTTCTGTTTCTATTCGCAACTTTT
6751 TTTGATCCGACGCCATTAAGCATTTTGAATATAGATACGCTGACAGCCACGCTCTAGTACAAAGTGTACCAACAAAC
6831 GCTTGAAGCAGAGAAGTAAAGTACCGGTGACGCTCGCGTGAAGCAATTTGCGCTTATGATATGATATAATGAGTAAATGAGCTTTCG
6911 TTCTTATTAATCTTCCCAAAATTACCAATACATTTACATGACATCTGAAATTTTCATTAACCAATCTCGATACACCAATTCGA
XbaI
6991 CTCTAGGAGTCTAACCATCGGATCTAAACCTTTTGTGCTCTTCTTCTTCAATGTGCTATTGCTT
MetGlySerLysProPheLeuSerLeuSerLeuLeu
SpeI
7053 TTGTTTACATCTACTAGTTTGGCACAAGAAGATGAAGAGTATGTTCTTGTGTGACACAAA
LeuPheThrSerThrLeuAlaGlnGluAspGluArgIleValLeuValAspAsnLys

FIGURE 8F (Cont.)

7113 TGTAGTGTGCCCGATTACTTCCAGGATCATCCGTTCTTCCGAGATCCCTAATGAGGAC
CysLysCysAlaArgIleThrSerArgIleIleArgSerSerGluAspProAsnGluAsp
7173 ATTGTGGAGGAAACATCCGAATTATTGTTCTCTGAAACACAGGGGAGAAATATCTCTGAT
IleValGluArgAsnIleArgIleIleValProLeuAsnAnArgGluAsnIleSerAsp
7233 CCCACCTCACCTTGAGAACAGATTGTGTACCATTTGTCTGACCTCTGTAAAAAATGT
ProThrSerProLeuArgThrArgPheValTyrHisLeuSerAspLeuCysLysCys
7293 GATCCTACAGAGCTGGAGCTGGATAATCAGATAGTTACTGTACCCAGAGCAATATCTGT
AspProThrGluValGluLeuAspAsnIleValThrAlaThrGlnSerAsnIleCys
7353 GATGAAGACAGTGTCTACAGAGACCTGCTACACTTATGACAGAAACAAAGTGTACACAGCT
AspGluAspSerAlaThrGluThrCysTyrThrTyrAspArgAsnLysCysTyrThrAla
7413 GTGGTCCCACTCGTATATGGTGTGAGACCAAAATGGTGGAAACAGCCTTAACCCCGAGT
ValValProLeuValTyrGlyGlyGluThrLysMetValGluThrAlaLeuThrProAsp
SacI
7473 GCCTGTATCTGACTGAGCTCGAATTTCCCGGATCGTTCAACAATTTGGCAATAAAGTTTCTTAAGATTGAAT
AlaCysTyrProAsp...
7547 CCTGTTCCCGGCTTCGAGATGATTATCATATAATTTCTGTGAATTAACGTTAAGCATGTAATAATTAAATGATGCAT
7627 GAGGTTATTATGAGATGGGTTTATGATTAGAGTCCCGCAATTATACATTTAATACCGGATAGAAACAAATATAGC
7707 GCGCAAACTAGGATAAATTTATCGCGCGGTGTCTATGTGTACTAGATCGGGGAATTAATTCAGATCGGCTGAGTGCT
7787 CCTTCAATCGTTGCGGTTCTGTCACTTCCAAACGCTTAAACGCTTGTCCCGGCTCATCGCGGGGTGATAACGCTGACTC
7867 CCTTAATCTCCGCTCATGATCAGATTGTGTTCCCGCTTCAGTTTAAACTATCAGTGTGTTGACAGGATATATTGGCG
7947 GGTAACCTAAGAGAAAGAGCGTTTATTAAGATAATTCGGATATTTAAAGGGCGGTGAAAGGTTTATCCGTTCCGTCAT
BglII Sfo I
8027 TTGTATGTGATGCCAACCAACAGGTTCCCGGATCTGGCGCGGCGCAG

[SEQUENCE ID NO:14]

FIGURE 9

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> PLANET BIOTECHNOLOGY, INCORPORATED
Larrick, James William
Wycoff, Keith Lynn

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OF RHINOVIRUS INFECTION

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<140> To be assigned

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<150> 60/200,298

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Met Ala Pro Ser Ser Pro Arg Pro Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu Leu Val Leu	
1 5 10 15	

ctc ggg gct ctg ttc cca gga cct ggc aat gcc cag aca tct gtg tcc	96
Leu Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Gly Pro Gly Asn Ala Gln Thr Ser Val Ser	
20 25 30	

ccc tca aaa gtc atc ctg ccc cgg gga ggc tcc gtg ctg gtg aca tgc	144
Pro Ser Lys Val Ile Leu Pro Arg Gly Gly Ser Val Leu Val Thr Cys	
35 40 45	

agc acc tcc tgt gac cag ccc aag ttg ttg ggc ata gag acc ccg ttg	192
Ser Thr Ser Ser Cys Asp Gln Pro Lys Leu Leu Gly Ile Glu Thr Pro Leu	
50 55 60	

cct aaa aag gag ttg ctc ctg cct ggg aac aac cgg aag gtg tat gaa	240
Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Leu Leu Pro Gly Asn Asn Arg Lys Val Tyr Glu	
65 70 75 80	

FIGURE 9 (Cont.)

ctg agc aat gtg caa gaa gat agc caa cca atg tgc tat tca aac tgc	288
Leu Ser Asn Val Gln Glu Asp Ser Gln Pro Met Cys Tyr Ser Asn Cys	
85 90 95	
cct gat ggg cag tca aca gct aaa acc ttc ctc acc gtg tac tgg act	336
Pro Asp Gly Gln Ser Thr Ala Lys Thr Phe Leu Thr Val Tyr Trp Thr	
100 105 110	
cca gaa cgg gtg gaa ctg gca ccc ctc ccc tct tgg cag cca gtg ggc	384
Pro Glu Arg Val Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Pro Ser Trp Gln Pro Val Gly	
115 120 125	
aag aac ctt acc cta cgc tgc cag gtg gag ggt ggg gca ccc cgg gcc	432
Lys Asn Leu Thr Leu Arg Cys Gln Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Pro Arg Ala	
130 135 140	
aac ctc acc gtg gtg ctg ctc cgt ggg gag aag gag ctg aaa cgg gag	480
Asn Leu Thr Val Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Lys Glu Leu Lys Arg Glu	
145 150 155 160	
cca gct gtg ggg gag ccc gct gag gtc acg acc acg gtg ctg gtg agg	528
Pro Ala Val Gly Glu Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Thr Thr Val Leu Val Arg	
165 170 175	
aga gat cac cat gga gcc aat ttc tgc tgc cgc act gaa ctg gac ctg	576
Arg Asp His Gly Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr Glu Leu Asp Leu	
180 185 190	
cgg ccc caa ggg ctg gag ctg ttt gag aac acc tgc gcc ccc tac cag	624
Arg Pro Gln Gly Leu Glu Leu Phe Glu Asn Thr Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gln	
195 200 205	
ctc cag acc ttt gtc ctg cca gcg act ccc cca caa ctt gtc agc ccc	672
Leu Gln Thr Phe Val Leu Pro Ala Thr Pro Pro Gln Leu Val Ser Pro	
210 215 220	
cgg gtc cta gag gtg gac acg cag ggg acc gtg gtc tgt tcc ctg gac	720
Arg Val Leu Glu Val Asp Thr Gln Gly Thr Val Val Cys Ser Leu Asp	
225 230 235 240	
ggg ctg ttc cca gtc tgc gag gcc cag gtc cac ctg gca ctg ggg gac	768
Gly Leu Phe Pro Val Ser Glu Ala Gln Val His Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp	
245 250 255	
cag agg ttg aac ccc aca gtc acc tat ggc aac gac tcc ttc tgc gcc	816
Gln Arg Leu Asn Pro Thr Val Thr Tyr Gly Asn Asp Ser Phe Ser Ala	
260 265 270	
aag gcc tca gtc agt gtg acc gca gag gac gag ggc acc cag cgg ctg	864
Lys Ala Ser Val Ser Val Thr Ala Glu Asp Glu Gly Thr Gln Arg Leu	
275 280 285	
acg tgt gca gta ata ctg ggg aac cag agc cag gag aca ctg cag aca	912
Thr Cys Ala Val Ile Leu Gly Asn Gln Ser Gln Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr	
290 295 300	
gtg acc atc tac agc ttt ccg gcg ccc aac gtg att ctg acg aag cca	960
Val Thr Ile Tyr Ser Phe Pro Ala Pro Asn Val Ile Leu Thr Lys Pro	
305 310 315 320	

FIGURE 9 (Cont.)

gag gtc tca gaa ggg acc gag gtg aca gtg aag tgt gag gcc cac cct	1008
Glu Val Ser Glu Gly Thr Glu Val Thr Val Lys Cys Glu Ala His Pro	
325 330 335	
aga gcc aag gtg acg ctg aat ggg gtt cca gcc cag cca ctg ggc ccg	1056
Arg Ala Lys Val Thr Leu Asn Gly Val Pro Ala Gln Pro Leu Gly Pro	
340 345 350	
agg gcc cag ctg ctg ctg aag gcc acc cca gag gac aac ggg cgc agc	1104
Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu Leu Lys Ala Thr Pro Glu Asp Asn Gly Arg Ser	
355 360 365	
ttc tcc tgc tct gca acc ctg gag gtg gcc ggc cag ctt ata cac aag	1152
Phe Ser Cys Ser Ala Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Gly Gln Leu Ile His Lys	
370 375 380	
aac cag acc cgg gag ctt cgt gtc ctg tat ggc ccc cga ctg gac gag	1200
Asn Gln Thr Arg Glu Leu Arg Val Leu Tyr Gly Pro Arg Leu Asp Glu	
385 390 395 400	
agg gat tgt ccg gga aac tgg acg tgg cca gaa aat tcc cag cag act	1248
Arg Asp Cys Pro Gly Asn Trp Thr Trp Pro Glu Asn Ser Gln Gln Thr	
405 410 415	
cca atg tgc cag gct tgg ggg aac cca ttg ccc gag ctg aag tgt cta	1296
Pro Met Cys Gln Ala Trp Gly Asn Pro Leu Pro Glu Leu Lys Cys Leu	
420 425 430	
aag gat ggc act ttc cca ctg ccc atc ggg gaa tca gtg act gtc act	1344
Lys Asp Gly Thr Phe Pro Leu Pro Ile Gly Glu Ser Val Thr Val Thr	
435 440 445	
cga gat ctt gag ggc acc tac ctg cgt cgg gcc agg agc act caa ggg	1392
Arg Asp Leu Glu Gly Thr Tyr Leu Cys Arg Ala Arg Ser Thr Gln Gly	
450 455 460	
gag gtc acc cgc aag gtg acc gtg aat gtg ctg tcc ccc cgg tat gag	1440
Glu Val Thr Arg Lys Val Thr Val Asn Val Leu Ser Pro Arg Tyr Glu	
465 470 475 480	
att gtc atc atc act gtg gta gca gcc gca gtc ata atg ggc act gca	1488
Ile Val Ile Ile Thr Val Val Ala Ala Val Ile Met Gly Thr Ala	
485 490 495	
ggc ctg agc acg tac ctg tat aac cgc cag cgg aag atc aag aaa tac	1536
Gly Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gln Arg Lys Ile Lys Lys Tyr	
500 505 510	
aga cta caa cag gcc caa aaa ggg acc ccc atg aaa ccg aac aca caa	1584
Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala Gln Lys Gly Thr Pro Met Lys Pro Asn Thr Gln	
515 520 525	
gcc acg cct ccc	1596
Ala Thr Pro Pro	
530	

[DNA Sequence is SEQUENCE ID NO:1]
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FIGURE 9 (Cont.)

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<400> 2
 Met Ala Pro Ser Ser Pro Arg Pro Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu Leu Val Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Gly Pro Gly Asn Ala Gln Thr Ser Val Ser
 20 25 30
 Pro Ser Lys Val Ile Leu Pro Arg Gly Gly Ser Val Leu Val Thr Cys
 35 40 45
 Ser Thr Ser Cys Asp Gln Pro Lys Leu Leu Gly Ile Glu Thr Pro Leu
 50 55 60
 Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Leu Leu Pro Gly Asn Asn Arg Lys Val Tyr Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Asn Val Gln Glu Asp Ser Gln Pro Met Cys Tyr Ser Asn Cys
 85 90 95
 Pro Asp Gly Gln Ser Thr Ala Lys Thr Phe Leu Thr Val Tyr Trp Thr
 100 105 110
 Pro Glu Arg Val Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Pro Ser Trp Gln Pro Val Gly
 115 120 125
 Lys Asn Leu Thr Leu Arg Cys Gln Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Pro Arg Ala
 130 135 140
 Asn Leu Thr Val Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Lys Glu Leu Lys Arg Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ala Val Gly Glu Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Thr Thr Val Leu Val Arg
 165 170 175
 Arg Asp His His Gly Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr Glu Leu Asp Leu
 180 185 190
 Arg Pro Gln Gly Leu Glu Leu Phe Glu Asn Thr Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gln
 195 200 205
 Leu Gln Thr Phe Val Leu Pro Ala Thr Pro Pro Gln Leu Val Ser Pro
 210 215 220
 Arg Val Leu Glu Val Asp Thr Gln Gly Thr Val Val Cys Ser Leu Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Leu Phe Pro Val Ser Glu Ala Gln Val His Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp
 245 250 255
 Gln Arg Leu Asn Pro Thr Val Thr Tyr Gly Asn Asp Ser Phe Ser Ala
 260 265 270
 Lys Ala Ser Val Ser Val Thr Ala Glu Asp Glu Gly Thr Gln Arg Leu
 275 280 285
 Thr Cys Ala Val Ile Leu Gly Asn Gln Ser Gln Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr
 290 295 300
 Val Thr Ile Tyr Ser Phe Pro Ala Pro Asn Val Ile Leu Thr Lys Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Val Ser Glu Gly Thr Glu Val Thr Val Lys Cys Glu Ala His Pro
 325 330 335
 Arg Ala Lys Val Thr Leu Asn Gly Val Pro Ala Gln Pro Leu Gly Pro
 340 345 350
 Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu Leu Lys Ala Thr Pro Glu Asp Asn Gly Arg Ser
 355 360 365
 Phe Ser Cys Ser Ala Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Gly Gln Leu Ile His Lys
 370 375 380
 Asn Gln Thr Arg Glu Leu Arg Val Leu Tyr Gly Pro Arg Leu Asp Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Asp Cys Pro Gly Asn Trp Thr Trp Pro Glu Asn Ser Gln Gln Thr
 405 410 415

FIGURE 9 (Cont.)

Pro	Met	Cys	Gln	Ala	Trp	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu	Pro	Glu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu
			420				425						430		
Lys	Asp	Gly	Thr	Phe	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ile	Gly	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Thr
		435					440					445			
Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ser	Thr	Gln	Gly
	450					455					460				
Glu	Val	Thr	Arg	Lys	Val	Thr	Val	Asn	Val	Leu	Ser	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Glu
	465				470					475				480	
Ile	Val	Ile	Ile	Thr	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val	Ile	Met	Gly	Thr	Ala
			485						490				495		
Gly	Leu	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Gln	Arg	Lys	Ile	Lys	Lys	Tyr
		500						505					510		
Arg	Leu	Gln	Gln	Ala	Gln	Lys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Met	Lys	Pro	Asn	Thr	Gln
		515					520					525			
Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro												
	530														

[SEQUENCE ID NO:2]

<210> 3
 <211> 3003
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo Sapien

<400> 3
 gctataagga tcacgcgccc cagtcgacgc tgagctccctc tgctactcag agttgcaacc 60
 tcagcctcgc tatggctccc agcagccccc ggcccgcgct gcccgcactc ctggtcctgc 120
 tcggggctct gttcccagga cctggcaatg cccagacatc tgtgtccccc tcaaaagtca 180
 tcctgccccg gggaggtctc gtgctggtga catgcagcac ctctgtgac cagcccaagt 240
 tgttgggcat agagaccccg ttgcctaaaa aggagttgct cctgcctggg aacaaccgga 300
 aggtgtatga actgagcaat gtgcaagaag atagccaaac aatgtgctat tcaaaactgcc 360
 ctgatgggca gtcaacagct aaaaccttcc tcaccgtgta ctggactcca gaacgggtgg 420
 aactggcacc cctccctctc tggcagccag tgggcaagaa ccttacccta cgctgccagg 480
 tggaggggtg ggcaccccg gccaacctca cctgtgtgct gctccgtggg gagaaggagc 540
 tgaacggga gccagctgtg ggggagcccg ctgaggtcac gaccacggtg ctggtgagga 600
 gagatcacca tggagccaat ttctcgtgcc gcaactgaact ggacctgcgg cccaaggggc 660
 tggagctgtt tgaagaacacc tcggcccccct accagctcca gacctttgtc ctgccagcga 720
 ctccccca caactgtcagc ccccggttcc tagaggtgga cacgcagggg accgtggtct 780
 gttccctgga cgggtgttcc cagttctcgg aggccaggt ccacctggca ctgggggacc 840
 agaggttgaa cccacagtc acctatggca acgactcctt ctcgccaag gcctcagtc 900
 gtgtgaccgc agaggacgag ggcacccagc ggctgacgtg tgcagtaata ctggggaacc 960
 agagccagga gacactgcag acagtgaaca tctacagctt tccggcgccc aacgtgatcc 1020
 tgacgaagcc agaggtctca gaagggaccg aggtgacagt gaagtgtgag gccacccta 1080
 gagccaaggt gacgtgaat ggggttccag cccagccact gggcccgagg gccagctcc 1140
 tgctgaaggc caccacagag gacaacgggc gcagctcttc ctgctctgca accctggagg 1200
 tggccggcca gcttatcac aagaaccaga cccgggagct tctgttctct tatggccccc 1260
 gactggacga gagggtattg cgggaaact ggacgtggcc agaaaattcc cagcagactc 1320
 caatgtgcca ggcttggggg aacccattgc ccgagctcaa gtgtctaaag gatggcactt 1380
 tcccactgcc catcggggaa tcagtgactg tcaactcgaga tcttgagggc acctacctct 1440
 gtcgggccaag gacactcaa ggggaggtca cccgcaaggt gacctgtaat gtgctctccc 1500
 cccggtatga gattgtcctc atcactgtgg tagcagccgc agtcataatg ggcactgcag 1560
 gccctcagca gtacctctat aaccgcccagc ggaagatcaa gaaatacaga ctacaacagg 1620
 cccaaaaagg gacccccatg aaaccgaaca cacaagccac gcctccctga acctatccc 1680
 ggacagggcc tcttctcgg ccttcccata ttggtggcag tgggtgccaca ctgaacagag 1740
 tgggaagacat atgcatatga gctacaccta ccggccctgg gacgcccagg gacagggcat 1800
 tgtcctcagt cagatataac agcatttggg gccatggtac ctgcacacct aaaacactag 1860
 gccacgcac tgatctgtag tcacatgact aagccaagag gaaggagcaa gactcaagac 1920
 atgattgatg gatgttaaag tctagcctga tgagagggga agtgggtggg gagacatagc 1980
 cccaccatga ggacatacaa ctgggaaata ctgaaacttg ctgcctattg ggtatgctga 2040

FIGURE 9 (Cont.)

```

ggccccacag acttacagaa gaagtggccc tccatagaca tgtgtagcat caaaacacaa 2100
aggccccacac ttccctgacgg atgccagctt gggcactgct gtctactgac cccaaccctt 2160
gatgatatgt atttattcat ttgttatatt accagctatt tattgagtgt cttttatgta 2220
ggctaaatga acataggtct ctggcctcac ggagctccca gtccatgtca cattcaagg 2280
caccaggtac agttgtacag gttgtacact gcaggagagt gcctggcaaa aagatcaaat 2340
ggggctggga cttctcattg gccaacctgc ctttccccag aaggagtgat ttttctatcg 2400
gcacaaaagc actatatgga ctggtaatgg ttcacagggt cagagattac ccagtgaagg 2460
cttattcctc ccttcccccc aaaactgaca cctttgttag ccacctcccc acccacatac 2520
atctctgcca gtgttcacaa tgacactcag cggtcattgc tggacatgag tgcccaggga 2580
atatgcccac gctatgcctt gtccctctgt cctgtttgca tttcaactggg agcttgcaact 2640
attgcagctc cagtttcctg cagtgaatcag ggtcctgcaa gcagtgggga agggggccaa 2700
ggtattggag gactccctcc cagctttgga agcctcatcc gcgtgtgtgt gtgtgtgtgt 2760
atgtgtagac aagctctcgc tctgtcaccc aggctggagt gcagtgggtg aatcatggtt 2820
cactgcagtc ttgacctttt gggctcaagt gatcctccca cctcagcctc ctgagttagt 2880
gggaccatag gctcacaaca ccacacctgg caaatttgat tttttttttt tttttcagag 2940
acgggggtctc gcaacattgc ccagacttcc tttgtgttag ttaataaagc tttctcaact 3000
gcc 3003

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:3]

```

<210> 4
<211> 6
<212> PRT
<213> Homo Sapien

```

```

<400> 4
Ser Glu Lys Asp Glu Leu
1 5

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:4]

```

<210> 5
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Homo Sapien

```

```

<400> 5
Arg Ser Glu Lys Asp Glu Leu
1 5

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:5]

```

<210> 6
<211> 52
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien

```

```

<400> 6
tctgttccca ggaactagtt tggcacagac atctgtgtcc ccttcaaaag tc 52

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:6]

```

<210> 7
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien

```

```

<400> 7
cataccgggg actagtcaca ttcacgggtca cctcgagg 38

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:7]

FIGURE 9 (Cont.)

```

<210> 8
<211> 799
<212> PRT
<213> Homo Sapien
<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)...(448)
<223> ICAM-1 Extracellular Domains

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (453)...(799)
<223> Human IgA2m(2)

<400> 8
Gln Thr Ser Val Ser Pro Ser Lys Val Ile Leu Pro Arg Gly Gly Ser
 1          5          10          15
Val Leu Val Thr Cys Ser Thr Ser Cys Asp Gln Pro Lys Leu Leu Gly
 20          25          30
Ile Glu Thr Pro Leu Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Leu Leu Pro Gly Asn Asn
 35          40          45
Arg Lys Val Tyr Glu Leu Ser Asn Val Gln Glu Asp Ser Gln Pro Met
 50          55          60
Cys Tyr Ser Asn Cys Pro Asp Gly Gln Ser Thr Ala Lys Thr Phe Leu
 65          70          75          80
Thr Val Tyr Trp Thr Pro Glu Arg Val Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Pro Ser
 85          90          95
Trp Gln Pro Val Gly Lys Asn Leu Thr Leu Arg Cys Gln Val Glu Gly
100          105          110
Gly Ala Pro Arg Ala Asn Leu Thr Val Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Lys
115          120          125
Glu Leu Lys Arg Glu Pro Ala Val Gly Glu Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Thr
130          135          140
Thr Val Leu Val Arg Arg Asp His His Gly Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg
145          150          155          160
Thr Glu Leu Asp Leu Arg Pro Gln Gly Leu Glu Leu Phe Glu Asn Thr
165          170          175
Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gln Leu Gln Thr Phe Val Leu Pro Ala Thr Pro Pro
180          185          190
Gln Leu Val Ser Pro Arg Val Leu Glu Val Asp Thr Gln Gly Thr Val
195          200          205
Val Cys Ser Leu Asp Gly Leu Phe Pro Val Ser Glu Ala Gln Val His
210          215          220
Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Gln Arg Leu Asn Pro Thr Val Thr Tyr Gly Asn
225          230          235          240
Asp Ser Phe Ser Ala Lys Ala Ser Val Ser Val Thr Ala Glu Asp Glu
245          250          255
Gly Thr Gln Arg Leu Thr Cys Ala Val Ile Leu Gly Asn Gln Ser Gln
260          265          270
Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr Val Thr Ile Tyr Ser Phe Pro Ala Pro Asn Val
275          280          285
Ile Leu Thr Lys Pro Glu Val Ser Glu Gly Thr Glu Val Thr Val Lys
290          295          300
Cys Glu Ala His Pro Arg Ala Lys Val Thr Leu Asn Gly Val Pro Ala
305          310          315          320
Gln Pro Leu Gly Pro Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu Lys Ala Thr Pro Glu
325          330          335
Asp Asn Gly Arg Ser Phe Ser Cys Ser Ala Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Gly
340          345          350

```

FIGURE 9 (Cont.)

```

Gln Leu Ile His Lys Asn Gln Thr Arg Glu Leu Arg Val Leu Tyr Gly
355 360 365
Pro Arg Leu Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Gly Asn Trp Thr Trp Pro Glu
370 375 380
Asn Ser Gln Gln Thr Pro Met Cys Gln Ala Trp Gly Asn Pro Leu Pro
385 390 395 400
Glu Leu Lys Cys Leu Lys Asp Gly Thr Phe Pro Leu Pro Ile Gly Glu
405 410 415
Ser Val Thr Val Thr Arg Asp Leu Glu Gly Thr Tyr Leu Cys Arg Ala
420 425 430
Arg Ser Thr Gln Gly Glu Val Thr Arg Glu Val Thr Val Asn Val Thr
435 440 445
Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Pro Thr Ser Pro Lys Val Phe Pro Leu Ser
450 455 460
Leu Asp Ser Thr Pro Gln Asp Gly Asn Val Val Ala Cys Leu Val
465 470 475 480
Gln Gly Phe Phe Pro Gln Glu Pro Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Ser Glu Ser
485 490 495
Gly Gln Asn Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Phe Pro Pro Ser Gln Asp Ala Ser
500 505 510
Gly Asp Leu Tyr Thr Thr Ser Ser Gln Leu Thr Leu Pro Ala Thr Gln
515 520 525
Cys Pro Asp Gly Lys Ser Val Thr Cys His Val Lys His Tyr Thr Asn
530 535 540
Ser Ser Gln Asp Val Thr Val Pro Cys Arg Val Pro Pro Pro Pro
545 550 555 560
Cys Cys His Pro Arg Leu Ser Leu His Arg Pro Ala Leu Glu Asp Leu
565 570 575
Leu Leu Gly Ser Glu Ala Asn Leu Thr Cys Thr Leu Thr Gly Leu Arg
580 585 590
Asp Ala Ser Gly Ala Thr Phe Thr Trp Thr Pro Ser Ser Gly Lys Ser
595 600 605
Ala Val Gln Gly Pro Pro Glu Arg Asp Leu Cys Gly Cys Tyr Ser Val
610 615 620
Ser Arg Val Leu Pro Gly Cys Ala Gln Pro Trp Asn His Gly Glu Thr
625 630 635 640
Phe Thr Cys Thr Ala Ala His Pro Glu Leu Lys Thr Pro Leu Thr Ala
645 650 655
Asn Ile Thr Lys Ser Gly Asn Thr Phe Arg Pro Glu Val His Leu Leu
660 665 670
Pro Pro Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Thr Leu Thr
675 680 685
Cys Leu Ala Arg Gly Phe Ser Pro Lys Asp Val Leu Val Arg Trp Leu
690 695 700
Gln Gly Ser Gln Glu Leu Pro Arg Glu Lys Tyr Leu Thr Trp Ala Ser
705 710 715 720
Arg Gln Glu Pro Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr Thr Tyr Ala Val Thr Ser Ile
725 730 735
Leu Arg Val Ala Ala Glu Asp Trp Lys Lys Gly Glu Thr Phe Ser Cys
740 745 750
Met Val Gly His Glu Ala Leu Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Gln Lys Thr Ile
755 760 765
Asp Arg Leu Ala Gly Lys Pro Thr His Ile Asn Val Ser Val Val Met
770 775 780
Ala Glu Ala Asp Gly Thr Cys Tyr Arg Ser Glu Lys Asp Glu Leu
785 790 795

```

[SEQUENCE ID NO:8]

Figure 10:

1/1

GGT ACC ACT TCT CTC AAT CCA ACT TTC TAA ACA ATG GCT TCT AAA CCT TTC TTG TCT CTT

M A S K P F L S L

5 61/10

CTT TCT TTG TCT TTG CTT TTG TTC ACC TCT ACT AGT TTG GCT GAC CTG TAC TTC ATT TTG

L S L S L L L F T S T S L A D L Y F I L

121/30

GAC AAA TCA GGA AGT GTG CTG CAC CAC TGG AAT GAA ATC TAT TAC TTT GTG GAA CAG TTG

10 D K S G S V L H H W N E I Y Y F V E Q L

181/50

GCT CAC AAA TTC ATC AGC CCA CAG TTG AGA ATG TCC TTT ATT GTT TTC TCC ACC CGA GGA

A H K F I S P Q L R M S F I V F S T R G

241/70

15 ACA ACC TTA ATG AAA CTG ACA GAA GAC AGA GAA CAA ATC CGT CAA GGC CTA GAA GAA CTC

T T L M K L T E D R E Q I R Q G L E E L

301/90

CAG AAA GTT CTG CCA GGA GGA GAC ACT TAC ATG CAT GAA GGA TTT GAA AGG GCC AGT GAG

Q K V L P G G D T Y M H E G F E R A S E

20 361/110

CAG ATT TAT TAT GAA AAC AGA CAA GGG TAC AGG ACA GCC AGC GTC ATC ATT GCT TTG ACT

Q I Y Y E N R Q G Y R T A S V I I A L T

421/130

GAT GGA GAA CTC CAT GAA GAT CTC TTT TTC TAT TCA GAG AGG GAG GCT AAT AGG TCT CGA

25 D G E L H E D L F F Y S E R E A N R S R

481/150

GAT CTT GGT GCA ATT GTT TAC TGT GTT GGT GTG AAA GAT TTC AAT GAG ACA CAG CTG GCC

D L G A I V Y C V G V K D F N E T Q L A

541/170

5 CGG ATT GCG GAC AGT AAG GAT CAT GTG TTT CCC GTG AAT GAC GGC TTT CAG GCT CTG CAA

R I A D S K D H V F P V N D G F Q A L Q

601/190

GGC ATC ATC CAC TCA ATT TTG AGC TCT GCT TCC CCA ACC AGC CCT AAG GTC TTC CCT CTC

G I I H S I L S S A S P T S P K V F P L

10 661/210

AGC CTT GAC AGC ACC CCT CAA GAT GGT AAT GTT GTC GTT GCT TGC CTT GTC CAG GGT TTC

S L D S T P Q D G N V V V A C L V Q G F

721/230

TTC CCT CAG GAG CCA CTC TCT GTT ACC TGG TCT GAA TCT GGA CAG AAT GTT ACC GCC AGA

15 F P Q E P L S V T W S E S G Q N V T A R

781/250

AAC TTC CCA CCT AGC CAG GAT GCC TCC GGT GAC CTC TAC ACC ACC AGC TCT CAG CTC ACC

N F P P S Q D A S G D L Y T T S S Q L T

841/270

20 CTT CCA GCC ACC CAG TGC CCA GAT GGT AAG TCC GTT ACC TGC CAT GTT AAG CAC TAC ACC

L P A T Q C P D G K S V T C H V K H Y T

901/290

AAC TCC AGC CAG GAT GTT ACT GTT CCA TGC CGT GTT CCA CCA CCT CCA CCA TGC TGC CAC

N S S Q D V T V P C R V P P P P P C C H

25 961/310

CCA CGT CTC TCT CTT CAC CGT CCT GCC CTT GAG GAC TTG CTC TTG GGT TCT GAA GCT AAC
P R L S L H R P A L E D L L L G S E A N
1021/330

CTC ACC TGC ACC CTC ACC GGT CTC AGA GAT GCC TCT GGT GCC ACC TTC ACC TGG ACC CCA
5 L T C T L T G L R D A S G A T F T W T P
1081/350

AGC TCT GGT AAG AGC GCT GTT CAA GGA CCA CCT GAG CGT GAC CTC TGT GGA TGC TAC TCT
S S G K S A V Q G P P E R D L C G C Y S
1141/370

10 GTT AGC TCT GTT CTT CCT GGT TGT GCC CAG CCT TGG AAC CAC GGT GAG ACC TTC ACC TGC
V S S V L P G C A Q P W N H G E T F T C
1201/390

ACT GCT GCC CAC CCA GAG TTG AAG ACC CCA CTT ACC GCC AAC ATC ACC AAG TCC GGA AAC
T A A H P E L K T P L T A N I T K S G N
15 1261/410

ACC TTC CGT CCC GAG GTC CAC CTC TTG CCA CCA CCA TCT GAG GAG CTT GCC CTC AAT GAG
T F R P E V H L L P P P S E E L A L N E
1321/430

CTT GTT ACC CTC ACC TGC CTT GCT CGT GGA TTC AGC CCA AAG GAT GTT CTT GTT AGG TGG
20 L V T L T C L A R G F S P K D V L V R W
1381/450

CTT CAG GGA TCT CAG GAG CTT CCA CGT GAG AAG TAC CTC ACT TGG GCT TCC CGT CAG GAG
L Q G S Q E L P R E K Y L T W A S R Q E
1441/470

25 CCA AGC CAG GGA ACT ACC ACC TAC GCT GTT ACC AGC ATC CTT CGT GTT GCT GCT GAG GAC

P S Q G T T T Y A V T S I L R V A A E D

1501/490

TGG AAG AAG GGT GAG ACC TTC TCC TGC ATG GTT GGT CAC GAG GCC CTT CCA CTT GCC TTC

W K K G E T F S C M V G H E A L P L A F

5 1561/510

ACC CAG AAG ACC ATT GAT CGT TTG GCT GGA AAG CCA ACC CAC ATC AAT GTT TCT GTT GTC

T Q K T I D R L A G K P T H I N V S V V

1621/530

1650/538

ATG GCT GAG GCT GAT GGA ACC TGC TAC TAA

10 M A E A D G T C Y *

Figure 11. pGPTV-kan-ocs-ATR-IgA2:

Bgl II

1
CTGGCCGGCGCCAGATCTGGGGAACCTGTGGTTGGCATGCACATACAAATGGACGAACGGATAAACCTTTTC
5 ACGCCCTT

81
TTAAATATCCGATTATTCTAATAAACGCTCTTTTCTCTTAGGTTTACCCGCCAATATATCCTGTCAAACACT
GATAGTTT

161
10 AAAGTGAAGGCGGGAACGACAATCTGATCATGAGCGGAGAATTAAGGGAGTCACGTTATGACCCCGCCGAT
GACGCGGG

EcoR I

241
ACAAGCCGTTTTACGTTTGGAACTGACAGAACCGCAACGTTGAAGGAGCCACTCAGCCGATCTGAATTCAC
15 GCTTTAAT

321
GAGATATGCGAGACGCCTATGATCGCATGATATTTGCTTTCAATTCTGTTGTGCACGTTGTAAAAACCTGA
GCATGTGT

401
20 AGCTCAGATCCTTACCGCCGTTTCGGTTCATTCTAATGAATATATCACCCGTTACTATCGTATTTTATGA
ATAATATT

481
CTCCGTTCAATTTACTGATTGTACCCTACTACTTATATGTACAATATTTAAATGAAAACAATATATTGTGCT
GAATAGGT

25

Sac I Asc I

561
TTATAGCGACATCTATGATAGAGCGCCACAATAACAAACAATTGCGTTTATTATTACAAATCCAATTTTGA
GCTCGGCG

641
CGCCAGCTGGACATCATGTTGGATATGAAACAACATTATTTATCTACATGTTTATAGATGTTATCTGATTAT
TTTTATAC

721
5 GTAGTCTTCTATTGATGAGGAGTCTAAGGCTATAGAATTATATATCTAAATGATTAATATATATATTATTAA
TAATTAAC

801
AATAATTAATATATTATAATTTATATATATATATTTTATATTATTATAATAATATTCTTACAAATATAATTA
TTATATTC

10 881
GACGGTATCGGGGCAATTGTATTTCGACGGTATCGCGATAAGCTCGGGATCCCTGAAAGCGACGTTGGATGT
TAACATCT

961
15 ACAAATTGCCTTTTCTTATCGACCATGTACGTAAGCGCTTACGTTTTTGGTGGACCCTTGAGGAACTGGTA
GCTGTTGT

1041
GGGCCTGTGGTCTCAAGATGGATCATTAAATTTCCACCTTCACCTACGATGGGGGGCATCGCACCGGTGAGTA
ATATTGTA

1121
20 CGGCTAAGAGCGAATTGGCCTGTAGGATCCCTGAAAGCGACGTTGGATGTTAACATCTACAAATTGCCTTT
TCTTATCG

1201
ACCATGTACGTAAGCGCTTACGTTTTTGGTGGACCCTTGAGGAACTGGTAGCTGTTGTGGGCCTGTGGTCT
CAAGATGG

1281
25 ATCATTAAATTTCCACCTTCACCTACGATGGGGGGCATCGCACCGGTGAGTAATATTGTACGGCTAAGAGCGA
ATTTGGCC

1361
30 TGTTAGGATCCCTGAAAGCGACGTTGGATGTTAACATCTACAAATTGCCTTTTCTTATCGACCATGTACGTAA
GCGCTTAC

1441
GTTTTTGGTGGACCCTTGAGGAACTGGTAGCTGTTGTGGGCCTGTGGTCTCAAGATGGATCATTAAATTTCC
ACCTTCAC

1521
CTACGATGGGGGGCATCGCACCGGTGAGTAATATTGTACGGCTAAGAGCGAATTTGGCCTGTAGGATCCGCG
AGCTGGTC

1601
5 AATCCCATTGCTTTTGAAGCAGCTCAACATTGATCTCTTTCTCGATCGAGGGAGATTTTCAAATCAGTGCG
CAAGACGT

1681
GACGTAAGTATCCGAGTCAGTTTTTATTTTTCTACTAATTTGGTCGTTTATTTCCGGCGTGTAGGACATGGCA
ACCGGGCC

10 1761
TGAATTTGCGGGTATTCTGTTTCTATTCCAACCTTTTTCTTGATCCGCAGCCATTAACGACTTTTGAATAGA
TACGCTGA

1841
CACGCCAAGCCTCGCTAGTCAAAAGTGTAACAAACAACGCTTTACAGCAAGAACGGAATGCGCGTGACGCTC
15 GCGGTGAC

1921
GCCATTTGCGCTTTTCAGAAATGGATAAATAGCCTTGCTTCCTATTATATCTTCCCTTAATTAAGGTACCAC
TTCTCTCA

2001
20 ATCCAACCTTTCTAAACAATGGCTTCTAAACCTTTCTTGCTCTTCTTTCTTTGTCTTTGCTTTTGTTCACCT
CTACTAGT

2081
TTGGCTGACCTGTACTTCATTTTGGACAAATCAGGAAGTGTGCTGCACCACTGGAATGAAATCTATTACTTT
GTGGAACA

25 2161
GTTGGCTCACAATTCATCAGCCACAGTTGAGAATGTCCTTTATTGTTTTCTCCACCCGAGGAACAACCTT
AATGAAAC

2241
TGACAGAAGACAGAGAACAATCCGTCAAGGCCTAGAAGAACTCCAGAAAGTTCTGCCAGGAGGAGACACTT
30 ACATGCAT

2321
GAAGGATTTGAAAGGGCCAGTGAGCAGATTATTATGAAAACAGACAAGGGTACAGGACAGCCAGCGTCATC
ATTGCTTT

2401
GACTGATGGAGAACTCCATGAAGATCTCTTTTCTATTTCAGAGAGGGAGGCTAATAGGTCTCGAGATCTTGG
TGCAATTG

2481
5 TTTACTGTGTTGGTGTGAAAGATTTCAATGAGACACAGCTGGCCCGGATTGCGGACAGTAAGGATCATGTGT
TTCCCGTG

2561
AATGACGGCTTTCAGGCTCTGCAAGGCATCATCCACTCAATTTTGAGCTCTGCTTCCCCAACCAGCCCTAAG
GTCTTCCC

10 2641
TCTCAGCCTTGACAGCACCCCTCAAGATGGTAATGTTGTCGTTGCTTGCCTTGTCAGGGTTTCTTCCCTCA
GGAGCCAC

2721
TCTCTGTTACCTGGTCTGAATCTGGACAGAATGTTACCGCCAGAACTTCCCACCTAGCCAGGATGCCTCCG
15 GTGACCTC

2801
TACACCACCAGCTCTCAGCTCACCCCTCCAGCCACCCAGTGCCCAGATGGTAAGTCCGTTACCTGCCATGTT
AAGCACTA

2881
20 CACCAACTCCAGCCAGGATGTTACTGTTCCATGCCGTGTTCCACCACCTCCACCATGCTGCCACCCACGTCT
CTCTCTTC

2961
ACCGTCCTGCCCTTGAGGACTTGCTCTTGGGTTCTGAAGCTAACCTCACCTGCACCCTCACCGGTCTCAGAG
ATGCCTCT

25 3041
GGTGCCACCTTCACCTGGACCCCAAGCTCTGGTAAGAGCGCTGTTCAAGGACCACCTGAGCGTGACCTCTGT
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3121
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WYCOFF, KEITH L.

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Gly Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gln Arg Lys Ile Lys Lys Tyr						
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Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala Gln Lys Gly Thr Pro Met Lys Pro Asn Thr Gln						
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<211> 3003

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 5

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<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 5

Arg Ser Glu Lys Asp Glu Leu

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 <213> Artificial Sequence

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 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Cloning primer

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 <211> 38
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
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 Glu Leu Lys Arg Glu Pro Ala Val Gly Glu Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Thr
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Val	Cys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	Val	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Val	His	210	215	220
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Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Val	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	450	455	460
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<212> DNA
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<220>
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<210> 10

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Phaseolus vulgaris

<400> 10

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<210> 11

<211> 508

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Protein coding
 region of the plasmid pSHuJ

<400> 11

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<210> 12

<211> 1845

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Protein coding
 region of plasmid pSHuSC

<400> 12

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<210> 13

<211> 4465

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Expression-type plasmid pBMSP-1

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<221> modified_base

<222> (2150)

<223> a, c, t or g

<220>

<221> modified_base

<222> (2214)..(2215)

<223> a, c, t or g

<400> 13

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<211> 8074

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
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<221> modified_base

<222> (2315)

<223> a, c, t or g

<400> 14

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<210> 15

<211> 1062

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 15

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tggaagcga gggacaggg cgtgaccgcc agaaacttcc caccagcca ggatgcctcc 180
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<210> 16

<211> 353

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 16

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Ala Ser Pro Thr Ser Pro Lys Val Phe Pro Leu Ser Leu Cys Ser Thr
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Gln Pro Asp Gly Asn Val Val Ile Ala Cys Leu Val Gln Gly Phe Phe
      20                25                30

Pro Gln Glu Pro Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Ser Glu Ser Gly Gln Gly Val
      35                40                45

Thr Ala Arg Asn Phe Pro Pro Ser Gln Asp Ala Ser Gly Asp Leu Tyr
      50                55                60

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Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gln	Cys	Leu	Ala	Gly
65					70					75					80
Lys	Ser	Val	Thr	Cys	His	Val	Lys	His	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Gln	Asp
				85					90					95	
Val	Thr	Val	Pro	Cys	Pro	Val	Pro	Ser	Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ser	Pro
			100					105					110		
Ser	Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ser	Cys	Cys	His	Pro	Arg	Leu	Ser
		115					120					125			
Leu	His	Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Asn
	130					135					140				
Leu	Thr	Cys	Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Val	Thr	Phe
145					150					155					160
Thr	Trp	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Pro	Pro	Glu
				165					170					175	
Arg	Asp	Leu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Pro	Gly	Cys
			180					185					190		
Ala	Glu	Pro	Trp	Asn	His	Gly	Lys	Thr	Phe	Thr	Cys	Thr	Ala	Ala	Tyr
		195					200					205			
Pro	Glu	Ser	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ser	Gly	Asn
	210					215					220				
Thr	Phe	Arg	Pro	Glu	Val	His	Leu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu
225					230					235					240
Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Phe	Ser
				245					250					255	
Pro	Lys	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Arg	Trp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gln	Glu	Leu	Pro
			260					265					270		
Arg	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Trp	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gln	Glu	Pro	Ser	Gln	Gly
		275					280					285			
Thr	Thr	Thr	Phe	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asp
	290					295					300				
Trp	Lys	Lys	Gly	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ser	Cys	Met	Val	Gly	His	Glu	Ala	Leu
305					310					315					320
Pro	Leu	Ala	Phe	Thr	Gln	Lys	Thr	Ile	Asp	Arg	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Pro
				325					330					335	
Thr	His	Val	Asn	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Met	Ala	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly	Thr	Cys
			340					345					350		

Tyr

<210> 17

<211> 1023

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17

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aagtccgtga catgccacgt gaagcactac acgaatccca gccaggatgt gactgtgccc 300
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<210> 18

<211> 340

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 18

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Ala Ser Pro Thr Ser Pro Lys Val Phe Pro Leu Ser Leu Asp Ser Thr
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Pro Gln Asp Gly Asn Val Val Val Ala Cys Leu Val Gln Gly Phe Phe
      20              25              30

Pro Gln Glu Pro Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Ser Glu Ser Gly Gln Asn Val
      35              40              45

Thr Ala Arg Asn Phe Pro Pro Ser Gln Asp Ala Ser Gly Asp Leu Tyr
 50              55              60

Thr Thr Ser Ser Gln Leu Thr Leu Pro Ala Thr Gln Cys Pro Asp Gly
 65              70              75              80

Lys Ser Val Thr Cys His Val Lys His Tyr Thr Asn Pro Ser Gln Asp
      85              90              95

Val Thr Val Pro Cys Pro Val Pro Pro Pro Pro Cys Cys His Pro
      100              105              110

Arg Leu Ser Leu His Arg Pro Ala Leu Glu Asp Leu Leu Leu Gly Ser
      115              120              125

Glu Ala Asn Leu Thr Cys Thr Leu Thr Gly Leu Arg Asp Ala Ser Gly
      130              135              140

Ala Thr Phe Thr Trp Thr Pro Ser Ser Gly Lys Ser Ala Val Gln Gly
      145              150              155              160

Pro Pro Glu Arg Asp Leu Cys Gly Cys Tyr Ser Val Ser Ser Val Leu
      165              170              175

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Pro Gly Cys Ala Gln Pro Trp Asn His Gly Glu Thr Phe Thr Cys Thr
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala His Pro Glu Leu Lys Thr Pro Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Thr Lys
 195 200 205
 Ser Gly Asn Thr Phe Arg Pro Glu Val His Leu Leu Pro Pro Pro Ser
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Leu Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Leu Ala Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Phe Ser Pro Lys Asp Val Leu Val Arg Trp Leu Gln Gly Ser Gln
 245 250 255
 Glu Leu Pro Arg Glu Lys Tyr Leu Thr Trp Ala Ser Arg Gln Glu Pro
 260 265 270
 Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr Thr Phe Ala Val Thr Ser Ile Leu Arg Val Ala
 275 280 285
 Ala Glu Asp Trp Lys Lys Gly Asp Thr Phe Ser Cys Met Val Gly His
 290 295 300
 Glu Ala Leu Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Gln Lys Thr Ile Asp Arg Leu Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Lys Pro Thr His Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Met Ala Glu Val Asp
 325 330 335
 Gly Thr Cys Tyr
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<210> 19

<211> 993

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19

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ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag gcttctatcc cagcgacatc 780
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<210> 20

<211> 330

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Phe	Pro	Glu 35	Pro	Val	Thr	Val	Ser 40	Trp	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ala 45	Leu	Thr	Ser
Gly	Val 50	His	Thr	Phe	Pro	Ala 55	Val	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ser 60	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ser
Leu 65	Ser	Ser	Val	Val	Thr 70	Val	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser 75	Leu	Gly	Thr	Gln	Thr 80
Tyr	Ile	Cys	Asn 85	Val	Asn	His	Lys	Pro	Ser 90	Asn	Thr	Lys	Val	Asp 95	Lys
Lys	Val	Glu	Pro 100	Lys	Ser	Cys	Asp	Lys 105	Thr	His	Thr	Cys	Pro 110	Pro	Cys
Pro	Ala	Pro 115	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly 120	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Leu 125	Phe	Pro	Pro
Lys	Pro 130	Lys	Asp	Thr	Leu	Met 135	Ile	Ser	Arg	Thr	Pro 140	Glu	Val	Thr	Cys
Val 145	Val	Val	Asp	Val	Ser 150	His	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu 155	Val	Lys	Phe	Asn	Trp 160
Tyr	Val	Asp	Gly 165	Val	Glu	Val	His	Asn	Ala 170	Lys	Thr	Lys	Pro	Arg 175	Glu
Glu	Gln	Tyr	Asn 180	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Val 185	Val	Ser	Val	Leu	Thr 190	Val	Leu
His	Gln	Asp 195	Trp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys 200	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Lys 205	Val	Ser	Asn
Lys	Ala 210	Leu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ile 215	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ser 220	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gly
Gln 225	Pro	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gln 230	Val	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Pro 235	Pro	Ser	Arg	Asp	Glu 240
Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn 245	Gln	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys 250	Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Phe 255	Tyr
Pro	Ser	Asp 260	Ile	Ala	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu 265	Ser	Asn	Gly	Gln 270	Pro	Glu	Asn
Asn	Tyr	Lys 275	Thr	Thr	Pro	Pro	Val 280	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Gly 285	Ser	Phe	Phe
Leu	Tyr 290	Ser	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val 295	Asp	Lys	Ser	Arg	Trp 300	Gln	Gln	Gly	Asn

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
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Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
 325 330

<210> 21

<211> 978

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 21

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<210> 22

<211> 326

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 22

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Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser
  35 40 45

Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser
  50 55 60

Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr
  65 70 75 80

Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys
  85 90 95

Thr Val Glu Arg Lys Cys Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro
  100 105 110

Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp
  115 120 125
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Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp
 130 135 140
 Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn
 165 170 175
 Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp
 180 185 190
 Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro
 195 200 205
 Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu
 210 215 220
 Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile
 245 250 255
 Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr
 260 265 270
 Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys
 275 280 285
 Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys
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 305 310 315 320
 Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
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<210> 23

<211> 1134

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 23

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caggactggc tgaacggcaa ggagtacaag tgcaaggctc ccaacaaagc cctcccagcc 780
cccatcgaga aaaccatctc caaaaccaa ggacagcccc gagaaccaca ggtgtacacc 840

```

```

ctgcccccat cccgggagga gatgaccaag aaccagggtca gcctgacctg cctgggtcaaa 900
ggcttctacc ccagcgacat cgccgtggag tgggagagca gcgggcagcc ggagaacaac 960
tacaacacca cgctcccat gctggactcc gacggctcct tcttcctcta cagcaagctc 1020
accgtggaca agagcaggtg gcagcagggg aacatcttct catgctccgt gatgcatgag 1080
gctctgcaca accgcttcac gcagaagagc ctctccctgt ctccgggtaa atga 1134

```

<210> 24

<211> 377

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

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Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg
  1              5              10              15

```

```

Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr
          20              25              30

```

```

Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser
          35              40              45

```

```

Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser
  50              55              60

```

```

Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr
  65              70              75              80

```

```

Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys
          85              90              95

```

```

Arg Val Glu Leu Lys Thr Pro Leu Gly Asp Thr Thr His Thr Cys Pro
          100              105              110

```

```

Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg
          115              120              125

```

```

Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys
          130              135              140

```

```

Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro
          145              150              155              160

```

```

Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys
          165              170              175

```

```

Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val
          180              185              190

```

```

Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp Tyr
          195              200              205

```

```

Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu
          210              215              220

```

```

Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His
          225              230              235              240

```

```

Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys
          245              250              255

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Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln
 260 265 270

Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met
 275 280 285

Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro
 290 295 300

Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu
 325 330 335

Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Ile
 340 345 350

Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln
 355 360 365

Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
 370 375

<210> 25
 <211> 984
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 25
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 agcacagccg ccctgggctg cctggtcaag gactacttcc ccgaaccggt gacggtgtcg 120
 tggaactcag gcgccttgac cagcggcggtg cacaccttcc cggctgtcct acagtcctca 180
 ggactctact ccctcagcag cgtggtgacc gtgccctcca gcagcttggg cacgaagacc 240
 tacacctgca acgtagatca caagcccagc aacaccaagg tggacaagag agttgagtcc 300
 aaatatggtc ccccatgccc atcatgcccc gcacctgagt tcctgggggg accatcagtc 360
 ttctgtttcc ccccaaaacc caaggacact ctcatgatct cccggacccc tgaggtcacg 420
 tgcgtggtgg tggacgtgag ccaggaagac cccgaggtcc agttcaactg gtacgtggat 480
 ggcgtggagg tgcataatgc caagacaaag ccgcgggagg agcagttcaa cagcacgtac 540
 cgtgtggtca gcgtcctcac cgtcctgcac caggactggc tgaacggcaa ggagtacaag 600
 tgcaaggtct ccaacaaagg cctcccgtcc tccatcgaga aaaccatctc caaagccaaa 660
 gggcagcccc gagagccaca ggtgtacacc ctgcccccat cccaggagga gatgaccaag 720
 aaccagggtca gcctgacctg cctggtcaaa ggcttctacc ccagcgacat cgccgtggag 780
 tgggagagca atgggcagcc ggagaacaac tacaagacca cgcctcccgt gctggactcc 840
 gacggctcct tcttcctcta cagcaggcta accgtggaca agagcaggtg gcaggagggg 900
 aatgtcttct catgctccgt gatgcatgag gctctgcaca accactacac acagaagagc 960
 ctctccctgt ctctgggtaa atga 984

<210> 26
 <211> 327
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26
 Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg
 1 5 10 15

Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr
 20 25 30

Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser
 35 40 45
 Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser
 50 55 60
 Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys
 85 90 95
 Arg Val Glu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Pro Pro Cys Pro Ser Cys Pro Ala Pro
 100 105 110
 Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys
 115 120 125
 Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val
 130 135 140
 Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe
 165 170 175
 Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp
 180 185 190
 Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu
 195 200 205
 Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg
 210 215 220
 Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp
 245 250 255
 Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys
 260 265 270
 Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser
 275 280 285
 Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser
 290 295 300
 Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys
 325

<210> 27

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27

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tcctccgtgc ccactgcaca accccaagca gagggcagcc tcgccaaggc aaccacagcc 180
ccagccacca cccgtaacac aggtgagaag ccccttcctt gcacactcca cccccacca 240
cctgctcatt cctcagccgc ctctccagg cagcccttca taactccttg tctgagtctc 300

```

<210> 28

<211> 383

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 28

```

Ala Pro Thr Lys Ala Pro Asp Val Phe Pro Ile Ile Ser Gly Cys Arg
 1             5             10             15

His Pro Lys Asp Asn Ser Pro Val Val Leu Ala Cys Leu Ile Thr Gly
      20             25             30

Tyr His Pro Thr Ser Val Thr Val Thr Trp Tyr Met Gly Thr Gln Ser
      35             40             45

Gln Pro Gln Arg Thr Phe Pro Glu Ile Gln Arg Arg Asp Ser Tyr Tyr
 50             55             60

Met Thr Ser Ser Gln Leu Ser Thr Pro Leu Gln Gln Trp Arg Gln Gly
 65             70             75             80

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Val Val Gln His Thr Ala Ser Lys Ser Lys Lys Glu
      85             90             95

Ile Phe Arg Trp Pro Glu Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Ala Ser Ser Val Pro
      100             105             110

Thr Ala Gln Pro Gln Ala Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala
      115             120             125

Pro Ala Thr Thr Arg Asn Thr Gly Arg Gly Gly Glu Glu Lys Lys Lys
      130             135             140

Glu Lys Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Glu Glu Arg Glu Thr Lys Thr Pro Glu
      145             150             155             160

Cys Pro Ser His Thr Gln Pro Leu Gly Val Tyr Leu Leu Thr Pro Ala
      165             170             175

Val Gln Asp Leu Trp Leu Arg Asp Lys Ala Thr Phe Thr Cys Phe Val
      180             185             190

Val Gly Ser Asp Leu Lys Asp Ala His Leu Thr Trp Glu Val Ala Gly
      195             200             205

Lys Val Pro Thr Gly Gly Val Glu Glu Gly Leu Leu Glu Arg His Ser
      210             215             220

Asn Gly Ser Gln Ser Gln His Ser Arg Leu Thr Leu Pro Arg Ser Leu
      225             230             235             240

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Trp Asn Ala Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Cys Thr Leu Asn His Pro Ser Leu
 245 250 255
 Pro Pro Gln Arg Leu Met Ala Leu Arg Glu Pro Ala Ala Gln Ala Pro
 260 265 270
 Val Lys Leu Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Ser Ser Asp Pro Pro Glu Ala
 275 280 285
 Ala Ser Trp Leu Leu Cys Glu Val Ser Gly Phe Ser Pro Pro Asn Ile
 290 295 300
 Leu Leu Met Trp Leu Glu Asp Gln Arg Glu Val Asn Thr Ser Gly Phe
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Pro Ala Arg Pro Pro Pro Gln Pro Gly Ser Thr Thr Phe Trp Ala
 325 330 335
 Trp Ser Val Leu Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Ser Pro Gln Pro Ala Thr
 340 345 350
 Tyr Thr Cys Val Val Ser His Glu Asp Ser Arg Thr Leu Leu Asn Ala
 355 360 365
 Ser Arg Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Val Thr Asp His Gly Pro Met
 370 375 380

<210> 29
 <211> 300
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29
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 tgataaacat gtataatttt tgtcaattaa aaatttttag gaagaggagg agaagagaag 120
 aagaaggaga aggagaaaga ggaacaagaa gagagagaga caaagacacc aggttttttc 180
 tgacccttg gctatcaaaa cacctattgc ccaataacta gttggccgtt ggtgccctaa 240
 actattgaag cgattgctgt tatgtggatg ggccccggac acttagaaac tcgtgacccc 300

<210> 30
 <211> 429
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 30
 Pro Thr Lys Ala Pro Asp Val Phe Pro Ile Ile Ser Gly Cys Arg His
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Lys Asp Asn Ser Pro Val Val Leu Ala Cys Leu Ile Thr Gly Tyr
 20 25 30
 His Pro Thr Ser Val Thr Val Thr Trp Tyr Met Gly Thr Gln Ser Gln
 35 40 45
 Pro Gln Arg Thr Phe Pro Glu Ile Gln Arg Arg Asp Ser Tyr Tyr Met
 50 55 60
 Thr Ser Ser Gln Leu Ser Thr Pro Leu Gln Gln Trp Arg Gln Gly Glu

65					70					75					80
Tyr	Lys	Cys	Val	Val	Gln	His	Thr	Ala	Ser	Lys	Ser	Lys	Lys	Glu	Ile
				85					90					95	
Phe	Arg	Trp	Pro	Glu	Ser	Pro	Lys	Ala	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Val	Pro	Thr
			100					105					110		
Ala	Gln	Pro	Gln	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Pro
		115					120					125			
Ala	Thr	Thr	Arg	Asn	Thr	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Glu	Glu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Glu
	130					135					140				
Lys	Glu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Arg	Glu	Thr	Lys	Thr	Pro	Glu	Cys
145					150					155					160
Pro	Ser	His	Thr	Gln	Pro	Leu	Gly	Val	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Val
				165					170					175	
Gln	Asp	Leu	Trp	Leu	Arg	Asp	Lys	Ala	Thr	Phe	Thr	Cys	Phe	Val	Val
			180					185					190		
Gly	Ser	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asp	Ala	His	Leu	Thr	Trp	Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	Lys
		195					200					205			
Val	Pro	Thr	Gly	Gly	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Glu	Arg	His	Ser	Asn
	210					215					220				
Gly	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gln	His	Ser	Arg	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Leu	Trp
225					230					235					240
Asn	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Val	Thr	Cys	Thr	Leu	Asn	His	Pro	Ser	Leu	Pro
				245					250					255	
Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Met	Ala	Leu	Arg	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ala	Pro	Val
			260					265					270		
Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asp	Pro	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala
		275					280					285			
Ser	Trp	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Val	Ser	Gly	Phe	Ser	Pro	Pro	Asn	Ile	Leu
	290					295					300				
Leu	Met	Trp	Leu	Glu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Glu	Val	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly	Phe	Ala
305					310					315					320
Pro	Ala	Arg	Pro	Pro	Pro	Gln	Pro	Arg	Ser	Thr	Thr	Phe	Trp	Ala	Trp
				325					330					335	
Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Val	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ala	Thr	Tyr
			340					345					350		
Thr	Cys	Val	Val	Ser	His	Glu	Asp	Ser	Arg	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ser
		355					360					365			
Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Met	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ile	Pro	Gln
	370					375					380				
Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Phe	Asp	Asp	Val	Gly
385					390					395					400

Ser Leu Trp Thr Thr Leu Ser Thr Phe Val Ala Leu Phe Ile Leu Thr
 405 410 415

Leu Leu Tyr Ser Gly Ile Val Thr Phe Ile Lys Val Lys
 420 425

<210> 31
 <211> 500
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31
 gaagctgggg agaggagagc acagtgggta agtcagtgccc tgcagcccaa ctgctcccga 60
 aggtccggcc acagctgctc tcgtttgctc tcccctgcag agtgtccgag ccacacccag 120
 cctcttggcg tctacctgct aacccttgca gtgcaggacc tgtggctccg ggacaaagcc 180
 accttcacct gcttcgtggg gggcagtgac ctgaaggatg ctcacctgac ctgggaggtg 240
 gctgggaagg tccccacagg gggcggtggag gaagggctgc tggagcggca cagcaacggc 300
 tcccagagcc agcacagccg tctgaccctg cccaggtcct tgtggaacgc ggggacctcc 360
 gtcacctgca cactgaacca tcccagcctc ccaccccaga ggttgatggc gctgagagaa 420
 cccggtgagc ctgggtccca ggtggggaga cgaggggtgcc cacagcctgc tgacccttac 480
 gccgccccca gggccatgac 500

<210> 32
 <211> 383
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32
 Pro Thr Lys Ala Pro Asp Val Phe Pro Ile Ile Ser Gly Cys Arg His
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Lys Asp Asn Ser Pro Val Val Leu Ala Cys Leu Ile Thr Gly Tyr
 20 25 30
 His Pro Thr Ser Val Thr Val Thr Trp Tyr Met Gly Thr Gln Ser Gln
 35 40 45
 Pro Gln Arg Thr Phe Pro Glu Ile Gln Arg Arg Asp Ser Tyr Tyr Met
 50 55 60
 Thr Ser Ser Gln Leu Ser Thr Pro Leu Gln Gln Trp Arg Gln Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Lys Cys Val Val Gln His Thr Ala Ser Lys Ser Lys Lys Glu Ile
 85 90 95
 Phe Arg Trp Pro Glu Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Ala Ser Ser Val Pro Thr
 100 105 110
 Ala Gln Pro Gln Ala Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Pro
 115 120 125
 Ala Thr Thr Arg Asn Thr Gly Arg Gly Gly Glu Glu Lys Lys Lys Glu
 130 135 140
 Lys Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Glu Glu Arg Glu Thr Lys Thr Pro Glu Cys
 145 150 155 160

Pro Ser His Thr Gln Pro Leu Gly Val Tyr Leu Leu Thr Pro Ala Val
165 170 175

Gln Asp Leu Trp Leu Arg Asp Lys Ala Thr Phe Thr Cys Phe Val Val
180 185 190

Gly Ser Asp Leu Lys Asp Ala His Leu Thr Trp Glu Val Ala Gly Lys
195 200 205

Val Pro Thr Gly Gly Val Glu Glu Gly Leu Leu Glu Arg His Ser Asn
210 215 220

Gly Ser Gln Ser Gln His Ser Arg Leu Thr Leu Pro Arg Ser Leu Trp
225 230 235 240

Asn Ala Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Cys Thr Leu Asn His Pro Ser Leu Pro
245 250 255

Pro Gln Arg Leu Met Ala Leu Arg Glu Pro Ala Ala Gln Ala Pro Val
260 265 270

Lys Leu Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Ser Ser Asp Pro Pro Glu Ala Ala
275 280 285

Ser Trp Leu Leu Cys Glu Val Ser Gly Phe Ser Pro Pro Asn Ile Leu
290 295 300

Leu Met Trp Leu Glu Asp Gln Arg Glu Val Asn Thr Ser Gly Phe Ala
305 310 315 320

Pro Ala Arg Pro Pro Pro Gln Pro Arg Ser Thr Thr Phe Trp Ala Trp
325 330 335

Ser Val Leu Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Ser Pro Gln Pro Ala Thr Tyr
340 345 350

Thr Cys Val Val Ser His Glu Asp Ser Arg Thr Leu Leu Asn Ala Ser
355 360 365

Arg Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Val Thr Asp His Gly Pro Met Lys
370 375 380

<210> 33

<211> 500

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33

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ccacaggaaa ggagaaggga ggcaccacac cctggccggc cccacttctc tcccagtgcc 60
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gaggtgtctg gcttctcgcc cccaacatc ctctgatgt ggctggagga ccagcgtgag 240
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ctggaatcca tactaggcag

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<210> 34

<400> 34
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<210> 35
<211> 26
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35
Pro Thr Lys Ala Pro Asp Val Phe Pro Ile Ile Ser Gly Cys Arg His
1 5 10 15
Pro Lys Asp Asn Ser Pro Val Val Leu Ala
20 25

<210> 36
<211> 100
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 36
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ccagatccgt ccgcaccgc cactcagcag ctctggccga 100

<210> 37

<400> 37
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<210> 38
<211> 200
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38
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atgagaacag cgatgactac acgacctttg atgatgtggg cagcctgtgg accaccctgt 120
ccacgtttgt ggccctcttc atcctcacc cctctacag cggcattgtc actttcatca 180
aggtcagggg agcggccagg 200

<210> 39

<400> 39
000

<210> 40
<211> 100
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 40
tcaggcttct agcccctgtc tgaccccagg ggctgtcttt caggtgaagt agccccagaa 60
gagcaggacg ccctgtacct gcagagaagg gaagcagcct 100

<210> 41

<400> 41

000

<210> 42

<211> 495

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 42

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gtgttcccca	tcatatcagg	gtgcagacac	ccaaaggata	acagccctgt	ggctcctggca	180
tgcttgataa	ctgggtacca	cccaacgtcc	gtgactgtca	cctgggtacat	ggggacacag	240
agccagcccc	agagaacctt	ccctgagata	caaagacggg	acagctacta	catgacaagc	300
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cacaccgcc	gcaagagtaa	gaaggagatc	ttccgctggc	caggtaggtc	gcaccggaga	420
tcaccagaa	gggcccccca	ggacccccag	caccttcac	tcagggcctg	accacaaaga	480
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<210> 43

<400> 43

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<210> 44

<211> 1920

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44

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ttccccttga	cccgtctgtg	caaaaacatt	ccctccaatg	ccacctccgt	gactctgggc	180
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aacggggacaa	ctatgacctt	accagccacc	accttcacgc	tctctgggtca	ctatgccacc	300
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agctctcccc	cagtctgtct	cagggaactt	accccgccca	ccgtgaagat	cttacagtgc	660
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gccacggagg	ccagagaaga	ggggcggggtg	ggcctcacac	agccctccgg	tgtaccacag	1020
attccaaccc	gagaggggtg	agcgcctacc	taagccggcc	cagcccgttc	gacctgttca	1080
tccgcaagtc	gcccacgatc	acctgtcttg	tggtggacct	ggcaccacag	aaggggaccg	1140
tgaacctgac	ctggtcccgg	gccagtggga	agcctgtgaa	ccactccacc	agaaaggagg	1200
agaagcagcg	caatggcacg	ttaaccgtca	cgtccaccct	gccggtgggc	acccgagact	1260
ggatcgaggg	ggagacctac	cagtgcaggg	tgaccacccc	ccacctgccc	agggccctca	1320
tgcggtccac	gaccaagacc	agcgggtgagc	catgggcagg	ccggggctcg	gggggaagg	1380
agggagcgag	tgagcggggc	ccgggctgac	cccacgtctg	gccacaggcc	cgcgtgctgc	1440
cccgggaagtc	tatgcgtttg	cgacgccgga	gtggccgggg	agccggggaca	agcgcaccct	1500
cgctgcctg	atccagaact	tcatgcctga	ggacatctcg	gtgcagtggc	tgcacaacga	1560

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ggtgcagctc cgggacgccc ggcacagcac gacgcagccc cgcaagacca aggggtccgg 1620
cttcttcgtc ttcagccgcc tggaggtgac cagggccgaa tgggagcaga aagatgagtt 1680
catctgccgt gcagtccatg aggcagcgag cccctcacag accgtccagc gagcgggtgc 1740
tgtaaataccc ggtaaatacgt gtactcctgc ctccctccct cccagggctc catccagctg 1800
tgcagtgggg aggactggcc agaccttctg tccactgttg caatgacccc aggaagctac 1860
ccccaataaaa ctgtgcctgc tcagagcccc agtacacca ttcttgggag cgggcagggc 1920

```

<210> 45

<211> 574

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45

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Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
  1             5             10             15

```

```

His Ser Gln Thr Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Arg Lys Pro
          20             25             30

```

```

Gly Ala Ser Val Arg Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Ile
          35             40             45

```

```

Asp Ser Tyr Ile His Trp Ile Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly His Gly Leu Glu
  50             55             60

```

```

Trp Val Gly Trp Ile Asn Pro Asn Ser Gly Gly Thr Asn Tyr Ala Pro
  65             70             75             80

```

```

Arg Phe Gln Gly Arg Val Thr Met Thr Arg Asp Ala Ser Phe Ser Thr
          85             90             95

```

```

Ala Tyr Met Asp Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Ser Asp Asp Ser Ala Val Phe
          100             105             110

```

```

Tyr Cys Ala Lys Ser Asp Pro Phe Trp Ser Asp Tyr Tyr Asn Phe Asp
          115             120             125

```

```

Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Leu Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val
          130             135             140

```

```

Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Thr Arg Cys
          145             150             155             160

```

```

Cys Lys Asn Ile Pro Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Val Thr Leu Gly Cys Leu
          165             170             175

```

```

Ala Thr Gly Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Met Val Thr Trp Asp Thr Gly
          180             185             190

```

```

Ser Leu Asn Gly Thr Thr Met Thr Leu Pro Ala Thr Thr Leu Thr Leu
          195             200             205

```

```

Ser Gly His Tyr Ala Thr Ile Ser Leu Leu Thr Val Ser Gly Ala Trp
          210             215             220

```

```

Ala Lys Gln Met Phe Thr Cys Arg Val Ala His Thr Pro Ser Ser Thr
          225             230             235             240

```

```

Asp Trp Val Asp Asn Lys Thr Phe Ser Val Cys Ser Arg Asp Phe Thr
          245             250             255

```

Pro Pro Thr Val Lys Ile Leu Gln Ser Ser Cys Asp Gly Gly Gly His
 260 265 270
 Phe Pro Pro Thr Ile Gln Leu Leu Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Tyr Thr Pro
 275 280 285
 Gly Thr Ile Asn Ile Thr Trp Leu Glu Asp Gly Gln Val Met Asp Val
 290 295 300
 Asp Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Thr Thr Gln Glu Gly Glu Leu Ala Ser Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Ser Glu Leu Thr Leu Ser Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr
 325 330 335
 Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr
 340 345 350
 Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser
 355 360 365
 Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr
 370 375 380
 Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Asn His Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu
 405 410 415
 Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Val
 420 425 430
 Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr
 435 440 445
 His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser
 450 455 460
 Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr Ala Phe Ala Thr Pro Glu Trp
 465 470 475 480
 Pro Gly Ser Arg Asp Lys Arg Thr Leu Ala Cys Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe
 485 490 495
 Met Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu His Asn Glu Val Gln Leu
 500 505 510
 Pro Asp Ala Arg His Ser Thr Thr Gln Pro Arg Lys Thr Lys Gly Ser
 515 520 525
 Gly Phe Phe Val Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu Val Thr Arg Ala Glu Trp Glu
 530 535 540
 Gln Lys Asp Glu Phe Ile Cys Arg Ala Val His Glu Ala Ala Ser Pro
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Gln Thr Val Gln Arg Ala Val Ser Val Asn Pro Gly Lys
 565 570

<210> 46
 <211> 2213
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46
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 cagctcatca ccatggactg gacctggagg ttcctctttg tgggtggcagc agctacaggt 120
 gtccagtcctc aggtgcagct ggtgcagctc ggggctgagg tgaagaagcc tgggtcctcg 180
 gtgaaggtct cctgcaaggc ttctggaggc accttcagca gctatgctat cagctgggtg 240
 cgacaggccc ctggacaagg gcttgagtgg atgggagggg tcatccctat ctttggtaca 300
 gcaaaactacg cacagaagtt ccagggcaga gtcacgatta ccgcggacga atccacgagc 360
 acagcctaca tggagctgag cagcctgaga tctgaggaca cggccgtgta ttactgtgcg 420
 aaaaccggga tcctggggcc gtatagcagt ggctggtacc cgaactcgga ctactactac 480
 tacggtatgg acgtctgggg ccaagggacc acggtcaccg tctcctcagg gagtgcattc 540
 gcccacaccc ttttccccct cgtctcctgt gagaattccc cgtcggatac gagcagcgtg 600
 gccgttggtc gcctcgca caaggctcctt cccgactcca tcactttctc ctggaaatac 660
 aagaacaact ctgacatcag cagcaccctgg ggcttcccat cagtcctgag aggggggcaag 720
 tacgcagcca cctcacaggt gctgctgcct tccaaggacg tcatgcaggg cacagacgaa 780
 cacgtgggtg gcaaagtcca gcaccccaac ggcaacaaag aaaagaacgt gcctcttcca 840
 gtgattgctg agctgcctcc caaagtgagc gtcttcgtcc caccctcgca cggcttcttc 900
 ggcaaccccc gcagcaagtc caagctcatc tgccaggcca cgggtttcag tccccggcag 960
 attcaggtgt cctggctgctg cgagggggaa caggtggggg ctggcgctcac cacggaccag 1020
 gtgcaggctg aggccaaaga gtctggggccc acgacctaca aggtgaccag cacttgacc 1080
 atcaaagaga gcgactggct cagccagagc atgttcacct gccgcgtgga tcacagggggc 1140
 ctgaccttcc agcagaatgc gtccctccatg tgtgtccccg atcaagacac agccatccgg 1200
 gtcttcgcca tccccccatc ctttgccagc atcttctctc ccaagtccac caagttgacc 1260
 tgctggttca cagacctgac caacctatgac agcgtgacca tctcctggac ccgccagaat 1320
 ggcaagctg tgaaaaccca caccaacatc tccgagagcc accccaatgc cactttcagc 1380
 gccgtgggtg aggccagcat ctgcgaggat gactggaatt ccggggagag gttcacgtgc 1440
 accgtgacct acacagacct gccctcgcca ctgaagcaga ccatctcccg gcccaagggg 1500
 gtggccctgc acaggcccga tgtctacttg ctgccaccag cccgggagca gctgaacctg 1560
 cgggagtcgg ccaccatcac gtgcctggtg acgggcttct ctcccgcgga cgtcttcgtg 1620
 cagtggatgc agaggggggca gcccttgctc ccggagaagt atgtgaccag cgcaccaatg 1680
 cctgagcccc agggccccagg ccggtacttc gccacagca tcctgaccgt gtccgaagag 1740
 gaatggaaca cgggggagac ctacacctgc gtggtggccc atgaggccct gcccaacagg 1800
 gtcaccgaga ggaccgtgga caagtccacc gagggggagg tgagcgccga cgaggagggc 1860
 tttgagaacc tgtgggccac cgcctccacc tctatcgtcc tcttctctct gagcctcttc 1920
 tacagtacca ccgtcacctt gttcaaggtg aaatgatccc aacagaagaa catcggagac 1980
 cagagagagg aactcaaagg ggcgtgcct ccgggtctgg ggtcctggcc tgcgtggcct 2040
 gttggcacgt gtttctcttc ccgcccggcc tccagttgtg tgctctcaca caggcttctc 2100
 tctcgaccgg caggggctgg ctggcttgca ggccacgagg tgggctctac cccacactgc 2160
 tttgctgtgt atacgcttgt tgccctgaaa taaatatgca cattttatcc atg 2213

<210> 47
 <211> 627
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 47
 Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Arg Phe Leu Phe Val Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Val Gln Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Lys
 20 25 30
 Pro Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Gly Thr Phe
 35 40 45

Ser Ser Tyr Ala Ile Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu
 50 55 60
 Glu Trp Met Gly Gly Ile Ile Pro Ile Phe Gly Thr Ala Asn Tyr Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Lys Phe Gln Gly Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Glu Ser Thr Ser
 85 90 95
 Thr Ala Tyr Met Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
 100 105 110
 Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Thr Gly Ile Leu Gly Pro Tyr Ser Ser Gly Trp
 115 120 125
 Tyr Pro Asn Ser Asp Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Gly Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln
 130 135 140
 Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Pro Thr Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Pro Leu Val Ser Cys Glu Asn Ser Pro Ser Asp Thr Ser Ser Val
 165 170 175
 Ala Val Gly Cys Leu Ala Gln Asp Phe Leu Pro Asp Ser Ile Thr Phe
 180 185 190
 Ser Trp Lys Tyr Lys Asn Asn Ser Asp Ile Ser Ser Thr Arg Gly Phe
 195 200 205
 Pro Ser Val Leu Arg Gly Gly Lys Tyr Ala Ala Thr Ser Gln Val Leu
 210 215 220
 Leu Pro Ser Lys Asp Val Met Gln Gly Thr Asp Glu His Val Val Cys
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Val Gln His Pro Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu Lys Asn Val Pro Leu Pro
 245 250 255
 Val Ile Ala Glu Leu Pro Pro Lys Val Ser Val Phe Val Pro Pro Arg
 260 265 270
 Asp Gly Phe Phe Gly Asn Pro Arg Ser Lys Ser Lys Leu Ile Cys Gln
 275 280 285
 Ala Thr Gly Phe Ser Pro Arg Gln Ile Gln Val Ser Trp Leu Arg Glu
 290 295 300
 Gly Lys Gln Val Gly Ser Gly Val Thr Thr Asp Gln Val Gln Ala Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Lys Glu Ser Gly Pro Thr Thr Tyr Lys Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Thr
 325 330 335
 Ile Lys Glu Ser Asp Trp Leu Ser Gln Ser Met Phe Thr Cys Arg Val
 340 345 350
 Asp His Arg Gly Leu Thr Phe Gln Gln Asn Ala Ser Ser Met Cys Val
 355 360 365
 Pro Asp Gln Asp Thr Ala Ile Arg Val Phe Ala Ile Pro Pro Ser Phe

370					375					380					
Ala	Ser	Ile	Phe	Leu	Thr	Lys	Ser	Thr	Lys	Leu	Thr	Cys	Leu	Val	Thr
385						390					395				400
Asp	Leu	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser	Trp	Thr	Arg	Gln	Asn
				405					410					415	
Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	Lys	Thr	His	Thr	Asn	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ser	His	Pro	Asn
			420					425					430		
Ala	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ala	Val	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Cys	Glu	Asp	Asp	Trp
		435					440					445			
Asn	Ser	Gly	Glu	Arg	Phe	Thr	Cys	Thr	Val	Thr	His	Thr	Asp	Leu	Pro
	450					455					460				
Ser	Pro	Leu	Lys	Gln	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Pro	Lys	Gly	Val	Ala	Leu	His
465						470					475				480
Arg	Pro	Asp	Val	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ala	Arg	Glu	Gln	Leu	Asn	Leu
				485					490					495	
Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ile	Thr	Cys	Leu	Val	Thr	Gly	Phe	Ser	Pro	Ala
			500					505					510		
Asp	Val	Phe	Val	Gln	Trp	Met	Gln	Arg	Gly	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu
	515						520					525			
Lys	Tyr	Val	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Met	Pro	Glu	Pro	Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly	Arg
	530					535					540				
Tyr	Phe	Ala	His	Ser	Ile	Leu	Thr	Val	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Trp	Asn	Thr
545						550					555				560
Gly	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Cys	Val	Val	Ala	His	Glu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Asn	Arg
				565					570					575	
Val	Thr	Glu	Arg	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ser	Thr	Glu	Gly	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala
			580					585					590		
Asp	Glu	Glu	Gly	Phe	Glu	Asn	Leu	Trp	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Phe	Ile
	595						600					605			
Val	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Phe
	610					615					620				
Lys	Val	Lys													
625															

<210> 48

<211> 822

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Protein
 encoded by plasmid pSSPICAMHuA2

<400> 48

Met	Gly	Ser	Lys	Pro	Phe	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	
1				5					10					15		
Phe	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Leu	Ala	Gln	Thr	Ser	Val	Ser	Pro	Ser	Lys	Val	
			20					25					30			
Ile	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu	Val	Thr	Cys	Ser	Thr	Ser	Cys	
		35					40					45				
Asp	Gln	Pro	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ile	Glu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	
	50					55					60					
Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asn	Asn	Arg	Lys	Val	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Val	
65					70					75					80	
Gln	Glu	Asp	Ser	Gln	Pro	Met	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Cys	Pro	Asp	Gly	Gln	
				85					90					95		
Ser	Thr	Ala	Lys	Thr	Phe	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Pro	Glu	Arg	Val	
			100					105					110			
Glu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	Trp	Gln	Pro	Val	Gly	Lys	Asn	Leu	Thr	
		115					120					125				
Leu	Arg	Cys	Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	
130						135					140					
Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Glu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Pro	Ala	Val	Gly	
145					150					155					160	
Glu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Arg	Arg	Asp	His	His	
				165					170					175		
Gly	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	Thr	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	
			180					185					190			
Leu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gln	Thr	Phe	
		195					200					205				
Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro	Gln	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	
	210					215					220					
Val	Asp	Thr	Gln	Gly	Thr	Val	Val	Cys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	
225					230					235					240	
Val	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Val	His	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Asn	
				245					250					255		
Pro	Thr	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Asp	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ser	Val	
			260					265					270			
Ser	Val	Thr	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	Gly	Thr	Gln	Arg	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ala	Val	
		275					280					285				
Ile	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Ser	Gln	Glu	Thr	Leu	Gln	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Tyr	
	290					295						300				
Ser	Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asn	Val	Ile	Leu	Thr	Lys	Pro	Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	
305					310					315					320	
Gly	Thr	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ala	His	Pro	Arg	Ala	Lys	Val	

Thr	Leu	Asn	Gly	Val	Pro	Ala	Gln	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Arg	Ala	Gln	Leu
			340										350		
Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asp	Asn	Gly	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser
		355					360					365			
Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Leu	Ile	His	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Arg
		370				375					380				
Glu	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Arg	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Asp	Cys	Pro
		385			390					395				400	
Gly	Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ser	Gln	Gln	Thr	Pro	Met	Cys	Gln
				405					410					415	
Ala	Trp	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu	Pro	Glu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Lys	Asp	Gly	Thr
			420					425					430		
Phe	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ile	Gly	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu
		435					440					445			
Gly	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ser	Thr	Gln	Gly	Glu	Val	Thr	Arg
		450				455					460				
Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Asn	Val	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser
		465			470					475				480	
Pro	Lys	Val	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Pro	Gln	Asp	Gly	Asn
				485				490						495	
Val	Val	Val	Ala	Cys	Leu	Val	Gln	Gly	Phe	Phe	Pro	Gln	Glu	Pro	Leu
			500					505					510		
Ser	Val	Thr	Trp	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asn	Val	Thr	Ala	Arg	Asn	Phe
		515					520					525			
Pro	Pro	Ser	Gln	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gln
		530				535					540				
Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gln	Cys	Pro	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ser	Val	Thr	Cys
		545			550					555				560	
His	Val	Lys	His	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Val	Thr	Val	Pro	Cys
				565					570					575	
Arg	Val	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Cys	Cys	His	Pro	Arg	Leu	Ser	Leu	His
			580					585					590		
Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Thr
		595					600					605			
Cys	Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ala	Thr	Phe	Thr	Trp
		610				615					620				
Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Pro	Pro	Glu	Arg	Asp
					630					635					640
Leu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Val	Ser	Arg	Val	Leu	Pro	Gly	Cys	Ala	Gln
				645					650					655	

Pro Trp Asn His Gly Glu Thr Phe Thr Cys Thr Ala Ala His Pro Glu
 660 665 670
 Leu Lys Thr Pro Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Thr Lys Ser Gly Asn Thr Phe
 675 680 685
 Arg Pro Glu Val His Leu Leu Pro Pro Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Leu
 690 695 700
 Asn Glu Leu Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Leu Ala Arg Gly Phe Ser Pro Lys
 705 710 715 720
 Asp Val Leu Val Arg Trp Leu Gln Gly Ser Gln Glu Leu Pro Arg Glu
 725 730 735
 Lys Tyr Leu Thr Trp Ala Ser Arg Gln Glu Pro Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr
 740 745 750
 Thr Tyr Ala Val Thr Ser Ile Leu Arg Val Ala Ala Glu Asp Trp Lys
 755 760 765
 Lys Gly Glu Thr Phe Ser Cys Met Val Gly His Glu Ala Leu Pro Leu
 770 775 780
 Ala Phe Thr Gln Lys Thr Ile Asp Arg Leu Ala Gly Lys Pro Thr His
 785 790 795 800
 Ile Asn Val Ser Val Val Met Ala Glu Ala Asp Gly Thr Cys Tyr Arg
 805 810 815
 Ser Glu Lys Asp Glu Leu
 820

<210> 49

 <400> 49
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<210> 50

<211> 159

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 50

Met Glu Asn His Leu Leu Phe Trp Gly Val Leu Ala Val Phe Ile Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Val His Val Lys Ala Gln Glu Asp Glu Arg Ile Val Leu Val Asp
 20 25 30
 Asn Lys Cys Lys Cys Ala Arg Ile Thr Ser Arg Ile Ile Arg Ser Ser
 35 40 45
 Glu Asp Pro Asn Glu Asp Ile Val Glu Arg Asn Ile Arg Ile Ile Val
 50 55 60
 Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Glu Asn Ile Ser Asp Pro Thr Ser Pro Leu Arg
 65 70 75 80

Thr Arg Phe Val Tyr His Leu Ser Asp Leu Cys Lys Lys Cys Asp Pro
 85 90 95
 Thr Glu Val Glu Leu Asp Asn Gln Ile Val Thr Ala Thr Gln Ser Asn
 100 105 110
 Ile Cys Asp Glu Asp Ser Ala Thr Glu Thr Cys Tyr Thr Tyr Asp Arg
 115 120 125
 Asn Lys Cys Tyr Thr Ala Val Val Pro Leu Val Tyr Gly Gly Glu Thr
 130 135 140
 Lys Met Val Glu Thr Ala Leu Thr Pro Asp Ala Cys Tyr Pro Asp
 145 150 155

<210> 51
 <211> 602
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51
 Met Val Leu Phe Val Leu Thr Cys Leu Leu Ala Val Phe Pro Ala Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr Lys Ser Pro Ile Phe Gly Pro Glu Glu Val Asn Ser Val Glu
 20 25 30
 Gly Asn Ser Val Ser Ile Thr Cys Tyr Tyr Pro Pro Thr Ser Val Asn
 35 40 45
 Arg Thr Arg Lys Tyr Trp Cys Arg Gln Gly Ala Arg Gly Gly Cys Ile
 50 55 60
 Thr Leu Ile Ser Ser Glu Gly Tyr Val Ser Ser Lys Tyr Ala Gly Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Asn Leu Thr Asn Phe Pro Glu Asn Gly Thr Phe Val Val Asn Ile
 85 90 95
 Ala Gln Leu Ser Gln Asp Asp Ser Gly Arg Tyr Lys Cys Gly Leu Gly
 100 105 110
 Ile Asn Ser Arg Gly Leu Ser Phe Asp Val Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Gln
 115 120 125
 Gly Pro Gly Leu Leu Asn Asp Thr Lys Val Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gly
 130 135 140
 Arg Thr Val Thr Ile Asn Cys Pro Phe Lys Thr Glu Asn Ala Gln Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Lys Ser Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ile Gly Leu Tyr Pro Val Leu Val Ile
 165 170 175
 Asp Ser Ser Gly Tyr Val Asn Pro Asn Tyr Thr Gly Arg Ile Arg Leu
 180 185 190
 Asp Ile Gln Gly Thr Gly Gln Leu Leu Phe Ser Val Val Ile Asn Gln
 195 200 205

Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ala	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Gln	Ala	Gly	Asp	Asp	210	215	220
Ser	Asn	Ser	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asn	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gln	Val	Leu	Lys	Pro	Glu	225	230	235
Pro	Glu	Leu	Val	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Phe	Cys	Ala	245	250	255
Leu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Val	Ala	Asn	Val	Ala	Lys	Phe	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Ser	260	265	270
Ser	Gly	Glu	Asn	Cys	Asp	Val	Val	Val	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Lys	Arg	Ala	275	280	285
Pro	Ala	Phe	Glu	Gly	Arg	Ile	Leu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Gln	Asp	Lys	Asp	Gly	290	295	300
Ser	Phe	Ser	Val	Val	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Lys	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gly	Arg	305	310	315
Tyr	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asp	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ile	325	330	335
Gln	Ala	Trp	Gln	Leu	Phe	Val	Asn	Glu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ile	Pro	Arg	Ser	340	345	350
Pro	Thr	Val	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Ala	Val	Leu	Cys	355	360	365
Pro	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Lys	Glu	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Cys	Leu	Trp	370	375	380
Glu	Gly	Ala	Gln	Asn	Gly	Arg	Cys	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Asp	Ser	Glu	Gly	385	390	395
Trp	Val	Lys	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Arg	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Pro	405	410	415
Gly	Asn	Gly	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val	Ile	Leu	Asn	Gln	Leu	Thr	Ser	Arg	Asp	420	425	430
Ala	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Cys	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asp	Thr	Leu	Trp	Arg	Thr	435	440	445
Thr	Val	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ile	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Asn	Leu	Lys	Val	Pro	450	455	460
Gly	Asn	Val	Thr	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Val	Pro	Cys	Phe	465	470	475
Pro	Cys	Lys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Cys	Lys	Trp	Asn	Asn	485	490	495
Thr	Gly	Cys	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gln	Asp	Glu	Gly	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ala	500	505	510
Phe	Val	Asn	Cys	Asp	Glu	Asn	Ser	Arg	Leu	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asn	515	520	525

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<211> 2533

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52

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<211> 2516

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 2009

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 54

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<210> 55

<211> 2009

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55

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<211> 2590

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 2028

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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gaccgtgccc	tccagcagct	tgggcacgaa	gacctacacc	tgcaacgtag	atcacaagcc	480
cagcaacacc	aaggtggaca	agagagttgg	tgagaggcca	gcacagggag	ggaggggtgtc	540
tgctggaagc	caggctcagc	cctcctgcct	ggacgcaccc	cggctgtgca	gccccagccc	600
agggcagcaa	ggcatgcccc	atctgtctcc	tcacccggag	gcctctgacc	acccactca	660
tgctcagggg	gagggctctc	tggatttttc	caccaggctc	ccggcaccac	aggtgggatg	720
cccctacccc	aggccctgcg	catacagggc	aggtgtctcg	ctcagacctg	ccaagagcca	780
tatccgggag	gacctgccc	ctgacctaa	cccaccccaa	aggccaaact	ctccactccc	840
tcagctcaga	cacctctctc	cctcccagat	ctgagtaact	cccaatcttc	tctctgcaga	900
gtccaaatat	ggtcccccac	gcccacatg	cccaggtaag	ccaaccagg	cctcgccctc	960
cagctcaagg	cgggacaggt	gccctagagt	agcctgcac	cagggacagg	ccccagccgg	1020
gtgctgacgc	atccacctcc	atctcttcc	cagcacctga	gttcctgggg	ggaccatcag	1080
tcttctgtt	ccccccaaaa	cccaaggaca	ctctcatgat	ctcccggacc	cctgagggtca	1140
cgtgcgtggg	ggtggacgtg	agccaggaag	accccgaggt	ccagttcaac	tggtacgtgg	1200
atggcgtgga	ggtgcataat	gccaagacaa	agccgcggga	ggagcagttc	aacagcacgt	1260
accgtgtggg	cagctctctc	accgtcctgc	accaggactg	gctgaacggc	aaggagtaca	1320
agtgcaagg	ctccaacaaa	ggcctcccgt	cctccatcga	gaaaaccatc	tccaaagcca	1380
aaggtgggac	ccacgggggtg	cgggggccac	acggacagag	gccagctcgg	cccacctctc	1440
gccctgggag	tgaccgctgt	gccaacctct	gtccctacag	ggcagccccg	agagccacag	1500
gtgtacaccc	tgcccccatc	ccaggaggag	atgaccaaga	accaggtcag	cctgacctgc	1560
ctggtcaaag	gcttctaccc	cagcgacatc	gccgtggagt	gggagagcaa	tgggcagccg	1620
gagaacaact	acaagaccac	gcctcccgtg	ctggactccg	acggctcctt	cttcctctac	1680
agcaggctaa	ccgtggacaa	gagcaggtgg	caggagggga	atgtcttctc	atgctccgtg	1740
atgcatgagg	ctctgcacaa	ccactacaca	cagaagagcc	tctccctgtc	tctgggtaaa	1800
tgagtccag	ggccggcaag	cccccgctcc	ccgggctctc	ggggtcgcgc	gaggatgctt	1860
ggcacgtacc	ccgtctacat	acttcccagg	cacccagcat	ggaaataaag	caccacccac	1920
tgccttgggc	ccctgtgaga	ctgtgatggg	tctttccacg	ggtcaggccg	agtctgaggc	1980
ctgagtgaca	tgagggaggc	agagcgggtc	ccactgtccc	cacactgg		2028

<210> 58

<211> 106

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58

tgccacccca	ggactctgtc	ttccagcacc	caccaaggct	ccggatgtgt	tccccatcat	60
atcagggtgc	agacacccaa	aggataacag	ccctgtgggtc	ctggca		106

<210> 59
 <211> 1725
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59
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 cagttggtgc agtctggggc tgaggtgagg aagcctgggg catcagttag ggtctcctgc 120
 aaggcttctg gatacacctt catcgactcc tatatccact ggatacgaca ggcccctggg 180
 cacgggcttg agtgggtggg atggatcaac cctaacagtg gtggcacaaa ctatgctccg 240
 agatttcagg gcagggtcac catgaccaga gacgcgtcct tcagtacagc ctacatggac 300
 ctgagaagtc tgagatctga cgactcggcc gtgttttact gtgcgaaaag tgaccctttt 360
 tggagtgatt attataactt tgactactcg tacactttgg acgtctgggg ccaagggacc 420
 acggtcaccg tctcctcagc ctccacacag agcccatccg tcttcccctt gaccgcgtgc 480
 tgcaaaaaca ttccctccaa tgccacctcc gtgactctgg gctgcctggc cacgggctac 540
 ttcccggagc cggatgatgg gacctgggac acaggctccc tcaacgggac aactatgacc 600
 ttaccagcca ccaccctcac gctctctggt cactatgccca ccatcagctt gctgaccgtc 660
 tcgggtgctg gggccaagca gatgttcacc tgccgtgtgg cacacactcc atcgtccaca 720
 gactgggtcg acaacaaaac cttcagcgtc tgctccaggg acttcacccc gccacccgtg 780
 aagatcttac agtcgtcctg cgacggcggc gggcacttcc ccccgaccat ccagctcctg 840
 tgcctcgtct ctgggtacac cccagggact atcaacatca cctggctgga ggacgggcag 900
 gtcatggagc tggacttgtc caccgcctct accacgcagg agggtagctt ggcctccaca 960
 caaagcgagc tcaccctcag ccagaagcac tggtgtcag accgcacctt cacctgccag 1020
 gtcacctatc aaggtcacac ctttgaggac agcaccaaga agtgtgcaga ttccaacccg 1080
 agaggggtga gcgcctacct aagccggccc agcccgttcg acctgttcat ccgcaagtcg 1140
 cccacgatca cctgtctggt ggtggacctg gcacccagca aggggaccgt gaacctgacc 1200
 tgggtcccggg ccagtgggaa gcctgtgaac cactccacca gaaaggagga gaagcagcgc 1260
 aatggcacgt taaccgtcac gtccaccctg ccggtgggca cccgagactg gatcgagggg 1320
 gagacctacc agtgcagggt gaccaccccc cacctgcca gggccctcat gcggtccacg 1380
 accaagacca gcggcccgcg tgctgccccg gaagtctatg cgtttgcgac gccggagtgg 1440
 ccggggagcc gggacaagcg caccctcgcc tgccctgatcc agaacttcat gcctgaggac 1500
 atctcggtgc agtggctgca caacgaggtg cagctcccgg acgcccggca cagcacgacg 1560
 cagccccgca agaccaaggg ctccggcttc ttcgtcttca gccgcctgga ggtgaccagg 1620
 gccgaatggg agcagaaaga tgagttcatc tgccgtgcag tccatgaggc agcgagcccc 1680
 tcacagaccg tccagcgagc ggtgtctgta aatcccggta aatga 1725

<210> 60
 <211> 428
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60
 Ala Ser Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Thr Arg Cys Cys Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Ile Pro Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Val Thr Leu Gly Cys Leu Ala Thr
 20 25 30
 Gly Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Met Val Thr Trp Asp Thr Gly Ser Leu
 35 40 45
 Asn Gly Thr Thr Met Thr Leu Pro Ala Thr Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Gly
 50 55 60
 His Tyr Ala Thr Ile Ser Leu Leu Thr Val Ser Gly Ala Trp Ala Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Met Phe Thr Cys Arg Val Ala His Thr Pro Ser Ser Thr Asp Trp
 85 90 95

Val	Asp	Asn	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ser	Val	Cys	Ser	Arg	Asp	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro
			100					105					110		
Thr	Val	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gly	Gly	Gly	His	Phe	Pro
		115					120					125			
Pro	Thr	Ile	Gln	Leu	Leu	Cys	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Gly	Thr
	130					135					140				
Ile	Asn	Ile	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Gln	Val	Met	Asp	Val	Asp	Leu
145					150					155					160
Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln	Glu	Gly	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Thr	Gln	Ser
				165					170					175	
Glu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Gln	Lys	His	Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Thr
			180					185					190		
Cys	Gln	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Gly	His	Thr	Phe	Glu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys	Lys
		195					200					205			
Cys	Ala	Asp	Ser	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Arg	Pro
	210					215					220				
Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg	Lys	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile	Thr	Cys	Leu
225					230					235					240
Val	Val	Asp	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ser	Lys	Gly	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu	Thr	Trp	Ser
				245					250					255	
Arg	Ala	Ser	Gly	Lys	Pro	Val	Asn	His	Ser	Thr	Arg	Lys	Glu	Glu	Lys
			260					265					270		
Gln	Arg	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro	Val	Gly	Thr
		275					280					285			
Arg	Asp	Trp	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Cys	Arg	Val	Thr	His	Pro
	290					295					300				
His	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Leu	Met	Arg	Ser	Thr	Thr	Lys	Thr	Ser	Gly	Pro
305					310					315					320
Arg	Ala	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Ala	Thr	Pro	Glu	Trp	Pro	Gly
				325				330						335	
Ser	Arg	Asp	Lys	Arg	Thr	Leu	Ala	Cys	Leu	Ile	Gln	Asn	Phe	Met	Pro
			340					345					350		
Glu	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Gln	Trp	Leu	His	Asn	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Pro	Asp
		355					360					365			
Ala	Arg	His	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln	Pro	Arg	Lys	Thr	Lys	Gly	Ser	Gly	Phe
	370					375					380				
Phe	Val	Phe	Ser	Arg	Leu	Glu	Val	Thr	Arg	Ala	Glu	Trp	Glu	Gln	Lys
385					390					395					400
Asp	Glu	Phe	Ile	Cys	Arg	Ala	Val	His	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ser	Gln
				405					410					415	
Thr	Val	Gln	Arg	Ala	Val	Ser	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	Lys				

<210> 61
 <211> 1884
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61
 atggactgga cctggagggt cctctttgtg gtggcagcag ctacaggtgt ccagtcccag 60
 gtgcagctgg tgcagtctgg ggctgagggt aagaagcctg ggtcctcggg gaaggctctc 120
 tgcaaggctt ctggaggcac cttcagcagc tatgctatca gctgggtgcg acaggcccct 180
 ggacaagggc ttgagtggat gggagggatc atccctatct ttggtacagc aaactacgca 240
 cagaagttcc agggcagagt cacgattacc gcggacgaat ccacgagcac agcctacatg 300
 gagctgagca gcctgagatc tgaggacacg gccgtgtatt actgtgcgaa aaccgggatc 360
 ctggggccgt atagcagtgg ctggtaccgc aactcggact actactacta cggtatggac 420
 gtctggggcc aaggggaccac ggtcaccgtc tcctcagggg gtgcatccgc cccaaccctt 480
 ttccccctcg tctcctgtga gaattccccg tcggatacga gcagcgtggc cgttggtctg 540
 ctgcacagc acttctctcc cgactccatc actttctcct ggaaatacaa gaacaactct 600
 gacatcagca gcacccgggg cttcccatca gtcctgagag ggggcaagta cgcagccacc 660
 tcacaggtgc tgctgccttc caaggacgtc atgcagggca cagacgaaca cgtgggtgtg 720
 aaagtccagc accccaacgg caacaaagaa aagaacgtgc ctcttcaggt gattgctgag 780
 ctgcctccca aagtgagcgt cttcgtccca cccgcgacg gcttcttcgg caacccccgc 840
 agcaagtcca agctcatctg ccaggccacg ggtttcagtc cccggcagat tcagggtgtc 900
 tggctgcgcg aggggaagca ggtgggggtc gccgtcacca cggaccaggt gcaggctgag 960
 gccaaagagt ctggggccac gacctacaag gtgaccagca cactgaccat caaagagagc 1020
 gactggctca gccagagcat gttcacctgc cgcgtggatc acaggggcct gaccttccag 1080
 cagaatgcgt cctccatgtg tgtccccgat caagacacag ccatccgggt cttcgccatc 1140
 cccccatcct ttgccagcat cttcctcacc aagtcacca agttgacctg cctgggtcaca 1200
 gacctgacca cctatgacag cgtgaccatc tcctggaccc gccagaatgg cgaagctgtg 1260
 aaaaccacaa ccaacatctc cgagagccac cccaatgcc ctttcagcgc cgtgggtgag 1320
 gccagcatct gcgaggatga ctggaattcc ggggagaggt tcacgtgcac cgtgaccac 1380
 acagacctgc cctcgccact gaagcagacc atctcccggc ccaagggggg ggccctgcac 1440
 agggccgatg tctacttget gccaccagcc cgggagcagc tgaacctgcg ggagtcggcc 1500
 accatcacgt gcctggtgac gggcttctct cccgcggacg tcttcgtgca gtggatgcag 1560
 agggggcagc ccttgtcccc ggagaagtat gtgaccagcg cccaatgcc tgagccccag 1620
 gcccagggc ggtacttcgc ccacagcatc ctgaccgtgt ccgaagagga atggaacacg 1680
 ggggagacct acacctgcgt ggtggcccat gagggcctgc ccaacagggg caccgagagg 1740
 accgtggaca agtccaccga gggggaggtg agcgcggacg aggagggctt tgagaacctg 1800
 tgggccaccg cctccacctt catcgtctct ttcctcctga gcctcttcta cagtaccacc 1860
 gtcaccttgt tcaaggtgaa atga 1884

<210> 62
 <211> 454
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 62
 Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Pro Thr Leu Phe Pro Leu Val Ser Cys Glu Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Pro Ser Asp Thr Ser Ser Val Ala Val Gly Cys Leu Ala Gln Asp
 20 25 30
 Phe Leu Pro Asp Ser Ile Thr Phe Ser Trp Lys Tyr Lys Asn Asn Ser
 35 40 45
 Asp Ile Ser Ser Thr Arg Gly Phe Pro Ser Val Leu Arg Gly Gly Lys
 50 55 60

Tyr Ala Ala Thr Ser Gln Val Leu Leu Pro Ser Lys Asp Val Met Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Thr Asp Glu His Val Val Cys Lys Val Gln His Pro Asn Gly Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Glu Lys Asn Val Pro Leu Pro Val Ile Ala Glu Leu Pro Pro Lys
 100 105 110
 Val Ser Val Phe Val Pro Pro Arg Asp Gly Phe Phe Gly Asn Pro Arg
 115 120 125
 Ser Lys Ser Lys Leu Ile Cys Gln Ala Thr Gly Phe Ser Pro Arg Gln
 130 135 140
 Ile Gln Val Ser Trp Leu Arg Glu Gly Lys Gln Val Gly Ser Gly Val
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Thr Asp Gln Val Gln Ala Glu Ala Lys Glu Ser Gly Pro Thr Thr
 165 170 175
 Tyr Lys Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Thr Ile Lys Glu Ser Asp Trp Leu Ser
 180 185 190
 Gln Ser Met Phe Thr Cys Arg Val Asp His Arg Gly Leu Thr Phe Gln
 195 200 205
 Gln Asn Ala Ser Ser Met Cys Val Pro Asp Gln Asp Thr Ala Ile Arg
 210 215 220
 Val Phe Ala Ile Pro Pro Ser Phe Ala Ser Ile Phe Leu Thr Lys Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Lys Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Thr Asp Leu Thr Thr Tyr Asp Ser Val
 245 250 255
 Thr Ile Ser Trp Thr Arg Gln Asn Gly Glu Ala Val Lys Thr His Thr
 260 265 270
 Asn Ile Ser Glu Ser His Pro Asn Ala Thr Phe Ser Ala Val Gly Glu
 275 280 285
 Ala Ser Ile Cys Glu Asp Asp Trp Asn Ser Gly Glu Arg Phe Thr Cys
 290 295 300
 Thr Val Thr His Thr Asp Leu Pro Ser Pro Leu Lys Gln Thr Ile Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Pro Lys Gly Val Ala Leu His Arg Pro Asp Val Tyr Leu Leu Pro
 325 330 335
 Pro Ala Arg Glu Gln Leu Asn Leu Arg Glu Ser Ala Thr Ile Thr Cys
 340 345 350
 Leu Val Thr Gly Phe Ser Pro Ala Asp Val Phe Val Gln Trp Met Gln
 355 360 365
 Arg Gly Gln Pro Leu Ser Pro Glu Lys Tyr Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Met
 370 375 380
 Pro Glu Pro Gln Ala Pro Gly Arg Tyr Phe Ala His Ser Ile Leu Thr

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<210> 63
<211> 532
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400>	63														
Met	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ser	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Phe	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ala	Gln	Thr	Ser	Val	Ser
			20					25					30		
Pro	Ser	Lys	Val	Ile	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu	Val	Thr	Cys
		35					40					45			
Ser	Thr	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gln	Pro	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ile	Glu	Thr	Pro	Leu
	50					55					60				
Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asn	Asn	Arg	Lys	Val	Tyr	Glu
65					70				75						80
Leu	Ser	Asn	Val	Gln	Glu	Asp	Ser	Gln	Pro	Met	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Cys
				85					90					95	
Pro	Asp	Gly	Gln	Ser	Thr	Ala	Lys	Thr	Phe	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Trp	Thr
			100					105					110		
Pro	Glu	Arg	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	Trp	Gln	Pro	Val	Gly
		115					120					125			
Lys	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Cys	Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala
	130					135					140				
Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Glu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu
145					150					155					160
Pro	Ala	Val	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Arg
				165					170					175	
Arg	Asp	His	His	Gly	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	Thr	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu
			180					185					190		
Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Gln
		195					200					205			
Leu	Gln	Thr	Phe	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro	Gln	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro

210	215	220
Arg Val Leu Glu Val	Asp Thr Gln Gly Thr	Val Val Cys Ser Leu Asp
225	230	235 240
Gly Leu Phe Pro Val	Ser Glu Ala Gln Val	His Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp
245	250	255
Gln Arg Leu Asn Pro Thr	Val Thr Tyr Gly	Asn Asp Ser Phe Ser Ala
260	265	270
Lys Ala Ser Val Ser Val	Thr Ala Glu Asp	Glu Gly Thr Gln Arg Leu
275	280	285
Thr Cys Ala Val Ile Leu	Gly Asn Gln Ser	Gln Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr
290	295	300
Val Thr Ile Tyr Ser Phe	Pro Ala Pro Asn	Val Ile Leu Thr Lys Pro
305	310	315 320
Glu Val Ser Glu Gly Thr	Glu Val Thr	Val Lys Cys Glu Ala His Pro
325	330	335
Arg Ala Lys Val Thr Leu	Asn Gly Val Pro	Ala Gln Pro Leu Gly Pro
340	345	350
Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu Leu	Lys Ala Thr Pro	Glu Asp Asn Gly Arg Ser
355	360	365
Phe Ser Cys Ser Ala Thr	Leu Glu Val Ala	Gly Gln Leu Ile His Lys
370	375	380
Asn Gln Thr Arg Glu Leu	Arg Val Leu Tyr	Gly Pro Arg Leu Asp Glu
385	390	395 400
Arg Asp Cys Pro Gly Asn	Trp Thr Trp Pro	Glu Asn Ser Gln Gln Thr
405	410	415
Pro Met Cys Gln Ala Trp	Gly Asn Pro Leu	Pro Glu Leu Lys Cys Leu
420	425	430
Lys Asp Gly Thr Phe Pro	Leu Pro Ile Gly	Glu Ser Val Thr Val Thr
435	440	445
Arg Asp Leu Glu Gly Thr	Tyr Leu Cys Arg	Ala Arg Ser Thr Gln Gly
450	455	460
Glu Val Thr Arg Glu Val	Thr Val Asn Val	Leu Ser Pro Arg Tyr Glu
465	470	475 480
Ile Val Ile Ile Thr Val	Val Ala Ala Ala	Val Ile Met Gly Thr Ala
485	490	495
Gly Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu	Tyr Asn Arg Gln	Arg Lys Ile Lys Lys Tyr
500	505	510
Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala Gln	Lys Gly Thr Pro	Met Lys Pro Asn Thr Gln
515	520	525
Ala Thr Pro Pro		
530		

<210> 64

<211> 275

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 64

Met Ser Ser Phe Gly Tyr Arg Thr Leu Thr Val Ala Leu Phe Thr Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ile Cys Cys Pro Gly Ser Asp Glu Lys Val Phe Glu Val His Val Arg
 20 25 30

Pro Lys Lys Leu Ala Val Glu Pro Lys Gly Ser Leu Glu Val Asn Cys
 35 40 45

Ser Thr Thr Cys Asn Gln Pro Glu Val Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Ser Leu
 50 55 60

Asp Lys Ile Leu Leu Asp Glu Gln Ala Gln Trp Lys His Tyr Leu Val
 65 70 75 80

Ser Asn Ile Ser His Asp Thr Val Leu Gln Cys His Phe Thr Cys Ser
 85 90 95

Gly Lys Gln Glu Ser Met Asn Ser Asn Val Ser Val Tyr Gln Pro Pro
 100 105 110

Arg Gln Val Ile Leu Thr Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu Val Ala Val Gly Lys
 115 120 125

Ser Phe Thr Ile Glu Cys Arg Val Pro Thr Val Glu Pro Leu Asp Ser
 130 135 140

Leu Thr Leu Phe Leu Phe Arg Gly Asn Glu Thr Leu His Tyr Glu Thr
 145 150 155 160

Phe Gly Lys Ala Ala Pro Ala Pro Gln Glu Ala Thr Ala Thr Phe Asn
 165 170 175

Ser Thr Ala Asp Arg Glu Asp Gly His Arg Asn Phe Ser Cys Leu Ala
 180 185 190

Val Leu Asp Leu Met Ser Arg Gly Gly Asn Ile Phe His Lys His Ser
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Lys Met Leu Glu Ile Tyr Glu Pro Val Ser Asp Ser Gln Met
 210 215 220

Val Ile Ile Val Thr Val Val Ser Val Leu Leu Ser Leu Phe Val Thr
 225 230 235 240

Ser Val Leu Leu Cys Phe Ile Phe Gly Gln His Leu Arg Gln Gln Arg
 245 250 255

Met Gly Thr Tyr Gly Val Arg Ala Ala Trp Arg Arg Leu Pro Gln Ala
 260 265 270

Phe Arg Pro
 275

<210> 65

<211> 547

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 65

Met Ala Thr Met Val Pro Ser Val Leu Trp Pro Arg Ala Cys Trp Thr
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Val Cys Cys Leu Leu Thr Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Gln Glu Phe
 20 25 30

Leu Leu Arg Val Glu Pro Gln Asn Pro Val Leu Ser Ala Gly Gly Ser
 35 40 45

Leu Phe Val Asn Cys Ser Thr Asp Cys Pro Ser Ser Glu Lys Ile Ala
 50 55 60

Leu Glu Thr Ser Leu Ser Lys Glu Leu Val Ala Ser Gly Met Gly Trp
 65 70 75 80

Ala Ala Phe Asn Leu Ser Asn Val Thr Gly Asn Ser Arg Ile Leu Cys
 85 90 95

Ser Val Tyr Cys Asn Gly Ser Gln Ile Thr Gly Ser Ser Asn Ile Thr
 100 105 110

Val Tyr Gly Leu Pro Glu Arg Val Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Pro Pro Trp
 115 120 125

Gln Pro Val Gly Gln Asn Phe Thr Leu Arg Cys Gln Val Glu Gly Gly
 130 135 140

Ser Pro Arg Thr Ser Leu Thr Val Val Leu Leu Arg Trp Glu Glu Glu
 145 150 155 160

Leu Ser Arg Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Glu Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Ala Thr
 165 170 175

Val Leu Ala Ser Arg Asp Asp His Gly Ala Pro Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr
 180 185 190

Glu Leu Asp Met Gln Pro Gln Gly Leu Gly Leu Phe Val Asn Thr Ser
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Arg Gln Leu Arg Thr Phe Val Leu Pro Val Thr Pro Pro Arg
 210 215 220

Leu Val Ala Pro Arg Phe Leu Glu Val Glu Thr Ser Trp Pro Val Asp
 225 230 235 240

Cys Thr Leu Asp Gly Leu Phe Pro Ala Ser Glu Ala Gln Val Tyr Leu
 245 250 255

Ala Leu Gly Asp Gln Met Leu Asn Ala Thr Val Met Asn His Gly Asp
 260 265 270

Thr Leu Thr Ala Thr Ala Thr Ala Thr Ala Arg Ala Asp Gln Glu Gly
 275 280 285

Ala Arg Glu Ile Val Cys Asn Val Thr Leu Gly Gly Glu Arg Arg Glu
 290 295 300
 Ala Arg Glu Asn Leu Thr Val Phe Ser Phe Leu Gly Pro Ile Val Asn
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Ser Glu Pro Thr Ala His Glu Gly Ser Thr Val Thr Val Ser Cys
 325 330 335
 Met Ala Gly Ala Arg Val Gln Val Thr Leu Asp Gly Val Pro Ala Ala
 340 345 350
 Ala Pro Gly Gln Pro Ala Gln Leu Gln Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu Ser Asp
 355 360 365
 Asp Gly Arg Ser Phe Phe Cys Ser Ala Thr Leu Glu Val Asp Gly Glu
 370 375 380
 Phe Leu His Arg Asn Ser Ser Val Gln Leu Arg Val Leu Tyr Gly Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Lys Ile Asp Arg Ala Thr Cys Pro Gln His Leu Lys Trp Lys Asp Lys
 405 410 415
 Thr Arg His Val Leu Gln Cys Gln Ala Arg Gly Asn Pro Tyr Pro Glu
 420 425 430
 Leu Arg Cys Leu Lys Glu Gly Ser Ser Arg Glu Val Pro Val Gly Ile
 435 440 445
 Pro Phe Phe Val Asn Val Thr His Asn Gly Thr Tyr Gln Cys Gln Ala
 450 455 460
 Ser Ser Ser Arg Gly Lys Tyr Thr Leu Val Val Val Met Asp Ile Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Gly Ser Ser His Phe Val Pro Val Phe Val Ala Val Leu Leu Thr
 485 490 495
 Leu Gly Val Val Thr Ile Val Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Val Phe Arg Glu
 500 505 510
 His Gln Arg Ser Gly Ser Tyr His Val Arg Glu Glu Ser Thr Tyr Leu
 515 520 525
 Pro Leu Thr Ser Met Gln Pro Thr Glu Ala Met Gly Glu Glu Pro Ser
 530 535 540
 Arg Ala Glu
 545

<210> 66

<211> 577

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 66

Gly Val Pro Glu Glu Leu Phe Glu Val Ser Ile Trp Pro Ser Gln Ala
 1 5 10 15

Leu	Val	Glu	Phe	Gly	Gln	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Asn	Cys	Ser	Thr	Thr	Cys	20	25	30
Pro	Asp	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ile	Glu	Thr	Phe	Leu	Lys	Lys	Thr	Gln	35	40	45
Val	Gly	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gln	Trp	Lys	Glu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Val	Thr	50	55	60
Glu	Asn	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gln	Cys	Phe	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ala	Gly	Ile	Gln	Lys	65	70	75
Asp	Thr	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Thr	Val	Tyr	Gln	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gln	Val	Ile	85	90	95
Leu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Ala	Trp	Val	Ala	Val	Asp	Glu	Ala	Phe	Thr	Val	100	105	110
Lys	Cys	His	Val	Pro	Ser	Val	Ala	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ala	115	120	125
Leu	Leu	Gln	Gly	Asn	Gln	Glu	Leu	His	Arg	Lys	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ser	Leu	130	135	140
Ala	Val	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ala	Glu	Val	Ile	Ile	Ser	Val	Arg	Ala	Gln	145	150	155
Lys	Glu	Asn	Asp	Arg	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ser	Cys	His	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	165	170	175
Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Arg	Leu	Phe	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ile	Arg	Ile	180	185	190
Val	Arg	Ile	Phe	Glu	Phe	Ser	Gln	Ser	Pro	His	Ile	Trp	Val	Ser	Ser	195	200	205
Leu	Leu	Glu	Ala	Gly	Met	Ala	Glu	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys	Glu	Val	Ala	Arg	210	215	220
Val	Phe	Pro	Ala	Lys	Glu	Val	Met	Phe	His	Met	Phe	Leu	Glu	Asp	Gln	225	230	235
Glu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Leu	Ser	Trp	Glu	Gly	Asp	Thr	Ala	Trp	Ala	Asn	245	250	255
Ala	Thr	Ile	Arg	Thr	Met	Glu	Ala	Gly	Asp	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ser	Cys	Phe	260	265	270
Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ala	Met	Glu	Gln	Lys	Thr	Arg	Lys	Leu	Val	His	Ser	275	280	285
Tyr	Asn	Lys	Trp	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Phe	Phe	Ile	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Cys	290	295	300
Lys	His	Arg	Val	Thr	Gly	Trp	Phe	Gly	Cys	Arg	His	Pro	Cys	Cys	Pro	305	310	315
Leu	Leu	Gly	Met	Leu	Ser	Ser	Glu	His	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Gly	325	330	335

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Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ile	Leu	Glu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Ala	Gly
			340					345					350		
Thr	Asp	Ile	Asn	Val	Thr	Cys	Ser	Gly	His	Val	Leu	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ser
		355					360					365			
Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ala	Pro	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gly	Glu	Pro
		370				375					380				
Ala	Trp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Arg	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Phe	Ser
385					390					395					400
Cys	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Gln	Gly	Gln	Arg	Leu	Met	Lys	Thr	Thr
				405					410					415	
Val	Ile	Gln	Leu	His	Ile	Leu	Cys	Lys	Pro	Gln	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ser
			420					425					430		
Cys	Pro	Gly	Lys	Gln	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Met	Glu	His	Thr	Leu	Ala
		435					440					445			
Cys	Val	Pro	Lys	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Val	Cys	Thr	Trp	Asn
		450				455					460				
Gly	Val	Val	Phe	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	Pro	Gln	Lys	Ala	Thr	Asn	His	Thr
465					470					475					480
Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asn	Gln	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Ser	Lys
				485					490					495	
Asp	Ile	Ala	Val	Ile	Val	Gln	Gly	Leu	Asp	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Ser	Thr
			500					505					510		
Leu	Phe	Val	Ile	Ile	Thr	Val	Ala	Leu	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Ile	Thr	Ile
		515					520					525			
Ala	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Cys	Lys	Val	Asp	Arg	Arg	Lys	Leu
		530				535					540				
Leu	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Lys	Glu	Glu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Phe	Ala
545					550					555					560
Val	Gln	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Thr	His	Ile	Ile	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Ile
				565					570					575	

Glu

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<210> 67
<211> 924
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 67
Met Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu Arg Arg Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Trp
1 5 10 15
Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu Phe Gly Leu Ser Ala Val Ser Gln Glu
20 25 30
Pro Phe Trp Ala Asp Leu Gln Pro Arg Val Ala Phe Val Glu Arg Gly

35					40					45					
Gly	Ser	Leu	Trp	Leu	Asn	Cys	Ser	Thr	Asn	Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Glu	Arg
	50					55					60				
Gly	Gly	Leu	Glu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Arg	Arg	Asn	Gly	Thr	Gln	Arg	Gly	Leu
	65					70					75				80
Arg	Trp	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gln	Leu	Val	Asp	Ile	Arg	Glu	Pro	Glu	Thr	Gln
				85					90					95	
Pro	Val	Cys	Phe	Phe	Arg	Cys	Ala	Arg	Arg	Thr	Leu	Gln	Ala	Arg	Gly
			100					105					110		
Leu	Ile	Arg	Thr	Phe	Gln	Arg	Pro	Asp	Arg	Val	Glu	Leu	Met	Pro	Leu
		115					120					125			
Pro	Pro	Trp	Gln	Pro	Val	Gly	Glu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Ser	Cys	Arg	Val
	130					135					140				
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Leu	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly
	145					150					155				160
Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ile	Arg	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ala	Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Ala
				165					170					175	
Arg	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Glu	Asp	His
			180					185					190		
Gly	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	His	Gly
		195					200					205			
Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ala	Pro	Arg	Glu	Leu	Arg	Thr	Phe
	210					215					220				
Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ala	Pro	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ala	Pro	Arg	Leu	Leu	Glu
	225					230					235				240
Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Val	Ser	Cys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro
				245					250					255	
Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Arg	Val	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gln	Asn	Leu	Ser
			260					265					270		
Pro	Asp	Val	Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Val	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala
		275					280					285			
Thr	Ala	Ser	Ala	Glu	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ala	Arg	Gln	Leu	Ile	Cys	Asn	Val
	290					295					300				
Thr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asn	Arg	Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Ile	Tyr
	305					310					315				320
Ser	Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu
				325					330					335	
Gly	Gln	Met	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Cys	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr	Gln	Ala	Leu	Val
			340					345					350		
Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Val	Pro	Ala	Ala	Val	Pro	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ala	Gln	Leu
		355					360					365			

Gln	Leu	Asn	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asn	Asp	Asp	Arg	Arg	Ser	Phe	Phe	Cys	Asp	370	375	380	
Ala	Thr	Leu	Asp	Val	Asp	Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asn	Arg	Ser	Ala	385	390	395	400
Glu	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asp	Cys	Pro	405	410	415	
Arg	Ser	Trp	Thr	Trp	Pro	Glu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gln	Thr	Leu	Arg	Cys	Glu	420	425	430	
Ala	Arg	Gly	Asn	Pro	Glu	Pro	Ser	Val	His	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	435	440	445	
Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Val	Thr	Arg	Ala	Leu	450	455	460	
Ser	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Lys	Ala	Ala	Asn	Asp	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	465	470	475	480
Lys	Asp	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Val	485	490	495	
Gly	Cys	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ile	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	500	505	510	
Ser	Cys	Val	Ala	His	Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Pro	Asp	Val	Ile	Cys	Val	Arg	515	520	525	
Ser	Gly	Glu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Val	Ile	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Arg	530	535	540	
Glu	His	Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Glu	Ala	Thr	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ser	545	550	555	560
Ala	Ala	Lys	Asn	Val	Ala	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Arg	Phe	Glu	565	570	575	
Glu	Pro	Ser	Cys	Pro	Ser	Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Val	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Arg	580	585	590	
Leu	Phe	Ser	Cys	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly	Lys	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ser	Val	Lys	Cys	595	600	605	
Val	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr	Glu	Gly	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Pro	610	615	620	
Pro	Asp	Pro	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ile	Pro	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Pro	625	630	635	640
Gly	Ile	Tyr	Val	Cys	Asn	Ala	Thr	Asn	Arg	His	Gly	Ser	Val	Ala	Lys	645	650	655	
Thr	Val	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	Pro	Glu	Met	Asp	Glu	Ser	Thr	660	665	670	
Cys	Pro	Ser	His	Gln	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	675	680	685	

Ala Cys Ala Ala Arg Gly Arg Pro Ser Pro Gly Val Arg Cys Ser Arg
 690 695 700
 Glu Gly Ile Pro Trp Pro Glu Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Arg Glu Asp Ala
 705 710 715 720
 Gly Thr Tyr His Cys Val Ala Thr Asn Ala His Gly Thr Asp Ser Arg
 725 730 735
 Thr Val Thr Val Gly Val Glu Tyr Arg Pro Val Val Ala Glu Leu Ala
 740 745 750
 Ala Ser Pro Pro Gly Gly Val Arg Pro Gly Gly Asn Phe Thr Leu Thr
 755 760 765
 Cys Arg Ala Glu Ala Trp Pro Pro Ala Gln Ile Ser Trp Arg Ala Pro
 770 775 780
 Pro Gly Ala Leu Asn Ile Gly Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn Ser Thr Leu Ser
 785 790 795 800
 Val Ala Gly Ala Met Gly Ser His Gly Gly Glu Tyr Glu Cys Ala Arg
 805 810 815
 Thr Asn Ala His Gly Arg His Ala Arg Arg Ile Thr Val Arg Val Ala
 820 825 830
 Gly Pro Trp Leu Trp Val Ala Val Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala
 835 840 845
 Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Phe Tyr Val Gln Ser Thr Ala
 850 855 860
 Cys Lys Lys Gly Glu Tyr Asn Val Gln Glu Ala Glu Ser Ser Gly Glu
 865 870 875 880
 Ala Val Cys Leu Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly
 885 890 895
 Ala Glu Gly Gly Pro Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Glu Ser Pro Ala
 900 905 910
 Glu Gly Glu Val Phe Ala Ile Gln Leu Thr Ser Ala
 915 920

<210> 68

<211> 406

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 68

Met Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Gly Gln Ser Leu Gln Val Lys Pro Leu Gln Val Glu Pro Pro Glu
 20 25 30
 Pro Val Val Ala Val Ala Leu Gly Ala Ser Arg Gln Leu Thr Cys Arg
 35 40 45

Leu Ala Cys Ala Asp Arg Gly Ala Ser Val Gln Trp Arg Gly Leu Asp
 50 55 60
 Thr Ser Leu Gly Ala Val Gln Ser Asp Thr Gly Arg Ser Val Leu Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Val Arg Asn Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Gly Thr Arg Val Cys Val Gly
 85 90 95
 Ser Cys Gly Gly Arg Thr Phe Gln His Thr Val Gln Leu Leu Val Tyr
 100 105 110
 Ala Phe Pro Asp Gln Leu Thr Val Ser Pro Ala Ala Leu Val Pro Gly
 115 120 125
 Asp Pro Glu Val Ala Cys Thr Ala His Lys Val Thr Pro Val Asp Pro
 130 135 140
 Asn Ala Leu Ser Phe Ser Leu Leu Val Gly Gly Gln Glu Leu Glu Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Gln Ala Leu Gly Pro Glu Val Gln Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Pro Gln
 165 170 175
 Gly Asp Glu Asp Val Leu Phe Arg Val Thr Glu Arg Trp Arg Leu Pro
 180 185 190
 Pro Leu Gly Thr Pro Val Pro Pro Ala Leu Tyr Cys Gln Ala Thr Met
 195 200 205
 Arg Leu Pro Gly Leu Glu Leu Ser His Arg Gln Ala Ile Pro Val Leu
 210 215 220
 His Ser Pro Thr Ser Pro Glu Pro Pro Asp Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Asn Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Asp Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Ser
 245 250 255
 Pro Asp Thr Thr Ser Gln Glu Pro Pro Asp Thr Thr Ser Gln Glu Pro
 260 265 270
 Pro Asp Thr Thr Ser Gln Glu Pro Pro Asp Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Pro
 275 280 285
 Pro Asp Lys Thr Ser Pro Glu Pro Ala Pro Gln Gln Gly Ser Thr His
 290 295 300
 Thr Pro Arg Ser Pro Gly Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Arg Pro Glu Ile Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Ala Gly Pro Thr Gln Gly Glu Val Ile Pro Thr Gly Ser Ser Lys
 325 330 335
 Pro Ala Gly Asp Gln Leu Pro Ala Ala Leu Trp Thr Ser Ser Ala Val
 340 345 350
 Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr His Leu Trp Lys Arg
 355 360 365
 Cys Arg His Leu Ala Glu Asp Asp Thr His Pro Pro Ala Ser Leu Arg

370 375 380
 Leu Leu Pro Gln Val Ser Ala Trp Ala Gly Leu Arg Gly Thr Gly Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Val Gly Ile Ser Pro Ser
 405

 <210> 69
 <211> 739
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <400> 69
 Met Pro Gly Lys Met Val Val Ile Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn Ile Leu Trp
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Met Phe Ala Ala Ser Gln Ala Phe Lys Ile Glu Thr Thr Pro Glu
 20 25 30
 Ser Arg Tyr Leu Ala Gln Ile Gly Asp Ser Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Ser
 35 40 45
 Thr Thr Gly Cys Glu Ser Pro Phe Phe Ser Trp Arg Thr Gln Ile Asp
 50 55 60
 Ser Pro Leu Asn Gly Lys Val Thr Asn Glu Gly Thr Thr Ser Thr Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Met Asn Pro Val Ser Phe Gly Asn Glu His Ser Tyr Leu Cys Thr
 85 90 95
 Ala Thr Cys Glu Ser Arg Lys Leu Glu Lys Gly Ile Gln Val Glu Ile
 100 105 110
 Tyr Ser Phe Pro Lys Asp Pro Glu Ile His Leu Ser Gly Pro Leu Glu
 115 120 125
 Ala Gly Lys Pro Ile Thr Val Lys Cys Ser Val Ala Asp Val Tyr Pro
 130 135 140
 Phe Asp Arg Leu Glu Ile Asp Leu Leu Lys Gly Asp His Leu Met Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Gln Glu Phe Leu Glu Asp Ala Asp Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Thr Lys
 165 170 175
 Ser Leu Glu Val Thr Phe Thr Pro Val Ile Glu Asp Ile Gly Lys Val
 180 185 190
 Leu Val Cys Arg Ala Lys Leu His Ile Asp Glu Met Asp Ser Val Pro
 195 200 205
 Thr Val Arg Gln Ala Val Lys Glu Leu Gln Val Tyr Ile Ser Pro Lys
 210 215 220
 Asn Thr Val Ile Ser Val Asn Pro Ser Thr Lys Leu Gln Glu Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Val Thr Met Thr Cys Ser Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Glu Ile

			245						250					255			
Phe	Trp	Ser	Lys 260	Lys	Leu	Asp	Asn	Gly 265	Asn	Leu	Gln	His	Leu	Ser	Gly		
Asn	Ala	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Ala 280	Met	Arg	Met	Glu	Asp 285	Ser	Gly	Ile		
Tyr	Val	Cys	Glu	Gly	Val	Asn 295	Leu	Ile	Gly	Lys	Asn 300	Arg	Lys	Glu	Val		
Glu 305	Leu	Ile	Val	Gln	Glu 310	Lys	Pro	Phe	Thr	Val 315	Glu	Ile	Ser	Pro	Gly 320		
Pro	Arg	Ile	Ala	Ala 325	Gln	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ser 330	Val	Met	Leu	Thr	Cys 335	Ser		
Val	Met	Gly	Cys 340	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ser	Phe 345	Ser	Trp	Arg	Thr	Gln 350	Ile	Asp		
Ser	Pro	Leu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Val	Arg 360	Ser	Glu	Gly	Thr	Asn 365	Ser	Thr	Leu		
Thr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Val	Ser	Phe 375	Glu	Asn	Glu	His	Ser 380	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Thr		
Val 385	Thr	Cys	Gly	His	Lys 390	Lys	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly 395	Ile	Gln	Val	Glu	Leu 400		
Tyr	Ser	Phe	Pro	Arg 405	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ile	Glu 410	Met	Ser	Gly	Gly	Leu 415	Val		
Asn	Gly	Ser	Ser 420	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys 425	Lys	Val	Pro	Ser	Val	Tyr	Pro		
Leu	Asp	Arg 435	Leu	Glu	Ile	Glu	Leu 440	Leu	Lys	Gly	Glu	Thr 445	Ile	Leu	Glu		
Asn	Ile 450	Glu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Asp 455	Thr	Asp	Met	Lys	Ser 460	Leu	Glu	Asn	Lys		
Ser 465	Leu	Glu	Met	Thr	Phe 470	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ile	Glu 475	Asp	Thr	Gly	Lys	Ala 480		
Leu	Val	Cys	Gln	Ala 485	Lys	Leu	His	Ile	Asp 490	Asp	Met	Glu	Phe	Glu 495	Pro		
Lys	Gln	Arg	Gln 500	Ser	Thr	Gln	Thr	Leu 505	Tyr	Val	Asn	Val	Ala 510	Pro	Arg		
Asp	Thr	Thr 515	Val	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro 520	Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Glu 525	Glu	Gly	Ser		
Ser	Val 530	Asn	Met	Thr	Cys	Leu 535	Ser	Gln	Gly	Phe	Pro 540	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ile		
Leu 545	Trp	Ser	Arg	Gln	Leu 550	Pro	Asn	Gly	Glu	Leu 555	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu 560		
Asn	Ala	Thr	Leu	Thr 565	Leu	Ile	Ser	Thr	Lys 570	Met	Glu	Asp	Ser	Gly 575	Val		

Tyr Leu Cys Glu Gly Ile Asn Gln Ala Gly Arg Ser Arg Lys Glu Val
 580 585 590
 Glu Leu Ile Ile Gln Val Thr Pro Lys Asp Ile Lys Leu Thr Ala Phe
 595 600 605
 Pro Ser Glu Ser Val Lys Glu Gly Asp Thr Val Ile Ile Ser Cys Thr
 610 615 620
 Cys Gly Asn Val Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Ile Leu Lys Lys Lys Ala Glu
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Gly Asp Thr Val Leu Lys Ser Ile Asp Gly Ala Tyr Thr Ile Arg
 645 650 655
 Lys Ala Gln Leu Lys Asp Ala Gly Val Tyr Glu Cys Glu Ser Lys Asn
 660 665 670
 Lys Val Gly Ser Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Leu Asp Val Gln Gly Arg
 675 680 685
 Glu Asn Asn Lys Asp Tyr Phe Ser Pro Glu Leu Leu Val Leu Tyr Phe
 690 695 700
 Ala Ser Ser Leu Ile Ile Pro Ala Ile Gly Met Ile Ile Tyr Phe Ala
 705 710 715 720
 Arg Lys Ala Asn Met Lys Gly Ser Tyr Ser Leu Val Glu Ala Gln Lys
 725 730 735
 Ser Lys Val

<210> 70
 <211> 537
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mus musculus

<400> 70
 Met Ala Ser Thr Arg Ala Lys Pro Thr Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Val Thr Val Val Ile Pro Gly Pro Gly Asp Ala Gln Val Ser Ile His
 20 25 30
 Pro Arg Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro Gln Gly Gly Ser Val Gln Val Asn Cys
 35 40 45
 Ser Ser Ser Cys Lys Glu Asp Leu Ser Leu Gly Leu Glu Thr Gln Trp
 50 55 60
 Leu Lys Asp Glu Leu Glu Ser Gly Pro Asn Trp Lys Leu Phe Glu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Glu Ile Gly Glu Asp Ser Ser Pro Leu Cys Phe Glu Asn Cys Gly
 85 90 95
 Thr Val Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ser Phe Pro
 100 105 110

Glu Ser Val Glu Leu Arg Pro Leu Pro Ala Trp Gln Gln Val Gly Lys
 115 120 125
 Asp Leu Thr Leu Arg Cys His Val Asp Gly Gly Ala Pro Arg Thr Gln
 130 135 140
 Leu Ser Ala Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Glu Ile Leu Ser Arg Gln Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Val Gly Gly His Pro Lys Asp Pro Lys Glu Ile Thr Phe Thr Val Leu
 165 170 175
 Ala Ser Arg Gly Asp His Gly Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr Glu Leu
 180 185 190
 Asp Leu Arg Pro Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Phe Ser Asn Val Ser Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Ser Leu Arg Thr Phe Asp Leu Pro Ala Thr Ile Pro Lys Leu Asp
 210 215 220
 Thr Pro Asp Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Thr Gln Gln Lys Leu Phe Cys Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Glu Gly Leu Phe Pro Ala Ser Glu Ala Arg Ile Tyr Leu Glu Leu
 245 250 255
 Gly Gly Gln Met Pro Thr Gln Glu Ser Thr Asn Ser Ser Asp Ser Val
 260 265 270
 Ser Ala Thr Ala Leu Val Glu Val Thr Glu Glu Phe Asp Arg Thr Leu
 275 280 285
 Pro Leu Arg Cys Val Leu Glu Leu Ala Asp Gln Ile Leu Glu Thr Gln
 290 295 300
 Arg Thr Leu Thr Val Tyr Asn Phe Ser Ala Pro Val Leu Thr Leu Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Leu Glu Val Ser Glu Gly Ser Gln Val Thr Val Lys Cys Glu Ala
 325 330 335
 His Ser Gly Ser Lys Val Val Leu Leu Ser Gly Val Glu Pro Arg Pro
 340 345 350
 Pro Thr Pro Gln Val Gln Phe Thr Leu Asn Ala Ser Ser Glu Asp His
 355 360 365
 Lys Arg Ser Phe Phe Cys Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu Val Ala Gly Lys Phe
 370 375 380
 Leu Phe Lys Asn Gln Thr Leu Glu Leu His Val Leu Tyr Gly Pro Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Asp Glu Thr Asp Cys Leu Gly Asn Trp Thr Trp Gln Glu Gly Ser
 405 410 415
 Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Cys Gln Ala Trp Gly Asn Pro Ser Pro Lys Met
 420 425 430
 Thr Cys Arg Arg Lys Ala Asp Gly Ala Leu Leu Pro Ile Gly Val Val

435 440 445
 Lys Ser Val Lys Gln Glu Met Asn Gly Thr Tyr Val Cys His Ala Phe
 450 455 460
 Ser Ser His Gly Asn Val Thr Arg Asn Val Tyr Leu Thr Val Leu Tyr
 465 470 475 480
 His Ser Gln Asn Asn Trp Thr Ile Ile Ile Leu Val Pro Val Leu Leu
 485 490 495
 Val Ile Val Gly Leu Val Met Ala Ala Ser Tyr Val Tyr Asn Arg Gln
 500 505 510
 Arg Lys Ile Arg Ile Tyr Lys Leu Gln Lys Ala Gln Glu Glu Ala Ile
 515 520 525
 Lys Leu Lys Gly Gln Ala Pro Pro Pro
 530 535

 <210> 71
 <211> 537
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mus musculus

 <400> 71
 Met Ala Ser Thr Arg Ala Lys Pro Thr Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu
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 Val Thr Val Val Ile Pro Gly Pro Gly Asp Ala Gln Val Ser Ile His
 20 25 30
 Pro Arg Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro Gln Gly Gly Ser Val Gln Val Asn Cys
 35 40 45
 Ser Ser Ser Cys Lys Glu Asp Leu Ser Leu Gly Leu Glu Thr Gln Trp
 50 55 60
 Leu Lys Asp Glu Leu Glu Ser Gly Pro Asn Trp Lys Leu Phe Glu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Glu Ile Gly Glu Asp Ser Ser Pro Leu Cys Phe Glu Asn Cys Gly
 85 90 95
 Thr Val Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ser Phe Pro
 100 105 110
 Glu Ser Val Glu Leu Arg Pro Leu Pro Ala Trp Gln Gln Val Gly Lys
 115 120 125
 Asp Leu Thr Leu Arg Cys His Val Asp Gly Gly Ala Pro Arg Thr Gln
 130 135 140
 Leu Ser Ala Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Glu Ile Leu Ser Arg Gln Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Val Gly Gly His Pro Lys Asp Pro Lys Glu Ile Thr Phe Thr Val Leu
 165 170 175
 Ala Ser Arg Gly Asp His Gly Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr Glu Leu

180					185					190					
Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ser	Asn	Val	Ser	Glu	Ala
	195						200					205			
Arg	Ser	Leu	Arg	Thr	Phe	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Ile	Pro	Lys	Leu	Asp
	210					215					220				
Thr	Pro	Asp	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Gly	Thr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ser
225						230					235				240
Leu	Glu	Ala	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Leu
				245					250					255	
Gly	Gly	Gln	Met	Pro	Thr	Gln	Glu	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ser	Val
			260					265					270		
Ser	Ala	Thr	Ala	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Thr	Glu	Glu	Phe	Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu
		275					280					285			
Pro	Leu	Arg	Cys	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Gln	Ile	Leu	Glu	Thr	Gln
	290					295					300				
Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Ser	Ala	Pro	Val	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser
305						310					315				320
Gln	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Val	Thr	Val	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ala
				325					330					335	
His	Ser	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Val	Glu	Pro	Arg	Pro
			340					345					350		
Pro	Thr	Pro	Gln	Val	Gln	Phe	Thr	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asp	His
		355					360						365		
Lys	Arg	Ser	Phe	Phe	Cys	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	Lys	Phe
	370					375					380				
Leu	Phe	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Leu	Glu	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Arg
385						390					395				400
Leu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Asp	Cys	Leu	Gly	Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ser
				405					410					415	
Gln	Gln	Thr	Leu	Lys	Cys	Gln	Ala	Trp	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ser	Pro	Lys	Met
			420					425					430		
Thr	Cys	Arg	Arg	Lys	Ala	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ile	Gly	Val	Val
		435					440					445			
Lys	Ser	Val	Lys	Gln	Glu	Met	Asn	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Val	Cys	His	Ala	Phe
	450					455					460				
Ser	Ser	His	Gly	Asn	Val	Thr	Arg	Asn	Val	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Tyr
465						470					475				480
His	Ser	Gln	Asn	Asn	Trp	Thr	Ile	Ile	Ile	Leu	Val	Pro	Val	Leu	Leu
			485						490					495	
Val	Ile	Val	Gly	Leu	Val	Met	Ala	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Gln
			500					505					510		

Arg Lys Ile Arg Ile Tyr Lys Leu Gln Lys Ala Gln Glu Glu Ala Ile
 515 520 525

Lys Leu Lys Gly Gln Ala Pro Pro Pro
 530 535

<210> 72

<211> 527

<212> PRT

<213> *Cricetulus griseus*

<400> 72

Met Ala Pro Thr Arg Ala Arg Pro Thr Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Ala Val Val Ile Pro Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Gln Val Ser Ile His
 20 25 30

Pro Lys Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro Arg Gly Ala Ser Met Gln Val Asn Cys
 35 40 45

Ser Ser Ser Cys Ser Glu Asn Leu Ser Leu Gly Leu Glu Thr Gln Trp
 50 55 60

Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Asp His Gly His Asn Trp Lys Leu Phe Glu Leu
 65 70 75 80

Ser Asp Ile Gly Asp Asp Ser Lys Pro Leu Cys Phe Glu Asn Cys Gly
 85 90 95

Pro Ile Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Thr Ile Val Leu Tyr Ser Phe Pro
 100 105 110

Glu Arg Val Glu Leu Asp Arg Leu Pro Thr Trp Gln Pro Val Gly Lys
 115 120 125

Asn Leu Thr Leu Arg Cys Leu Val Asp Gly Gly Thr Pro Arg Ser Gln
 130 135 140

Leu Ser Val Lys Leu Leu Arg Gly Gly Glu Val Leu His Gln Glu Pro
 145 150 155 160

Val Gly Val Asp Ser Arg Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Thr Val Thr Val Leu
 165 170 175

Ala Ser Arg Asp Asp His Gly Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr Glu Leu
 180 185 190

Asp Leu Arg Pro Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Phe Pro Asn Val Ser Val Ile
 195 200 205

Arg Gln Leu Trp Thr Phe Asp Leu Pro Val Thr Glu Pro Lys Leu Asp
 210 215 220

Thr Pro Asp Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Thr Val Gln Lys Val Met Cys Ser
 225 230 235 240

Leu Gly Gly Leu Phe Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala Arg Ile Thr Leu Glu Leu
 245 250 255

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<210> 73
<211> 544
<212> PRT
<213> Bos taurus
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<400> 73
Met Ile Ala Ser Gly Pro Pro Pro Arg Val Tyr Trp Thr Ser Leu Ile
  1             5             10             15
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Phe	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Cys	Cys	Leu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gln	Gly	Gln	
			20					25					30			
Thr	Tyr	Gln	Val	Arg	Val	Glu	Pro	Lys	Asp	Pro	Val	Val	Pro	Phe	Gly	
		35					40					45				
Glu	Pro	Leu	Val	Val	Asn	Cys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Cys	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Leu	
	50					55					60					
Ile	Ser	Leu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ser	Lys	Glu	Pro	His	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	
65					70					75					80	
Gly	Trp	Ala	Ala	Phe	Arg	Leu	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Gly	Asp	Met	Glu	Ile	
				85					90					95		
Leu	Cys	Ser	Gly	Ile	Cys	Asn	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Val	Gly	Phe	Ser	Asn	
			100					105					110			
Ile	Thr	Val	Phe	Gly	Phe	Pro	Lys	Arg	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	
		115					120					125				
Leu	Trp	Gln	Pro	Val	Gly	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Cys	Leu	Val	Ser	
	130					135					140					
Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	His	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Glu	
145					150					155					160	
Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Pro	Leu	Gly	Lys	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Lys	Val	
				165					170					175		
Thr	Phe	Met	Val	Gln	Pro	Arg	Arg	Glu	Asp	His	Gly	Thr	Asn	Phe	Ser	
			180					185					190			
Cys	Arg	Ser	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Ser	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Gln	
		195					200					205				
Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Arg	Lys	Leu	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Met	Pro	Lys	Thr	
	210					215					220					
Ala	Pro	Arg	Leu	Val	Phe	Pro	Arg	Phe	Trp	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Ser	Trp	
225					230					235					240	
Pro	Val	Asn	Cys	Ser	Leu	Asn	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	His	
				245					250					255		
Ile	Gln	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Met	Leu	Asn	Ala	Thr	Val	Val	Ser	
		260						265					270			
His	Ala	Asp	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gln	Glu	
		275					280					285				
Gly	Thr	Gln	Glu	Ile	Val	Cys	Asn	Val	Thr	Leu	Gly	Val	Glu	Asn	Arg	
	290					295					300					
Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Leu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Phe	Gln	Gly	Pro	Asn	Leu	
305					310					315					320	
Asn	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ala	Thr	Glu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	
				325					330					335		

Cys Ala Ala Gly Pro Gln Val Gln Val Met Leu Asp Gly Val Pro Ala
 340 345 350
 Ala Val Pro Gly Gln Pro Ala Gln Leu Gln Leu Lys Ala Thr Glu Met
 355 360 365
 Asp Asp Arg Arg Thr Phe Phe Cys Asn Ala Thr Leu Lys Val His Gly
 370 375 380
 Val Thr Leu His Arg Asn Arg Ser Ile Gln Leu Arg Val Leu Tyr Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Thr Ile Asp Arg Ala Lys Cys Pro Gln Arg Leu Met Trp Lys Glu
 405 410 415
 Lys Thr Met His Ile Leu Gln Cys Gln Ala Arg Gly Asn Pro Asn Pro
 420 425 430
 Gln Leu Gln Cys Leu Arg Glu Gly Ser Lys Phe Lys Val Pro Val Gly
 435 440 445
 Ile Pro Phe Leu Val Leu Leu Asn Tyr Ser Gly Thr Tyr Ser Cys Gln
 450 455 460
 Ala Ala Ser Ser Arg Gly Thr Asp Lys Met Leu Val Met Met Asp Val
 465 470 475 480
 Gln Gly Arg Asn Pro Val Thr Ile Asn Ile Val Leu Gly Val Leu Ala
 485 490 495
 Ile Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Ser Val Tyr Val Phe Trp
 500 505 510
 Val Gln Arg Gln His Asp Ile Tyr His Leu Thr Pro Arg Ser Thr Arg
 515 520 525
 Trp Arg Leu Thr Ser Thr Gln Pro Val Thr Val Ala Glu Glu Leu Ser
 530 535 540

 <210> 74
 <211> 537
 <212> PRT
 <213> Sus scrofa

 <400> 74
 Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Thr His Pro Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Pro Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Glu
 20 25 30
 Ile Ser Met Trp Pro Leu Asn Thr Ile Ile Pro Lys Gly Gly Ser Met
 35 40 45
 Lys Val Asn Cys Ser Val Ala Cys Asp Gly Asn Ile Thr Ser Phe Gly
 50 55 60
 Leu Glu Thr His Trp His Lys Thr Glu Val Asp His Arg Asp Lys Trp
 65 70 75 80

Lys	Ile	Phe	Glu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Val	Glu	Asn	Asp	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu	Cys	85	90	95
His	Ala	Val	Cys	Gln	Gly	Asn	Gln	Thr	Gln	Val	Gln	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	100	105	110
Val	Tyr	Trp	Phe	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Val	Lys	Leu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ser	Trp	Gln	115	120	125
Arg	Glu	Gly	Gln	His	Phe	Asn	Leu	Ser	Cys	Gln	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	130	135	140
Pro	Arg	Thr	Asn	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Phe	Arg	Gly	Glu	Glu	Glu	Leu	145	150	155
Phe	Arg	Gln	Ser	Val	Gly	Met	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Asn	Val	Thr	Phe	Arg	165	170	175
Met	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Lys	Asp	His	Gly	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	Thr	180	185	190
Glu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Trp	Asn	Ser	Ser	195	200	205
Ala	Pro	Leu	Lys	Leu	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	His	Pro	His	210	215	220
Leu	Ala	Thr	Pro	Glu	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Gly	Thr	Pro	Val	Ser	Val	Asn	225	230	235
Cys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr	Val	His	Leu	245	250	255
Ala	Arg	Gly	Asp	His	Arg	Pro	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ile	Thr	His	Asn	Gly	Asp	260	265	270
Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Lys	Thr	Trp	Ile	Asn	Gly	Thr	Glu	Lys	Glu	Gln	Gly	275	280	285
Thr	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Val	Cys	Glu	Ile	Met	Leu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Lys	Val	Val	290	295	300
Thr	Lys	Lys	Asn	Val	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Asn	Leu	Thr	305	310	315
Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	Ile	Glu	Cys	325	330	335
Gln	Ala	His	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	Val	Thr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Val	Pro	Ala	Glu	340	345	350
Pro	Pro	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ala	Gln	Leu	Lys	Leu	Asn	Val	Ser	Ala	Glu	Asp	355	360	365
His	Gly	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Thr	Val	Ala	Gly	His	370	375	380
Val	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Gln	Val	Leu	Ser	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	385	390	395
Arg	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Asp	Cys	Pro	Gly	Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Pro	Glu	Gly			

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405	410	415
Ser His Gln Thr Leu Thr Cys Gln Ala Arg Gly Asn Pro Thr Pro Lys 420 425 430		
Leu Ile Cys Arg Arg Glu Gly Asp Gly Ala Leu Leu Pro Thr Gly Asp 435 440 445		
Leu Gly Pro Val Lys Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Thr Tyr Gln Cys Gln Ala 450 455 460		
Thr Ser Ser Arg Gly Val Ala Thr Arg Val Val Val Val Asn Val Ile 465 470 475 480		
His Asn Gln Asn Asn Met Val Ile Ile Ile Pro Val Ala Ala Val Ala 485 490 495		
Ile Leu Gly Ser Val Gly Val Ala Ala Tyr Ile Tyr Asn Tyr Gln Arg 500 505 510		
Lys Ile Gln Lys Tyr Glu Leu Gln Lys Ala Gln Glu Asn Ala Ala Met 515 520 525		
Lys Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Ser Pro Pro 530 535		

<210> 75

<211> 912

<212> PRT

<213> Oryctolagus cuniculus

<400> 75

Met Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu Arg Ala Leu Leu Gly Phe Trp Val 1 5 10 15
Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Ile Leu Arg Leu Ser Ala Val Ala Gln Glu Pro 20 25 30
Phe Trp Ala Asp Leu Gln Pro Arg Val Ala Leu Val Glu Arg Gly Gly 35 40 45
Ser Leu Trp Leu Asn Cys Ser Thr Asn Cys Pro Arg Pro Glu Arg Gly 50 55 60
Gly Leu Glu Thr Ser Leu Arg Arg Asn Gly Pro Glu Gly Leu Arg Trp 65 70 75 80
Arg Ala Arg Gln Leu Val Asp Ile Arg Glu Pro Glu Thr Gln Pro Val 85 90 95
Cys Phe Phe Arg Cys Ala Ala Thr Leu Gln Ala Arg Gly Leu Ile Arg 100 105 110
Thr Phe Gln Arg Pro Asp Arg Val Glu Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Pro Trp 115 120 125
Gln Pro Val Gly Glu Asn Phe Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Val Pro Gly Ala 130 135 140
Gly Pro Arg Gly Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg Gly Ala Gln Glu

145					150						155				160
Leu	Ile	Arg	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ala	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala
				165					170					175	
Val	Leu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Glu	Asp	His	Gly	Ala	Asn
			180					185					190		
Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu
		195					200					205			
Phe	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ala	Pro	Arg	Gln	Leu	Trp	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Pro
	210					215					220				
Leu	Asp	Ser	Pro	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Val	Asp	Ser
225					230					235				240	
Gln	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Cys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ser	Glu
				245					250					255	
Ala	Gly	Val	His	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Val
			260					265					270		
Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Ile	Val	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Glu
		275					280					285			
Glu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Lys	Gln	Leu	Val	Cys	Ala	Val	Thr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Glu
	290					295					300				
Arg	Arg	Glu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro
305					310					315					320
Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Pro	Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Val	Thr
				325					330					335	
Val	Thr	Cys	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ala	Arg	Ala	Leu	Val	Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Val
			340					345					350		
Pro	Ala	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ala	Gln	Leu	Gln	Phe	Asn	Ala	Ser
		355					360					365			
Glu	Ser	Asp	Asp	Gly	Arg	Ser	Phe	Phe	Cys	Asp	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Leu
	370					375					380				
Asp	Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu
385					390					395				400	
Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ala	Asp	Cys	Pro	Arg	Ser	Trp	Thr	Trp
				405					410					415	
Pro	Glu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gln	Thr	Leu	Arg	Cys	Glu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Asn	Pro
			420					425					430		
Thr	Pro	Ala	Val	His	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala
		435					440					445			
Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Val	Thr	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg
	450					455					460				
Cys	Thr	Ala	Ala	Asn	Val	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	Lys	Asp	Val	Thr	Leu
465					470					475				480	

Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Val	Gly	Cys	Pro	Glu	Arg	485	490	495
Val	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Cys	Val	Ala	His	500	505	510
Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Cys	Val	Arg	Phe	Arg	Gln	Ala	Asp	515	520	525
Val	Ile	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Ala	Arg	Glu	His	Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	530	535	540
Arg	Cys	Glu	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Lys	Asn	Val	Ala	Val	545	550	555
Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Phe	Glu	Glu	Arg	Ser	Cys	Pro	Ser	Asn	565	570	575
Trp	Thr	Trp	Val	Glu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Gln	Leu	Phe	Ser	Cys	Glu	Val	Glu	580	585	590
Gly	Lys	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ser	Val	Gln	Cys	Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	595	600	605
Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Asn	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ser	Asp	610	615	620
Pro	Ser	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Val	Cys	Asn	Ala	625	630	635
Thr	Asn	Pro	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	Val	Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Glu	645	650	655
Ser	Pro	Pro	Gln	Met	Asp	Asp	Ser	Thr	Cys	Pro	Ser	Asp	Gln	Thr	Trp	660	665	670
Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ala	Cys	Ala	Arg	Gly	Arg	Pro	675	680	685
Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Arg	Cys	Ser	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ala	Arg	690	695	700
Pro	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Val	Ala	Thr	705	710	715
Asn	Ala	His	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Arg	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Glu	Tyr	725	730	735
Arg	Pro	Val	Val	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly	Val	Arg	740	745	750
Pro	Gly	Gly	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Ala	Trp	Pro	Pro	755	760	765
Ala	Gln	Ile	Ser	Trp	Arg	Ala	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Asn	Ile	Gly	Leu	770	775	780
Ser	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ser	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Met	Gly	Ser	His	785	790	795

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Gly Gly Glu Tyr Glu Cys Glu Ala Thr Asn Ala His Gly His Ala Arg
 805 810 815
 Arg Ile Thr Val Arg Val Ala Gly Pro Trp Leu Trp Ile Ala Val Gly
 820 825 830
 Gly Ala Val Gly Gly Ala Val Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala
 835 840 845
 Phe Tyr Val Gln Ser Thr Ala Cys Lys Lys Gly Glu Tyr Asn Val Gln
 850 855 860
 Glu Ala Glu Ser Ser Gly Glu Ala Val Cys Leu Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly
 865 870 875 880
 Gly Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Glu Gly Gly Pro Glu Ala Glu Asp Ser Ala
 885 890 895
 Glu Ser Pro Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Phe Ala Ile Gln Leu Thr Ser Ala
 900 905 910

<210> 76

<211> 917

<212> PRT

<213> Mus musculus

<400> 76

Met Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu Arg Arg Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Trp
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 Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Ile Leu Gly Ile Ser Ala Val Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30
 Pro Phe Trp Ala Asp Leu Gln Pro Arg Val Ala Leu Val Glu Pro Gly
 35 40 45
 Gly Ser Leu Trp Leu Asn Cys Ser Thr Asn Cys Pro Arg Pro Glu Arg
 50 55 60
 Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Ser Leu Arg Arg Asn Gly Thr Gln Arg Gly Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Trp Leu Ala Arg Gln Leu Val Asp Ile Arg Glu Pro Glu Thr Gln
 85 90 95
 Pro Val Cys Phe Phe Arg Cys Ala Arg Arg Thr Leu Gln Ala Arg Gly
 100 105 110
 Leu Ile Arg Thr Phe Gln Arg Pro Asp Arg Val Glu Leu Val Pro Leu
 115 120 125
 Pro Ser Trp Gln Pro Val Gly Glu Asn Phe Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Val
 130 135 140
 Pro Gly Ala Gly Pro Arg Ala Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Gln Glu Leu Ile Arg Arg Ser Phe Val Gly Glu Pro Pro Arg Ala
 165 170 175

Arg Gly Ala Met Leu Thr Ala Arg Val Leu Ala Arg Arg Glu Asp His
 180 185 190
 Arg Val Asn Phe Ser Cys Leu Ala Glu Leu Asp Leu Arg Pro His Gly
 195 200 205
 Leu Gly Leu Phe Ala Asn Ser Ser Ala Pro Arg Gln Leu Arg Thr Phe
 210 215 220
 Ala Met Pro Pro His Ser Pro Ser Leu Ile Ala Pro Arg Val Leu Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Val Asp Ser Glu Arg Pro Val Thr Cys Thr Leu Asp Gly Leu Phe Pro
 245 250 255
 Ala Pro Glu Ala Gly Val Tyr Leu Ser Leu Gly Asp Gln Arg Leu Asn
 260 265 270
 Pro Asn Val Thr Leu Asp Gly Asp Ser Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Ala
 275 280 285
 Thr Ala Ser Ala Glu Gln Glu Gly Thr Lys Gln Leu Met Cys Val Val
 290 295 300
 Thr Leu Gly Gly Glu Thr Arg Glu Thr Gln Glu Asn Leu Thr Val Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Phe Pro Thr Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Ser Glu Pro Glu Ala Pro Glu
 325 330 335
 Gly Lys Met Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Trp Ala Gly Ala Arg Ala Leu Val
 340 345 350
 Thr Leu Glu Gly Ile Pro Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Gln Pro Ala Glu Leu
 355 360 365
 Gln Leu Asn Val Thr Lys Asn Asp Asp Lys Arg Gly Phe Phe Cys Asp
 370 375 380
 Ala Ala Leu Asp Val Asp Gly Glu Thr Leu Arg Lys Asn Gln Ser Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Leu Arg Val Leu Tyr Ala Pro Arg Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp Cys Pro
 405 410 415
 Arg Ser Trp Thr Trp Pro Glu Gly Pro Glu Gln Thr Leu His Cys Glu
 420 425 430
 Ala Arg Gly Asn Pro Glu Pro Ser Val His Cys Ala Arg Pro Glu Gly
 435 440 445
 Gly Ala Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Val Thr Arg Ala Leu
 450 455 460
 Ala Gly Thr Tyr Arg Cys Thr Ala Val Asn Gly Gln Gly Gln Ala Val
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Asp Val Thr Leu Thr Val Glu Tyr Ala Pro Ala Leu Asp Ser Val
 485 490 495
 Gly Cys Pro Glu His Ile Thr Trp Leu Glu Gly Thr Glu Ala Ser Leu

500					505					510					
Ser	Cys	Val	Ala	Pro	Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Cys	Val	Arg
		515					520					525			
Ser	Gly	Lys	Glu	Glu	Val	Met	Glu	Gly	Pro	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Arg	Glu
	530					535					540				
His	Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Glu	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ala
545					550					555					560
Ala	Lys	Asn	Val	Ala	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Phe	Glu	Glu
				565					570					575	
Leu	Gly	Cys	Pro	Ser	Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Val	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu
			580					585					590		
Phe	Ser	Cys	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly	Lys	Pro	Glu	Pro	Arg	Val	Glu	Cys	Val
		595					600					605			
Gly	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Val	Ser	Ser
	610					615					620				
Asn	Ser	Gly	Pro	Arg	Asn	Ser	Met	Thr	Pro	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly
625					630					635					640
Ile	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Asn	Ala	Thr	Asn	Arg	His	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Lys	Thr
				645					650					655	
Val	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gln	Met	Asp	Glu	Ser	Ser	Cys
			660					665					670		
Pro	Ser	His	Gln	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ala
		675					680					685			
Cys	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gly	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	His	Cys	Ser	Arg	Glu
	690					695					700				
Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Val	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gly
705					710					715					720
Thr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Val	Ala	Thr	Asn	Ala	His	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ser	Arg	Thr
				725					730					735	
Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Val	Val	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala
			740					745					750		
Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Val	Arg	Pro	Gly	Gly	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Arg
		755					760					765			
Ala	Glu	Ala	Trp	Pro	Pro	Ala	Gln	Ile	Ser	Trp	Arg	Ala	Pro	Pro	Gly
	770					775					780				
Ala	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ala
785					790					795					800
Gly	Ala	Met	Gly	Ser	His	Gly	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Ala	Ala	Thr	Asn
				805					810					815	
Ala	His	Gly	Arg	His	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ile	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Ala	Gly	Pro
			820					825					830		

Trp Leu Trp Val Ala Val Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Leu Leu
 835 840 845
 Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Phe Tyr Val Gln Ser Thr Ala Cys Lys
 850 855 860
 Lys Gly Glu Tyr Asn Val Gln Glu Ala Glu Ser Ser Gly Glu Ala Val
 865 870 875 880
 Cys Leu Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly Thr Pro Gly Ala Glu Gly Gly Ala Glu
 885 890 895
 Thr Pro Gly Thr Ala Glu Ser Pro Ala Asp Gly Glu Val Phe Ala Ile
 900 905 910
 Gln Leu Thr Ser Ser
 915

<210> 77

<211> 548

<212> PRT

<213> Mus musculus

<400> 77

Met Lys Met Leu Leu Leu Gly Val Trp Thr Leu Leu Ala Leu Ile Pro
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 Cys Pro Gly Ala Ala Glu Glu Leu Phe Gln Val Ser Val His Pro Asn
 20 25 30
 Glu Ala Leu Val Glu Phe Gly His Ser Leu Thr Val Asn Cys Ser Thr
 35 40 45
 Thr Cys Pro Asp Pro Gly Pro Ser Gly Ile Glu Thr Phe Leu Lys Lys
 50 55 60
 Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Gly Ser Gln Trp Lys Glu Phe Leu Leu Glu Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Thr Glu Asp Leu Val Leu Gln Cys Phe Phe Ser Cys Ala Gly Glu
 85 90 95
 Gln Lys Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Ile Thr Met Tyr Gln Pro Pro Glu Gln
 100 105 110
 Val Ile Leu Asp Leu Gln Pro Glu Trp Val Ala Val Asp Glu Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Thr Val Thr Cys His Val Pro Ser Val Ala Pro Leu Gln Ser Leu Thr
 130 135 140
 Leu Thr Leu Leu Gln Gly Asp Gln Glu Leu His Arg Lys Asp Phe Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Leu Ser Leu Val Ser Gln Arg Ala Glu Val Thr Ala Thr Val Arg
 165 170 175
 Ala His Arg Asp Asn Asp Arg Arg Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Ala Glu Leu
 180 185 190

Asp Leu Ser Pro His Gly Gly Gly Leu Phe His Gly Ser Ser Ala Thr
 195 200 205
 Lys Gln Leu Arg Ile Phe Glu Phe Ser Gln Asn Pro Gln Ile Trp Val
 210 215 220
 Pro Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Lys Ala Glu Ile Val Ser Cys Glu Val
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Arg Val Phe Pro Ala Gln Glu Ala Val Phe Arg Met Phe Leu Glu
 245 250 255
 Asp Gln Glu Leu Ser Pro Phe Ser Ser Trp Arg Glu Asp Ala Ala Trp
 260 265 270
 Ala Ser Ala Thr Ile Gln Ala Met Glu Thr Gly Asp Gln Glu Leu Thr
 275 280 285
 Cys Leu Val Ser Leu Gly Pro Val Glu Gln Lys Thr Arg Lys Pro Val
 290 295 300
 Tyr Val Tyr Ser Phe Pro Pro Pro Ile Leu Glu Ile Glu Asp Ala Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Asp Val Asn Val Thr Cys Ser Gly His Val Leu
 325 330 335
 Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Thr Leu Arg Leu Gln Gly Ser Leu Asn His Ser
 340 345 350
 Ala Pro Gly Lys Pro Ala Trp Leu Leu Phe Thr Ala Arg Glu Glu Asp
 355 360 365
 Asp Gly Arg Thr Leu Ser Cys Glu Ala Ser Leu Glu Val Gln Gly Gln
 370 375 380
 Arg Leu Val Arg Thr Thr Glu Ser Gln Leu His Val Leu Tyr Lys Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Phe Gln Glu Ser Arg Cys Pro Gly Asn Gln Ile Trp Val Glu Gly
 405 410 415
 Met His Gln Met Leu Ala Cys Ile Pro Glu Gly Asn Pro Thr Pro Val
 420 425 430
 Leu Val Cys Val Trp Asn Gly Met Ile Phe Asp Leu Asp Val Pro Gln
 435 440 445
 Lys Ala Thr Gln Asn His Thr Gly Thr Tyr Cys Cys Thr Ala Thr Asn
 450 455 460
 Pro Leu Gly Ser Val Ser Lys Asp Ile Thr Ile Ile Val Gln Gly Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Pro Glu Gly Ile Ser Ser Ser Thr Ile Phe Ile Ile Ile Ile Phe Thr
 485 490 495
 Leu Gly Met Ala Val Ile Thr Val Ala Leu Tyr Leu Asn Tyr Gln Pro
 500 505 510

Cys Lys Gly Asn Ser Arg Lys Arg Met His Arg Pro Arg Glu Gln Ser
 515 520 525

Lys Gly Glu Glu Ser Gln Phe Ser Asp Ile Arg Ala Glu Glu Cys His
 530 535 540

Ala His Leu Cys
 545

<210> 78

<211> 548

<212> PRT

<213> Rattus norvegicus

<400> 78

Met Lys Met Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Trp Thr Leu Leu Ala Leu Ile Pro
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Cys Pro Gly Thr Thr Glu Val Leu Phe Gln Val Ser Val His Pro Asn
 20 25 30

Gln Ala Leu Val Glu Phe Gly His Ser Leu Thr Ile Asn Cys Ser Thr
 35 40 45

Thr Cys Pro Asp Pro Gly Pro Ser Gly Ile Glu Thr Phe Leu Lys Lys
 50 55 60

Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Gly Ser Gln Trp Lys Glu Phe Leu Leu Glu Gly
 65 70 75 80

Ile Thr Glu Asn Ser Val Leu Gln Cys Phe Phe Ser Cys Ala Gly Val
 85 90 95

Gln Lys Asp Thr Ala Leu Asp Ile Thr Met Tyr Gln Pro Pro Glu Gln
 100 105 110

Val Ile Leu Asp Leu Gln Pro Glu Trp Val Ala Ile Asp Glu Ala Phe
 115 120 125

Thr Val Lys Cys His Val Pro Ser Val Ala Pro Leu Gln Ser Leu Thr
 130 135 140

Leu Thr Leu Leu Gln Gly Asp Gln Glu Leu His Arg Lys Asp Phe Leu
 145 150 155 160

Ser Leu Ser Leu Val Ser Gln Arg Ala Glu Val Thr Val Asn Val Arg
 165 170 175

Ala Gln Arg Glu Asn Asp Arg His Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Ala Glu Leu
 180 185 190

Asp Leu Ser Pro His Gly Gly Gly Leu Phe His Gly Ser Ser Ala Thr
 195 200 205

Lys Gln Leu Arg Ile Phe Glu Phe Ser Gln Asn Pro Gln Ile Leu Val
 210 215 220

Pro Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Met Ala Glu Thr Met Ser Cys Glu Val
 225 230 235 240

<210> 79

<211> 396

<212> PRT

<213> Mus musculus

<400> 79

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Met Gly Ala Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Cys Ser
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Trp Ala Pro Gly Gly Ala Asn Leu Ser Gln Asp Asp Ser Gln Pro Trp
              20              25              30

Thr Ser Asp Glu Thr Val Val Ala Gly Gly Thr Val Val Leu Lys Cys
              35              40              45

Gln Val Lys Asp His Glu Asp Ser Ser Leu Gln Trp Ser Asn Pro Ala
 50              55              60

Gln Gln Thr Leu Tyr Phe Gly Glu Lys Arg Ala Leu Arg Asp Asn Arg
 65              70              75              80

Ile Gln Leu Val Ser Ser Thr Pro His Glu Leu Ser Ile Ser Ile Ser
              85              90              95

Asn Val Ala Leu Ala Asp Glu Gly Glu Tyr Thr Cys Ser Ile Phe Thr
              100              105              110

Met Pro Val Arg Thr Ala Lys Ser Leu Val Thr Val Leu Gly Ile Pro
              115              120              125

Gln Lys Pro Ile Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Ser Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Glu
              130              135              140

Thr Ala Thr Leu Asn Cys Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Lys Pro Ala Ala Gln
145              150              155              160

Leu Thr Trp Arg Lys Gly Asp Gln Glu Leu His Gly Asp Gln Thr Arg
              165              170              175

Ile Gln Glu Asp Pro Asn Gly Lys Thr Phe Thr Val Ser Ser Ser Val
              180              185              190

Ser Phe Gln Val Thr Arg Glu Asp Asp Gly Ala Asn Ile Val Cys Ser
              195              200              205

Val Asn His Glu Ser Leu Lys Gly Ala Asp Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Arg
              210              215              220

Ile Glu Val Leu Tyr Thr Pro Thr Ala Met Ile Arg Pro Glu Pro Ala
225              230              235              240

His Pro Arg Glu Gly Gln Lys Leu Leu Leu His Cys Glu Gly Arg Gly
              245              250              255

Asn Pro Val Pro Gln Gln Tyr Val Trp Val Lys Glu Gly Ser Glu Pro
              260              265              270

Pro Leu Lys Met Thr Gln Glu Ser Ala Leu Ile Phe Pro Phe Leu Asn
              275              280              285

Lys Ser Asp Ser Gly Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Ala Thr Ser Asn Met Gly

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290 295 300
 Ser Tyr Thr Ala Tyr Phe Thr Leu Asn Val Asn Asp Pro Ser Pro Val
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Tyr His Ala Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile Val Ala
 325 330 335
 Phe Ile Val Phe Leu Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Ile Phe Leu Gly His Tyr
 340 345 350
 Leu Ile Arg His Lys Gly Thr Tyr Leu Thr His Glu Ala Lys Gly Ser
 355 360 365
 Asp Asp Ala Pro Asp Ala Asp Thr Ala Ile Ile Asn Ala Glu Gly Gly
 370 375 380
 Gln Ser Gly Gly Asp Asp Lys Lys Glu Tyr Phe Ile
 385 390 395

 <210> 80
 <211> 662
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <400> 80
 Met Glu Ser Lys Thr Glu Lys Trp Met Glu Arg Ile His Leu Asn Val
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Glu Arg Pro Phe Pro Pro His Ile Gln Leu Pro Pro Glu Ile Gln
 20 25 30
 Glu Ser Gln Glu Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Leu Leu Asn Phe Ser Cys Tyr
 35 40 45
 Gly Tyr Pro Ile Gln Leu Gln Trp Leu Leu Glu Gly Val Pro Met Arg
 50 55 60
 Gln Ala Ala Val Thr Ser Thr Ser Leu Thr Ile Lys Ser Val Phe Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Ser Glu Leu Lys Phe Ser Pro Gln Trp Ser His His Gly Lys Ile
 85 90 95
 Val Thr Cys Gln Leu Gln Asp Ala Asp Gly Lys Phe Leu Ser Asn Asp
 100 105 110
 Thr Val Gln Leu Asn Val Lys His Thr Pro Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Val
 115 120 125
 Thr Pro Ser Asp Ala Ile Val Arg Glu Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Met Thr
 130 135 140
 Cys Glu Val Ser Ser Thr Asn Pro Glu Tyr Thr Thr Val Ser Trp Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Asp Gly Thr Ser Leu Lys Lys Gln Asn Thr Phe Thr Leu Asn Leu
 165 170 175
 Arg Glu Val Thr Lys Asp Gln Ser Gly Lys Tyr Cys Cys Gln Val Ser

180					185					190					
Asn	Asp	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ser	Glu	Glu	Val	Phe	Leu	Gln	Val	Gln
		195					200					205			
Tyr	Ala	Pro	Glu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Ile	Leu	His	Ser	Pro	Ala	Val
	210					215					220				
Glu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Phe	Leu	Cys	Met	Ser	Leu	Ala	Asn	Pro	Leu
225					230					235					240
Pro	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Trp	Tyr	His	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Met	Gln	Gly	Arg
				245					250					255	
Thr	Glu	Glu	Lys	Val	His	Ile	Pro	Lys	Ile	Leu	Pro	Trp	His	Ala	Gly
			260					265					270		
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Cys	Val	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gln	Arg	Gly
		275					280					285			
Pro	Gly	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Val	Gln	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Lys	Lys	Val	Thr	Thr
	290					295					300				
Val	Ile	Gln	Asn	Pro	Met	Pro	Ile	Arg	Glu	Gly	Asp	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu
305					310					315					320
Ser	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Ser	Asn	Pro	Ser	Val	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Glu	Trp
				325					330					335	
Lys	Pro	His	Gly	Ala	Trp	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Lys	Ile
			340					345					350		
Gln	Lys	Val	Gly	Trp	Asp	Asn	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ala	Cys	Ala	Arg	Cys	Asn
		355					360					365			
Ser	Trp	Cys	Ser	Trp	Ala	Ser	Pro	Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Val	Gln	Tyr	Ala
	370					375					380				
Pro	Arg	Asp	Val	Arg	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile	Lys	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ile	His
385					390					395					400
Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Val	Ser	Leu	Gln	Cys	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ser	His	Pro
				405					410					415	
Lys	Glu	Val	Gln	Phe	Phe	Trp	Glu	Lys	Asn	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys
			420					425					430		
Glu	Ser	Gln	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asp	Ser	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gly	Ser
		435					440					445			
Tyr	Ser	Cys	Trp	Val	Asn	Asn	Ser	Ile	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Ser	Lys	Ala
	450					455					460				
Trp	Thr	Leu	Glu	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Arg	Leu	Arg	Val	Ser	Met
465					470					475					480
Ser	Pro	Gly	Asp	Gln	Val	Met	Glu	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Arg	Cys
				485					490					495	
Glu	Ser	Asp	Ala	Asn	Pro	Pro	Val	Ser	His	Tyr	Thr	Trp	Phe	Asp	Trp
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[illegible]

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<210> 81
<211> 505
<212> PRT
<213> Pan troglodytes
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<400> 81																
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Val	Gln	Val	Thr	Cys	Ser	Thr	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gln	Pro	Asp	Leu	Leu	Gly	
			20					25					30			
Ile	Glu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Asn	Asn	
		35					40					45				
Trp	Lys	Val	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Val	Gln	Glu	Asp	Ser	Gln	Pro	Met	
	50					55					60					
Cys	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Cys	Pro	Asp	Gly	Gln	Ser	Thr	Ala	Lys	Thr	Phe	Leu	
65					70					75					80	
Thr	Val	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Pro	Glu	Arg	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	
				85					90					95		
Trp	Gln	Pro	Val	Gly	Lys	Asp	Leu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Cys	Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	
			100					105					110			
Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Glu	Lys	
		115					120					125				

Glu	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Pro	Ala	Val	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	130	135	140
Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Glu	Arg	Asp	His	His	Gly	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	145	150	155
Thr	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Phe	Glu	Asn	Thr	165	170	175
Ser	Ala	Pro	His	Gln	Leu	Gln	Thr	Phe	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro	180	185	190
Gln	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Val	Asp	Thr	Gln	Gly	Thr	Val	195	200	205
Val	Cys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	Val	Leu	Glu	Ala	Gln	Val	His	210	215	220
Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Asn	Pro	Thr	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Asn	225	230	235
Asp	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ser	Val	Ser	Val	Thr	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	245	250	255
Gly	Thr	Gln	Arg	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ala	Val	Ile	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Ser	Arg	260	265	270
Glu	Thr	Leu	Gln	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asn	Val	275	280	285
Ile	Leu	Thr	Lys	Pro	Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	Gly	Thr	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Lys	290	295	300
Cys	Glu	Ala	His	Pro	Arg	Ala	Lys	Val	Thr	Leu	Asn	Gly	Val	Pro	Ala	305	310	315
Gln	Pro	Val	Gly	Pro	Arg	Val	Gln	Leu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	Pro	Glu	325	330	335
Asp	Asn	Gly	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	340	345	350
Gln	Leu	Ile	His	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Arg	Glu	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly	355	360	365
Pro	Arg	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Asp	Cys	Pro	Gly	Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Pro	Glu	370	375	380
Asn	Ser	Gln	Gln	Thr	Pro	Met	Cys	Gln	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu	Pro	385	390	395
Glu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Lys	Asp	Gly	Thr	Phe	Pro	Leu	Pro	Val	Gly	Glu	405	410	415
Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Arg	Ala	420	425	430
Arg	Ser	Thr	Gln	Gly	Glu	Val	Thr	Arg	Lys	Val	Thr	Val	Asn	Val	Leu	435	440	445

Ser Pro Arg Tyr Glu Ile Val Ile Ile Thr Val Val Ala Ala Ala Val
 450 455 460

Ile Met Gly Thr Ala Gly Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gln Arg
 465 470 475 480

Lys Ile Arg Lys Tyr Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala Gln Lys Gly Thr Pro Met
 485 490 495

Lys Pro Asn Thr Gln Ala Thr Pro Pro
 500 505

<210> 82
 <211> 447
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mus musculus

<220>
 <221> MOD_RES
 <222> (12)
 <223> Any amino acid

<220>
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 <222> (77)..(80)
 <223> Any amino acid

<220>
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 <223> Any amino acid

<220>
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<400> 82
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35					40					45					
Arg	Cys	Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Val
	50					55					60				
Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Glu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Pro	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa
65					70					75					80
Pro	Ala	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Arg	Arg	Asp	His	His	Gly
				85					90					95	
Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	Thr	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu
			100					105					110		
Glu	Leu	Phe	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gln	Thr	Phe	Val
		115					120					125			
Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro	Gln	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Val
	130					135					140				
Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Gly	Thr	Val	Val	Cys	Ser	Leu	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Xaa
145					150					155					160
Xaa	Xaa	Xaa	Gln	Val	His	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Asn	Pro
			165						170					175	
Thr	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Asp	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ser	Val	Ser
			180					185					190		
Val	Thr	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	Gly	Thr	Gln	Arg	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ala	Val	Ile
		195					200					205			
Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Ser	Gln	Glu	Thr	Leu	Gln	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Ser
	210					215					220				
Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asn	Val	Ile	Leu	Thr	Lys	Pro	Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	Gly
225					230					235					240
Thr	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ala	His	Pro	Arg	Ala	Lys	Val	Thr
				245					250					255	
Leu	Asn	Gly	Val	Pro	Ala	Gln	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Xaa	Xaa	Gln	Leu	Leu
			260					265					270		
Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	Pro	Glu	Xaa	Asn	Gly	Xaa	Ser	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ala
		275					280					285			
Thr	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Leu	Ile	His	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Arg	Glu
	290					295					300				
Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Arg	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Asp	Cys	Pro	Gly
305					310					315					320
Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ser	Gln	Gln	Thr	Pro	Met	Cys	Gln	Ala
				325					330					335	
Trp	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu	Pro	Glu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Lys	Asp	Gly	Thr	Phe
			340					345					350		
Pro	Leu	Pro	Ile	Gly	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gly
		355					360					365			

Thr Tyr Leu Cys Arg Ala Arg Ser Thr Gln Gly Glu Val Thr Arg Glu
 370 375 380
 Val Thr Val Asn Val Leu Ser Pro Arg Tyr Glu Ile Val Ile Ile Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Val Val Ala Ala Ala Val Ile Met Gly Thr Ala Gly Leu Ser Thr Tyr
 405 410 415
 Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gln Arg Lys Ile Lys Lys Tyr Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala
 420 425 430
 Gln Lys Gly Thr Pro Met Lys Pro Asn Thr Gln Ala Thr Pro Pro
 435 440 445

<210> 83
 <211> 528
 <212> PRT
 <213> Canis familiaris

<400> 83
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 Leu Leu Pro Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gln Thr Ser Val Asp Pro Ala Glu
 20 25 30
 Ala Ile Ile Leu Arg Gly Gly Ser Val Gln Val Asn Cys Ser Thr Ser
 35 40 45
 Cys Asn Gln Thr Ser Ile Phe Gly Leu Glu Thr Leu Leu Thr Lys Thr
 50 55 60
 Glu Val Thr Ser Gly Asp Asn Trp Val Leu Phe Glu Leu Thr Asp Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Glu Asp Ser Lys Leu Ile Cys Phe Ser Asn Cys His Asp Glu Thr
 85 90 95
 Met Ala Pro Ile Asp Leu Thr Val Tyr Trp Phe Pro Glu Arg Val Glu
 100 105 110
 Leu Ala Pro Leu Pro Arg Trp Gln Pro Val Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Met
 115 120 125
 Thr Cys Gln Val Ala Gly Gly Ala Pro Arg Thr Asn Leu Thr Val Val
 130 135 140
 Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Glu Glu Leu Ser Arg Gln Pro Ala Val Gly Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Phe Thr Val Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Asp His Leu
 165 170 175
 Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr Asp Leu Asp Leu Arg His Arg Gly Leu
 180 185 190
 Gly Leu Phe Gln Asn Ser Ser Ala Pro Arg Gln Leu Gln Thr Phe Val
 195 200 205

Leu	Pro	Glu	Thr	Pro	Pro	Arg	Leu	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro	Ile	Val	Glu	Val	210	215	220
Gly	Thr	Gln	Trp	Ser	Val	Asp	Cys	Thr	Met	Asp	Gly	Val	Phe	Pro	Ala	225	230	235
Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Val	His	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Arg	Leu	His	Ser	245	250	255
Thr	Val	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Asp	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Asn	Val	Lys	260	265	270
Ala	Asn	Pro	Glu	Asp	Glu	Gly	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Trp	Cys	Glu	Val	Thr	275	280	285
Leu	Gly	Asp	Glu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Trp	Gln	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Ser	290	295	300
Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	Trp	305	310	315
Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Cys	Glu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gly	Val	Val	Val	Ser	325	330	335
Leu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Pro	Arg	Ala	Gln	Phe	Gln	340	345	350
Leu	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Asn	Arg	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ala	355	360	365
Ala	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	His	Met	Leu	Gln	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Arg	Glu	370	375	380
Leu	His	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Arg	Leu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Asp	Cys	Pro	Gly	385	390	395
Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Glu	Glu	Gly	Phe	His	Gln	Thr	Leu	Lys	Cys	Gln	Ala	405	410	415
Trp	Gly	Asn	Pro	Val	Pro	Glu	Leu	Lys	Cys	His	Arg	Lys	Gly	Asp	Asp	420	425	430
Ala	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ile	Gly	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Val	Ala	435	440	445
Gly	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Gln	Ala	Arg	Ser	Pro	Arg	Gly	Glu	Ile	Thr	Arg	450	455	460
Glu	Val	Val	Ile	Asn	Val	Ile	Tyr	His	Gln	Asn	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ile	Ile	465	470	475
Ile	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr	Ile	Val	Ile	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Ser	Val	Ala	Ala	485	490	495
Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Gln	Arg	Lys	Ile	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Gln	Lys	500	505	510
Ala	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Met	Lys	Leu	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro	515	520	525

<210> 84
 <211> 535
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bos taurus

<400> 84
 Met Ala Leu Gly Ala Ala Pro Ala Ala Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu
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 Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Pro Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Ile Ser Ile His
 20 25 30
 Pro Ser Lys Ala Ile Ile Pro Arg Gly Asp Ser Leu Thr Val Asn Cys
 35 40 45
 Ser Asn Ser Cys Asp Gln Lys Ser Thr Phe Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Leu
 50 55 60
 Ile Lys Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Gly Asp Asn Trp Lys Val Phe Gln Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Asp Val Gln Glu Asp Ile Glu Leu Phe Cys Tyr Ser Asn Cys His
 85 90 95
 Lys Glu Gln Thr Ile Ala Ser Met Asn Leu Thr Val Tyr Trp Phe Pro
 100 105 110
 Glu His Val Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Pro Leu Trp Gln Pro Val Gly Glu
 115 120 125
 Glu Leu Asn Leu Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Pro Arg Ala His
 130 135 140
 Leu Ser Val Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Glu Glu Leu Gly Arg Gln Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Val Gly Lys Gly Glu Pro Ala Lys Val Met Phe Thr Val Gln Ser Arg
 165 170 175
 Arg Glu Asp His Gly Thr Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Trp Glu Leu Asp Leu
 180 185 190
 Arg Ser Gln Gly Leu Glu Leu Phe Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Lys
 195 200 205
 Leu Gln Thr Tyr Val Leu Pro Ser Ile Asp Pro His Leu Glu Val Pro
 210 215 220
 Pro Ile Val Glu Val Gly Ser Arg Trp Pro Val Asn Cys Thr Leu Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Leu Phe Pro Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Val Tyr Leu Val Leu Gly Asp
 245 250 255
 Gln Lys Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile Thr Tyr Asp Gly Asp Ser Val Leu Ala
 260 265 270
 Lys Ala Trp Met Glu Glu Asn Glu Glu Gly Thr His Ser Leu Lys Cys
 275 280 285

Ser Val Thr Leu Gly Glu Val Ser Arg Arg Thr Gln Glu Asn Val Thr
 290 295 300
 Val Tyr Ser Phe Pro Leu Pro Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Glu Val
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Glu Trp Thr Thr Val Thr Val Glu Cys Val Thr Arg Asp Gly Ala
 325 330 335
 Val Val Lys Leu Asn Gly Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Pro Gly Pro Arg Ala
 340 345 350
 Gln Leu Lys Leu Asn Ala Ser Ala Ser Asp His Arg Ser Asn Phe Ser
 355 360 365
 Cys Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu Ile Ala Gly Gln Val Val His Lys His Gln
 370 375 380
 Thr Leu Glu Leu His Val Leu Tyr Gly Pro Arg Leu Asp Gln Arg Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Cys Pro Gly Asn Trp Thr Trp Gln Glu Gly Ser Glu Gln Thr Leu Lys
 405 410 415
 Cys Glu Ala Gln Gly Asn Pro Ile Pro Lys Leu Asn Cys Ser Arg Lys
 420 425 430
 Gly Asp Gly Ala Ser Leu Pro Ile Gly Asp Leu Arg Pro Val Arg Arg
 435 440 445
 Glu Val Ala Gly Thr Tyr Leu Cys Arg Ala Thr Ser Ala Arg Gly Arg
 450 455 460
 Val Thr Arg Glu Val Val Leu Asn Val Leu His Gly Gln Asn Ile Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Asp Ile Val Ile Pro Val Val Ala Val Thr Leu Ile Leu Gly Ala Leu
 485 490 495
 Gly Thr Ala Gly Tyr Val Tyr Asn Tyr Gln Arg Lys Ile Gln Lys Tyr
 500 505 510
 Glu Leu Gln Lys Ala Arg Lys Ala Gln Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Lys Leu
 515 520 525
 Asn Ala Gln Ser Thr Pro Pro
 530 535

<210> 85
 <211> 530
 <212> PRT
 <213> Ovis aries

<400> 85
 Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Ala Pro Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Val Leu
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 Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Glu Ile Ser Ile His
 20 25 30

Pro Pro Lys Ala Ile Ile Pro Arg Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Val Asn Cys
 35 40 45
 Ser Ile Ser Cys Asp Arg Lys Thr Thr Phe Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Leu
 50 55 60
 Asn Lys Glu Glu Val Ser Arg Gly Pro Asn Trp Lys Val Phe Glu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Asp Val Gln Glu Glu Ile Asn Pro Leu Cys Tyr Ser Asn Cys His
 85 90 95
 Gly Glu Gln Ile Val Ala Ser Met Asn Leu Thr Ile Tyr Trp Phe Pro
 100 105 110
 Glu Arg Val Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Pro Leu Trp Gln Pro Val Gly Glu
 115 120 125
 Glu Leu Asn Leu Ser Cys Gln Val Ser Gly Gly Gly Pro Arg His His
 130 135 140
 Leu Ser Met Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Arg Gln Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Val Gly Lys Glu Glu Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Phe Met Val Gln Pro Arg
 165 170 175
 Arg Glu Asp His Gly Thr Ser Phe Ser Cys Arg Trp Glu Leu Asp Leu
 180 185 190
 Arg Ser Gln Gly Leu Glu Leu Phe Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Lys
 195 200 205
 Leu Gln Thr Tyr Val Leu Pro Ser Thr Asp Pro His Leu Glu Ala Pro
 210 215 220
 Pro Val Val Glu Val Gly Ser Arg Trp Pro Val Lys Cys Thr Leu Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Leu Phe Pro Ala Ser Asp Ala Glu Val Tyr Val Gln Leu Gly Asp
 245 250 255
 Gln Lys Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile Thr Tyr Asn Gly Asp Ser Val Leu Ala
 260 265 270
 Glu Ala Trp Thr Glu Glu Asn Glu Glu Gly Thr His Ser Leu Arg Cys
 275 280 285
 Ser Val Ser Leu Gly Glu Lys Ile Arg Arg Thr Arg Gly Ser Val Thr
 290 295 300
 Met Tyr Ser Phe Pro Leu Pro Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Glu Val
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Glu Trp Thr Thr Val Thr Val Glu Cys Val Thr Arg Asp Gly Ala
 325 330 335
 Val Val Arg Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ala Glu Pro Pro Gly Pro Arg Ala
 340 345 350
 Gln Leu Lys Leu Asn Val Ser Ala Asp Asp His Gly Ser Asn Phe Ser

355 360 365
 Cys Ser Ala Ala Leu Lys Ile Ala Gly Gln Glu Val His Lys Ile Gln
 370 375 380
 Thr Arg Glu Leu His Val Leu Tyr Gly Pro Arg Leu Asp Gln Arg Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Cys Leu Gly Asn Trp Thr Trp Gln Glu Gly Ser Glu Gln Thr Leu Lys
 405 410 415
 Cys Ala Ala Arg Gly Asn Pro Ile Pro Lys Leu Asn Cys Ser Arg Lys
 420 425 430
 Gly Asp Gly Ala Ser Leu Pro Ile Gly Asp Leu Arg Pro Val Thr Arg
 435 440 445
 Glu Val Ala Gly Thr Tyr Leu Cys Trp Ala Thr Ser Ala Arg Gly Gly
 450 455 460
 Val Thr Arg Glu Val Val Leu Asn Val Leu Tyr Gly Gln Asn Ile Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Asp Ile Val Ile Pro Val Val Ala Val Thr Leu Ile Leu Gly Thr Leu
 485 490 495
 Gly Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ile Tyr Asn Tyr Gln Arg Lys Ile Gln Lys Tyr
 500 505 510
 Glu Leu Gln Lys Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ala Leu Lys Leu Lys Ser Thr
 515 520 525
 Pro Pro
 530

<210> 86
 <211> 545
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus norvegicus

<400> 86
 Met Ala Ser Thr Arg Ala Arg Pro Met Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Val Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Val Ala Val Val Ile Pro Gly Pro Val Gly Ala Gln Val Ser Ile His
 20 25 30
 Pro Thr Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro Arg Gly Gly Ser Val Gln Val Asn Cys
 35 40 45
 Ser Ser Ser Cys Glu Asp Glu Asn Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu Glu Thr Asn
 50 55 60
 Trp Met Lys Asp Glu Leu Ser Ser Gly His Asn Trp Lys Leu Phe Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Asp Ile Gly Glu Asp Ser Arg Pro Leu Cys Phe Glu Asn Cys
 85 90 95
 Gly Thr Thr Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ser Phe

100						105						110					
Pro	Glu	Arg	Val	Glu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ala	Trp	Gln	Gln	Val	Gly		
115						120						125					
Lys	Asn	Leu	Ile	Leu	Arg	Cys	Leu	Val	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Thr		
130						135						140					
Gln	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asn	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gln		
145						150						155					
Ala	Val	Asp	Gly	Asp	Pro	Lys	Glu	Ile	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser		
165						170						175					
Arg	Gly	Asp	His	Gly	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Phe	Thr	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu		
180						185						190					
Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Phe	Lys	Asn	Val	Ser	Glu	Val	Arg	Gln		
195						200						205					
Leu	Arg	Thr	Phe	Asp	Leu	Pro	Thr	Arg	Val	Leu	Lys	Leu	Asp	Thr	Pro		
210						215						220					
Asp	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Gly	Thr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Phe	Leu	Cys	Ser	Leu	Glu		
225						230						235					
Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Met	Gly	Gly		
245						250						255					
Gln	Met	Leu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ser	Arg	Asp	Phe	Val	Ser	Ala		
260						265						270					
Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Glu	Val	Thr	Glu	Lys	Leu	Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu		
275						280						285					
Arg	Cys	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Gln	Thr	Leu	Glu	Met	Glu	Lys	Thr		
290						295						300					
Leu	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ile	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Gln	Pro		
305						310						315					
Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	Gly	Asp	Gln	Val	Thr	Val	Lys	Cys	Glu	Ala	His	Gly		
325						330						335					
Gly	Ala	Gln	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg	Pro	Pro	Thr		
340						345						350					
Ser	Gln	Gly	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg	Pro	Pro	Thr	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gln	Phe	Thr		
355						360						365					
Leu	Asn	Ala	Ser	Pro	Glu	Asp	His	Lys	Arg	Arg	Phe	Phe	Cys	Ser	Ala		
370						375						380					
Ala	Leu	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ser	Leu	Phe	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Leu	Glu		
385						390						395					
Leu	His	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	His	Leu	Asp	Lys	Lys	Asp	Cys	Leu	Gly		
405						410						415					
Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gln	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Gln	Pro		
420						425						430					

Gln Gly Asn Pro Ala Pro Asn Leu Thr Cys Ser Arg Lys Ala Asp Gly
 435 440 445

Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Gly Met Val Lys Ser Val Lys Arg Glu Met Asn
 450 455 460

Gly Thr Tyr Lys Cys Arg Ala Phe Ser Ser Arg Gly Ser Ile Thr Arg
 465 470 475 480

Asp Val His Leu Thr Val Leu Tyr His Asp Gln Asn Thr Trp Val Ile
 485 490 495

Ile Val Gly Val Leu Val Leu Ile Ile Ala Gly Phe Val Ile Val Ala
 500 505 510

Ser Ile Tyr Thr Tyr Tyr Arg Gln Arg Lys Ile Arg Ile Tyr Lys Leu
 515 520 525

Gln Lys Ala Gln Glu Glu Ala Leu Lys Leu Lys Val Gln Ala Pro Pro
 530 535 540

Pro
 545

<210> 87
 <211> 917
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus norvegicus

<400> 87
 Met Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu Arg Arg Thr Leu Leu Gly Leu Trp
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Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Ile Leu Gly Ile Ser Ala Val Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30

Pro Phe Trp Ala Asp Leu Gln Pro Arg Val Ala Leu Val Glu Arg Gly
 35 40 45

Gly Ser Leu Trp Leu Asn Cys Ser Thr Asn Cys Pro Arg Pro Glu Arg
 50 55 60

Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Ser Leu Arg Arg Asn Gly Thr Gln Arg Gly Leu
 65 70 75 80

Arg Trp Leu Ala Arg Gln Leu Val Asp Ile Arg Glu Pro Glu Thr Gln
 85 90 95

Pro Val Cys Phe Phe Arg Cys Ala Arg Arg Thr Leu Gln Ala Arg Gly
 100 105 110

Leu Ile Arg Thr Phe Gln Arg Pro Asp Arg Val Glu Leu Val Pro Leu
 115 120 125

Pro Pro Trp Gln Pro Val Gly Glu Asn Phe Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Val
 130 135 140

Pro Gly Ala Gly Pro Arg Ala Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg Gly
 145 150 155 160

Gly	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ile	Arg	Arg	Ser	Phe	Val	Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Ala	
				165					170						175	
Arg	Gly	Ala	Met	Leu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Glu	Asp	His	
			180					185					190			
Arg	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser	Cys	Leu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro	His	Gly	
		195					200					205				
Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ala	Pro	Arg	Gln	Leu	Arg	Thr	Phe	
	210					215					220					
Ala	Met	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ala	Pro	Arg	Phe	Leu	Glu	
225					230					235					240	
Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Val	Thr	Cys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Phe	Pro	
				245					250					255		
Ala	Pro	Glu	Ala	Gly	Val	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gln	Arg	Leu	His	
			260					265					270			
Pro	Asn	Val	Thr	Leu	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ser	Leu	Val	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	
		275					280					285				
Thr	Ala	Ser	Glu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Gly	Thr	Lys	Gln	Leu	Met	Cys	Ile	Val	
	290					295					300					
Thr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Thr	Gln	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	
305					310					315					320	
Ser	Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ala	Pro	Glu	
				325					330					335		
Gly	Lys	Met	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys	Trp	Ala	Gly	Ala	Arg	Ala	Leu	Val	
			340					345					350			
Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Pro	Ala	Ala	Val	Pro	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ala	Glu	Leu	
	355						360					365				
Gln	Leu	Asn	Val	Thr	Lys	Asn	Asp	Asp	Lys	Arg	Gly	Phe	Phe	Cys	Asp	
	370					375					380					
Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Val	Asp	Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asn	Gln	Ser	Ser	
385					390					395					400	
Glu	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Asp	Cys	Pro	
				405					410					415		
Arg	Ser	Trp	Thr	Trp	Pro	Glu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gln	Thr	Leu	His	Cys	Glu	
			420					425					430			
Ala	Arg	Gly	Asn	Pro	Glu	Pro	Ser	Val	His	Cys	Ala	Arg	Pro	Asp	Gly	
		435					440					445				
Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Val	Thr	Arg	Ala	Leu	
	450					455					460					
Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Thr	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gln	Ala	Val	
465					470					475				480		

Lys	Asp	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Val	485	490	495
Gly	Cys	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ile	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	500	505	510
Ser	Cys	Val	Ala	His	Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Cys	Val	Arg	515	520	525
Ser	Gly	Lys	Glu	Glu	Val	Met	Glu	Gly	Pro	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Arg	Glu	530	535	540
His	Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Glu	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ala	545	550	555
Ala	Lys	Asn	Val	Ala	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Phe	Glu	Glu	565	570	575
Leu	Gly	Cys	Pro	Ser	Asn	Trp	Thr	Trp	Val	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu	580	585	590
Phe	Ser	Cys	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly	Lys	Pro	Glu	Pro	Arg	Val	Glu	Cys	Val	595	600	605
Gly	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gly	Val	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Val	Ser	Ser	610	615	620
Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ser	Met	Thr	Pro	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	625	630	635
Ile	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Asn	Ala	Thr	Asn	Arg	His	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Lys	Thr	645	650	655
Val	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gln	Met	Asp	Glu	Ser	Ser	Cys	660	665	670
Pro	Ser	His	Gln	Thr	Trp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ala	675	680	685
Cys	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gly	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Arg	Cys	Ser	Arg	Glu	690	695	700
Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Val	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gly	705	710	715
Thr	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Val	Ala	Thr	Asn	Ala	His	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ser	Arg	Thr	725	730	735
Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Val	Val	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala	740	745	750
Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Val	Arg	Pro	Gly	Gly	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Arg	755	760	765
Ala	Glu	Ala	Trp	Pro	Pro	Ala	Gln	Ile	Ser	Trp	Arg	Ala	Pro	Pro	Gly	770	775	780
Ala	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ala	785	790	795
Gly	Ala	Met	Gly	Ser	His	Gly	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Ala	Ala	Thr	Asn			

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										805								810								815			
Ala	His	Gly	Arg	His	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ile	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Ala	Gly	Pro														
			820							825							830												
Trp	Leu	Trp	Val	Ala	Val	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Leu														
			835							840							845												
Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Val	Gln	Ser	Thr	Ala	Cys	Lys														
			850							855							860												
Lys	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Val	Gln	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val														
			865							870							875												
Cys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr	Pro	Gly	Ala	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Glu														
			885							890							895												
Thr	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Asp	Gly	Glu	Val	Phe	Ala	Ile														
			900							905							910												
Gln	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ser																									
				915																									

<210> 88

<211> 151

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (12)

<223> Any amino acid

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (77)..(81)

<223> Any amino acid

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (132)

<223> Any amino acid

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (145)..(147)

<223> Any amino acid

<400> 88

Glu	Asp	Ser	Gln	Pro	Met	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Cys	Xaa	Asp	Gly	Gln	Ser
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Thr	Ala	Lys	Thr	Phe	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Pro	Glu	Arg	Val	Glu	
			20							25						30

Leu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	Trp	Gln	Pro	Val	Gly	Lys	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	
			35							40						45

Arg	Cys	Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Val	
			50							55						60

Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Lys Glu Leu Lys Arg Glu Pro Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
 65 70 75 80
 Xaa Ala Glu Val Thr Thr Thr Val Leu Val Arg Arg Asp His His Gly
 85 90 95
 Ala Asn Phe Ser Cys Arg Thr Glu Leu Asp Leu Arg Pro Gln Gly Leu
 100 105 110
 Glu Leu Phe Glu Asn Thr Ser Ala Pro Tyr Gln Leu Gln Thr Phe Val
 115 120 125
 Leu Pro Ala Xaa Pro Pro Gln Leu Val Ser Pro Arg Val Leu Glu Val
 130 135 140
 Xaa Xaa Xaa Gly Thr Val Val
 145 150

<210> 89
 <211> 1252
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus norvegicus

<400> 89
 Met Gly Ala Lys Arg Val Thr Val Arg Gly Ala Arg Thr Ser Pro Ile
 1 5 10 15
 His Arg Met Ser Ser Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Met Gly Met Leu Thr
 20 25 30
 Ser Gly Leu Ala Glu Ser Pro Val Pro Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Gly Phe
 35 40 45
 Trp Ala Leu Ser Glu Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Glu Gly Thr Thr Val Lys
 50 55 60
 Leu Trp Cys Gly Val Arg Ala Pro Gly Ser Val Val Gln Trp Ala Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Gly Leu Leu Leu Gly Pro Asn Pro Lys Met Pro Gly Phe Pro Arg
 85 90 95
 Tyr Ser Leu Glu Gly Asp Arg Ala Lys Gly Glu Phe His Leu Leu Ile
 100 105 110
 Glu Ala Cys Asp Leu Ser Asp Asp Ala Glu Tyr Glu Cys Gln Val Gly
 115 120 125
 Arg Ser Glu Leu Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Ser Pro Lys Val Ile Leu Ser
 130 135 140
 Ile Leu Val Ser Pro Lys Val Leu Leu Leu Thr Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Val Thr Trp Val Ala Gly Gln Glu Tyr Val Val Thr Cys Val Ser
 165 170 175
 Gly Asp Ala Lys Pro Ala Pro Asp Ile Thr Phe Ile Gln Ser Gly Arg
 180 185 190

Thr Ile Leu Asp Val Ser Ser Asn Val Asn Glu Gly Ser Glu Glu Lys
 195 200 205
 Leu Cys Ile Thr Glu Ala Glu Ala Arg Val Ile Pro Gln Ser Ser Asp
 210 215 220
 Asn Gly Gln Leu Leu Val Cys Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Ala Leu Asp Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Ile Lys Ala Ser Phe Thr Met Asn Ile Leu Phe Pro Pro Gly Pro
 245 250 255
 Pro Val Ile Asp Trp Pro Gly Leu Asn Glu Gly His Val Arg Ala Gly
 260 265 270
 Glu Asn Leu Glu Leu Pro Cys Thr Ala Arg Gly Gly Asn Pro Pro Ala
 275 280 285
 Thr Leu Gln Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Lys Pro Val Ser Thr Ala Trp Gly
 290 295 300
 Thr Glu His Ala Gln Ala Val Ala His Ser Val Leu Val Met Thr Val
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Pro Glu Asp His Gly Ala Arg Leu Ser Cys Gln Ser Tyr Asn Ser
 325 330 335
 Val Ser Ala Gly Thr Gln Glu Arg Ser Ile Thr Leu Gln Val Thr Phe
 340 345 350
 Pro Pro Ser Ala Ile Thr Ile Leu Gly Ser Val Ser Gln Ser Glu Asn
 355 360 365
 Lys Asn Val Thr Leu Cys Cys Leu Thr Lys Ser Ser Arg Pro Arg Val
 370 375 380
 Leu Leu Arg Trp Trp Leu Gly Gly Arg Gln Leu Leu Pro Thr Asp Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Val Met Asp Gly Leu His Gly Gly His Ile Ser Met Ser Asn Leu
 405 410 415
 Thr Phe Leu Val Arg Arg Glu Asp Asn Gly Leu Pro Leu Thr Cys Glu
 420 425 430
 Ala Phe Ser Asp Ala Phe Ser Lys Glu Thr Phe Lys Lys Ser Leu Thr
 435 440 445
 Leu Asn Val Lys Tyr Pro Ala Gln Lys Leu Trp Ile Glu Gly Pro Pro
 450 455 460
 Glu Gly Gln Tyr Ile Arg Thr Gly Thr Arg Val Arg Leu Val Cys Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Ile Gly Gly Asn Pro Asp Pro Ser Leu Ile Trp Phe Lys Asp Ser
 485 490 495
 Arg Pro Val Ser Glu Pro Arg Gln Pro Gln Glu Pro Arg Arg Val Gln
 500 505 510

Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gly Ser Thr Phe Ser Arg Glu Leu Val
 515 520 525
 Leu Ile Ile Gly Pro Pro Asp Asn Arg Ala Lys Phe Ser Cys Lys Ala
 530 535 540
 Gly Gln Leu Ser Ala Ser Thr Gln Leu Val Val Gln Phe Pro Pro Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Asn Leu Thr Ile Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Ala Leu Arg Pro Gly Asp Ala
 565 570 575
 Leu Asn Leu Thr Cys Val Ser Ile Ser Ser Asn Pro Pro Val Asn Leu
 580 585 590
 Ser Trp Asp Lys Glu Gly Glu Arg Leu Glu Asp Val Ala Ala Lys Pro
 595 600 605
 Gln Ser Ala Pro Phe Lys Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Arg Ser Val Phe Leu
 610 615 620
 Arg Val Ser Ser Arg Asp His Gly Gln Arg Val Thr Cys Arg Ala His
 625 630 635 640
 Ser Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Thr Val Ser Ser Phe Tyr Arg Phe Asn Val
 645 650 655
 Leu Tyr Pro Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Glu Gln Val Arg Ala Val Thr Val
 660 665 670
 Val Glu Gln Gly Gln Val Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Val Ser Ala Asn Pro
 675 680 685
 Ala Pro Glu Ala Phe Asn Trp Thr Phe Arg Gly Tyr Arg Leu Ser Pro
 690 695 700
 Ala Gly Gly Pro Arg His Arg Ile Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Leu
 705 710 715 720
 Trp Asn Val Thr Arg Ala Asp Asp Gly Phe Tyr Gln Leu His Cys Gln
 725 730 735
 Asn Ser Glu Gly Thr Ala Glu Ala Leu Leu Lys Leu Asp Val His Tyr
 740 745 750
 Ala Pro Thr Ile Arg Ala Leu Arg Asp Pro Thr Glu Val Asn Val Gly
 755 760 765
 Gly Ser Val Asp Ile Val Cys Thr Val Asp Ala Asn Pro Ile Leu Pro
 770 775 780
 Glu Met Phe Ser Trp Glu Arg Leu Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Leu Asn
 785 790 795 800
 Leu Asp Asp Met Glu Lys Val Ser Lys Gly Ser Thr Gly Arg Leu Arg
 805 810 815
 Ile Arg Gln Ala Lys Leu Ser Gln Ala Gly Ala Tyr Gln Cys Ile Val
 820 825 830
 Asp Asn Gly Val Ala Pro Ala Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Arg Leu Val Val

835					840					845					
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Gly	Val	Pro	Asn	Ile	Asp	Phe	Thr	Trp	Thr	Lys	Asn	Gly	Val	Pro	Leu
				885					890					895	
Asp	Leu	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Glu	His	Arg	Tyr	His	Gln	Gly	Val
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Val	His	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asn	Val	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gln	Asp
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Tyr	Ala	Leu	Phe	Lys	Cys	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ser	Asp	His
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Thr	Asn	Ile	Gln	Leu	Val	Ser	Ile	Ser	Arg	Pro	Asp	Pro	Pro	Leu	Gly
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Pro	Gly	Phe	Asp	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	Phe	Gln	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Glu
			980					985					990		
Ala	Leu	Glu	Thr	Pro	Gly	Phe	Leu	His	Val	Asp	Val	Leu	Pro	Thr	Gln
		995					1000					1005			
Ala	Thr	Thr	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ser	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Arg
1010						1015					1020				
Ile	Trp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Ser	Gly	Leu	Thr	Asp
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Lys	Gly	Ile	Gln	Val	Ser	Val	Thr	Thr	Pro	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gln	Ala	Pro
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Glu	Asp	Thr	Asp	His	Gln	Leu	Pro	Thr	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Gly	Pro	Pro
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Arg	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe	Ala	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu
	1075					1080						1085			
Leu	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ser	Cys	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Leu	Trp	Arg	Arg	Arg	Leu
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Arg	Arg	Leu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Glu
1105				1110						1115					1120
Asp	Arg	Ile	Arg	Asn	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Trp	Thr	Gly	Asp	Arg
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Tyr	Ser	Met	Arg	Asp	Phe	Ser	Pro	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu
1155							1160						1165		

Val Leu Tyr His Gln Gly Ala Glu Gly Glu Asp Met Ala Phe Pro Gly
 1170 1175 1180

His Leu His Asp Glu Val Glu Arg Ala Tyr Gly Pro Pro Gly Ala Trp
 1185 1190 1195 1200

Gly Pro Leu Tyr Asp Glu Val Arg Met Asp Pro Tyr Asp Leu Arg Trp
 1205 1210 1215

Pro Glu Val Gln Cys Glu Asp Pro Arg Gly Ile Tyr Asp Gln Val Ala
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Ala Asp Met Asp Ala Val Glu Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Phe Glu Leu Arg
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Gly His Leu Val
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 <211> 1256
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mus musculus

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His Arg Thr Cys Arg Leu Ile Pro Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Met Leu Thr
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Thr Gly Leu Ala Gln Ser Pro Val Pro Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Gly Phe
 35 40 45

Trp Ala Leu Ser Glu Asn Leu Thr Val Val Glu Gly Ser Thr Ile Lys
 50 55 60

Leu Trp Cys Gly Val Arg Ala Pro Gly Ser Val Val Gln Trp Ala Lys
 65 70 75 80

Asp Gly Leu Leu Leu Gly Pro Asn Pro Lys Ile Pro Gly Phe Pro Arg
 85 90 95

Tyr Ser Leu Glu Gly Asp Ser Ala Lys Gly Glu Phe His Leu Leu Ile
 100 105 110

Glu Ala Cys Asp Leu Ser Asp Asp Ala Glu Tyr Glu Cys Gln Val Gly
 115 120 125

Arg Ser Glu Leu Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Ser Pro Arg Val Ile Leu Ser
 130 135 140

Val Leu Val Pro Pro Lys Val Leu Gln Leu Thr Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser
 145 150 155 160

Thr Val Thr Trp Val Ala Gly Gln Glu Tyr Val Val Thr Cys Val Ser
 165 170 175

Gly Gly Ala Lys Pro Ala Pro Asp Ile Ile Phe Ile Gln Gly Gly Arg
 180 185 190

Thr	Val	Glu	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Glu	Lys
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Leu	Phe	Phe	Thr	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Arg	Val	Thr	Pro	Gln	Ser	Ser	Asp
	210					215					220				
Asn	Gly	Gln	Leu	Leu	Val	Cys	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asn	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Thr
225					230					235					240
Pro	Ile	Lys	Ala	Ser	Phe	Thr	Met	Asn	Ile	Leu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Gly	Pro
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Pro	Val	Ile	Asp	Trp	Pro	Gly	Leu	Asn	Glu	Gly	His	Val	Arg	Ala	Gly
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Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Cys	Ile	Ala	Arg	Gly	Gly	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ala
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Thr	Leu	Gln	Trp	Leu	Lys	Asn	Gly	Lys	Pro	Val	Ser	Ile	Ala	Trp	Gly
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Thr	Glu	His	Ala	Gln	Ala	Val	Ala	His	Ser	Val	Leu	Val	Met	Thr	Val
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Arg	Pro	Glu	Asp	His	Gly	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ser	Cys	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Ser
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Val	Ser	Ala	Glu	Thr	Gln	Glu	Arg	Ser	Ile	Thr	Leu	Gln	Val	Thr	Phe
			340					345					350		
Pro	Pro	Ser	Ala	Val	Thr	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Asn
		355					360					365			
Lys	Asn	Val	Thr	Leu	Cys	Cys	Leu	Thr	Lys	Ser	Ser	Arg	Pro	Arg	Val
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Leu	Leu	Arg	Trp	Trp	Leu	Gly	Gly	Arg	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Asp	Glu
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Thr	Val	Met	Asp	Gly	Leu	His	Gly	Gly	His	Ile	Ser	Met	Ser	Asn	Leu
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Thr	Leu	Leu	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Glu
			420					425					430		
Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ser	Lys	Glu	Thr	Phe	Lys	Lys	Ser	Leu	Thr
		435					440					445			
Leu	Asn	Val	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Gln	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ile	Glu	Gly	Pro	Pro
	450					455					460				
Glu	Gly	Gln	Ser	Ile	Arg	Thr	Gly	Thr	Arg	Val	Arg	Leu	Val	Cys	Leu
465					470					475					480
Ala	Ile	Gly	Gly	Asn	Pro	Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Trp	Leu	Lys	Asp	Ser
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			500					505					510		

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Asn	Leu	Thr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ala	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asp	Ala
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			580					585					590		
Ser	Leu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Gly	Glu	Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Val	Ala	Ala	Lys	Pro
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Gln	Ser	Ala	Pro	Phe	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Ser	Val	Phe	Leu
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	690					695					700				
Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Arg	His	Arg	Ile	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu
705					710					715					720
Trp	Asn	Val	Thr	Arg	Ala	Asp	Asp	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Gln	Leu	His	Cys	Gln
				725					730					735	
Asn	Ser	Glu	Gly	Thr	Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Asp	Val	His	Tyr
			740					745					750		
Ala	Pro	Thr	Ile	Arg	Ala	Leu	Lys	Asp	Pro	Thr	Glu	Val	Asn	Val	Gly
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785					790					795					800
Leu	Asp	Asp	Met	Glu	Lys	Met	Ser	Lys	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly	Arg	Leu	Arg
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865					870					875					880
Gly	Val	Pro	Asn	Ile	Asp	Phe	Thr	Trp	Thr	Lys	Asn	Gly	Val	Pro	Leu
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Asp	Leu	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Glu	His	Lys	Tyr	His	Gln	Gly	Val
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Val	His	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asn	Val	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gln	Asp
		915					920					925			
Tyr	Ala	Leu	Phe	Lys	Cys	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ser	Asp	His
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Thr	Asn	Ile	Gln	Leu	Val	Ser	Ile	Ser	Arg	Pro	Asp	Pro	Pro	Leu	Gly
945				950						955					960
Leu	Lys	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Pro	His	Ser	Val	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Lys
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Pro	Gly	Phe	Asp	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	Phe	Gln	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Glu
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Ala	Leu	Glu	Thr	Pro	Gly	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Met	Asp	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gln
	995					1000						1005			
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Lys	Gly	Ile	Gln	Val	Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro	Gly	Leu	Asp	Gln	Ala	Pro
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	1075					1080						1085			
Leu	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ser	Cys	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Leu	Trp	Arg	Arg	Arg	Leu
	1090				1095						1100				
Arg	Arg	Leu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Glu
1105				1110					1115						1120
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Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Met	Arg	Asp	Phe	Ser	Pro	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Thr	Leu	Glu
	1155					1160						1165			

Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Gln Ala Phe Thr Gly Ile Glu Asp Glu Asp Met
1170 1175 1180

Ala Phe Pro Gly His Leu Tyr Asp Glu Val Glu Arg Val Tyr Gly Pro
1185 1190 1195 1200

Pro Gly Val Trp Gly Pro Leu Tyr Asp Glu Val Gln Met Asp Pro Tyr
1205 1210 1215

Asp Leu Arg Trp Pro Glu Val Lys Tyr Glu Asp Pro Arg Gly Ile Tyr
1220 1225 1230

Asp Gln Val Ala Ala Asp Met Asp Ala Gly Glu Pro Gly Ser Leu Pro
1235 1240 1245

Phe Glu Leu Arg Gly His Leu Val
1250 1255

<210> 91

<211> 29

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 91

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29

<210> 92

<211> 34

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 92

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34

<210> 93

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

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27

<210> 94

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

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49

<210> 95

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 95

gggggacgca gggaggatgg ggggtccag

28

<210> 96

<211> 30

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 96

gagctcccgt cagaacagtg tgtgggtggtg

30

<210> 97

<211> 46

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 97

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46

<210> 98

<211> 1650

<212> DNA

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (34)..(1647)

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: ATR-IgA2 fusion
nucleotide

<400> 98

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Met Ala Ser Lys Pro Phe Leu

1

5

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Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Leu	Ala	
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Asn	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Val	Glu	Gln	Leu	Ala	His	Lys	Phe	Ile	Ser	
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Phe	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Arg	Gln	Gly	Tyr	
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Arg	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Ile	Ile	Ala	Leu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Leu	His	Glu	
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Asp	Leu	Phe	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Arg	Ser	Arg	Asp	Leu	
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Gly	Ala	Ile	Val	Tyr	Cys	Val	Gly	Val	Lys	Asp	Phe	Asn	Glu	Thr	Gln	
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Leu	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ala	Asp	Ser	Lys	Asp	His	Val	Phe	Pro	Val	Asn	Asp	
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Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Val	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Pro	
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caa	gat	ggt	aat	gtt	gtc	gtt	gct	tgc	ctt	gtc	cag	ggt	ttc	ttc	cct	726
Gln	Asp	Gly	Asn	Val	Val	Val	Ala	Cys	Leu	Val	Gln	Gly	Phe	Phe	Pro	
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Gln	Glu	Pro	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Trp	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asn	Val	Thr	
		235					240						245			
gcc	aga	aac	ttc	cca	cct	agc	cag	gat	gcc	tcc	ggt	gac	ctc	tac	acc	822

Ala	Arg	Asn	Phe	Pro	Pro	Ser	Gln	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Thr		
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acc	agc	tct	cag	ctc	acc	ctt	cca	gcc	acc	cag	tgc	cca	gat	ggg	aag	870	
Thr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gln	Cys	Pro	Asp	Gly	Lys		
		265				270					275						
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Ser	Val	Thr	Cys	His	Val	Lys	His	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Val		
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act	gtt	cca	tgc	cgt	gtt	cca	cca	cct	cca	cca	tgc	tgc	cac	cca	cgt	966	
Thr	Val	Pro	Cys	Arg	Val	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Cys	Cys	His	Pro	Arg		
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Leu	Ser	Leu	His	Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu		
			315					320					325				
gct	aac	ctc	acc	tgc	acc	ctc	acc	ggg	ctc	aga	gat	gcc	tct	ggg	gcc	1062	
Ala	Asn	Leu	Thr	Cys	Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ala		
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acc	ttc	acc	tgg	acc	cca	agc	tct	ggg	aag	agc	gct	gtt	caa	gga	cca	1110	
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cct	gag	cgt	gac	ctc	tgt	gga	tgc	tac	tct	gtt	agc	tct	gtt	ctt	cct	1158	
Pro	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Pro		
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ggg	tgt	gcc	cag	cct	tgg	aac	cac	ggg	gag	acc	ttc	acc	tgc	act	gct	1206	
Gly	Cys	Ala	Gln	Pro	Trp	Asn	His	Gly	Glu	Thr	Phe	Thr	Cys	Thr	Ala		
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Ala	His	Pro	Glu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ile	Thr	Lys	Ser		
			395					400					405				
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Glu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gly		
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ttc	agc	cca	aag	gat	gtt	ctt	gtt	agg	tgg	ctt	cag	gga	tct	cag	gag	1398	
Phe	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Arg	Trp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gln	Glu		
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				460					465					470			
cag	gga	act	acc	acc	tac	gct	gtt	acc	agc	atc	ctt	cgt	gtt	gct	gct	1494	
Gln	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala		
			475					480					485				
gag	gac	tgg	aag	aag	ggg	gag	acc	ttc	tcc	tgc	atg	gtt	ggg	cac	gag	1542	
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113/119

490	495	500	
gcc ctt cca ctt gcc ttc acc cag aag acc att gat cgt ttg gct gga			1590
Ala Leu Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Gln Lys Thr Ile Asp Arg Leu Ala Gly			
505	510	515	
aag cca acc cac atc aat gtt tct gtt gtc atg gct gag gct gat gga			1638
Lys Pro Thr His Ile Asn Val Ser Val Val Met Ala Glu Ala Asp Gly			
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acc tgc tac taa			1650
Thr Cys Tyr			

<210> 99

<211> 538

<212> PRT

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: ATR-IgA2 fusion amino acid

<400> 99

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Gly Ser Val Leu His His Trp Asn Glu Ile Tyr Tyr Phe Val Glu Gln			
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Leu Ala His Lys Phe Ile Ser Pro Gln Leu Arg Met Ser Phe Ile Val			
	50	55	60
Phe Ser Thr Arg Gly Thr Thr Leu Met Lys Leu Thr Glu Asp Arg Glu			
	65	70	75
Gln Ile Arg Gln Gly Leu Glu Glu Leu Gln Lys Val Leu Pro Gly Gly			
	85	90	95
Asp Thr Tyr Met His Glu Gly Phe Glu Arg Ala Ser Glu Gln Ile Tyr			
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Tyr Glu Asn Arg Gln Gly Tyr Arg Thr Ala Ser Val Ile Ile Ala Leu			
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Thr Asp Gly Glu Leu His Glu Asp Leu Phe Phe Tyr Ser Glu Arg Glu			
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Ala Asn Arg Ser Arg Asp Leu Gly Ala Ile Val Tyr Cys Val Gly Val			
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Lys Asp Phe Asn Glu Thr Gln Leu Ala Arg Ile Ala Asp Ser Lys Asp			
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His Val Phe Pro Val Asn Asp Gly Phe Gln Ala Leu Gln Gly Ile Ile			
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His Ser Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Pro Thr Ser Pro Lys Val Phe Pro			

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Leu	Arg	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ala	Thr	Phe	Thr	Trp	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly
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Lys	Ser	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Pro	Pro	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Tyr
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Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Pro	Gly	Cys	Ala	Gln	Pro	Trp	Asn	His	Gly
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Thr	Ala	Asn	Ile	Thr	Lys	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr	Phe	Arg	Pro	Glu	Val	His
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Trp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gln	Glu	Leu	Pro	Arg	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Trp
	450					455					460				
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465					470					475					480
Ser	Ile	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asp	Trp	Lys	Lys	Gly	Glu	Thr	Phe
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Ser	Cys	Met	Val	Gly	His	Glu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Phe	Thr	Gln	Lys
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Thr	Ile	Asp	Arg	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Pro	Thr	His	Ile	Asn	Val	Ser	Val
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<210> 100
<211> 6602
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown Organism

<220>
<223> Description of Unknown Organism:
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<211> 7129

<212> DNA

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism:
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